"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Sunday fair, warmer; northwest gales, diminishing.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,266. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

STILL HOPE BERLIN WILL YIELD TO US AND AVOID BREAK

Cabinet, However, Reaffirms Purpose to Bring U-Boat Situation to an Issue.

NOTE IS ALREADY DRAFTED

President and His Advisers Are Agreed, but He Pledges All of Them to Secrecy.

GERMANS PRAISE THEIR NOTE

Press and Public in Berlin Regard It as Logical, Fair, and Friendly to Us.

Sussex Evidence Arrives on the Steamer St. Paul

A leather pouch containing the Sussex evidence and bearing the seal of the United States Embassy in London, which was kept in the strong room on the steamer St. Paul, was taken off at Quarantine when the liner arrived here yesterday and sent to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—When the Cabinet adjourned today after an unusually long discussion devoted entirely to the considering the German and Mexican situations, an impression got about that some high officials entertained a hope that the next few days might bring some expression from Germany regarding the recent developments of the submarine war that would help clear up the situation. However this hope is not based upon any hint from Berlin. Indeed, it seems to arise chiefly from the inability of officials to believe that the German Foreign Office will stand indefinitely on the contentions of its note regarding the attack on the Sussex.

Every particle of evidence as it is added to the already formidable heap on the desks of President Wilson and Mr. Lansing further strengthens the view of the American Government that the Sussex was attacked without warning by a German submarine. The only evidence Germany has been able to submit in support of its expressed conclusion that the ship torpedoed at the time and place of the Sussex explosion is that a sketch made by the submarine commander did not agree with a photograph of the Sussex printed in a London publication. Press dispatches from France today say, however, that the German note's verbal description of the torpedoed ship corresponds in essential details with descriptions of the Sussex.

It is unheard of that one great Government should send to another as evidance a periodical's photograph as compared with a free-hand drawing by an interested person.

These illustrations, of course, are being forwarded by mail and the belief here is that the sole reason for this extraordinary course is that Germany hopes to gain the difference in time between cable and mail transmission.

While the Administration wishes to be absolutely sure of its ground before taking an irrevocable step, the indications today are that it will not wait for the pictures before making known its purpose. Additional affidavits, which are understood to support the conviction that the Sussex was torpedoed in direct violation of German pledges, are expected here tomorrow. But nearly three weeks will elapse before the arrival of the pictures, and their evidence is not regarded as worthy of consideration.

When the Cabinet met this morning it had before it a draft of the proposed communication to Germany. Officials are extremely reticent as to this communication's form and substance. It is said, however, by officials that it will be final, and that it will contain pointed references to far more incidents than the five referred to in the latest German note. It is described as a sort of blanket indictment running back over the many German offenses of the past few months.

This communication, it is now believed, will not be sent to Berlin before some time next week. This will give time at least for the inclusion of any reference that may be made to the latest German note, as well as to the inclusion of points supported by the affidavits expected tomorrow.

The hope that before this communication is put on the wires Germany will do something to relieve the tension between the two Governments does not seem to approach a definite expectation. Indeed, Germany could scarcely retract or modify her note, which ostensibly at least was drafted from all the information at her disposal. Perhaps the real significance of the vague hopefulness here today is the universal astonishment that Germany should present for serious consideration such a case as her note set forth.

Before the American communication goes to Berlin, it is expected that the President will either read it to the members of the Committees on Foreign Affairs or outline its contents to them. This has been the understanding with Congressional leaders since the crisis over armed merchantmen. It is not believed that the President will ask advice in the sense of putting himself in the position of being controlled by it, but rather that he will outline the note, or read it, and explain the general situation to the committees that would be called upon later to consider future eventualities.

Know the U-Boat's Number.

Not only is the Government convinced that the evidence it possesses is sufficient to show that the Sussex was torpedoed, but the State Department is also in possession of information identifying both the number of the U-boat and the name of its commander, that is believed to have made the attack.

This information came in a cablegram

Continued on Page 2.

Mercier Defiant to von Bissing's Threat; Can't Allow Him to Bind Prelate's Conscience

BRUSSELS, April 14.—Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, has sent a reply to the letter of General von Bissing, Governor General in the occupied portions of Belgium, protesting against statements in the Lenten pastoral of the Cardinal and warning the prelate that he must cease his alleged political activity. The Cardinal's letter says:

"It behooves us, Excellency, in answering the letter it pleased you to address us, to render homage to the courtesy you have shown to the venerated head of our Church.

"The faithful servant of our Lord Jesus Christ, we obeyed the summons of His representative on earth. But, you know, Excellency, that it was not we who solicited the great honor of laying our homage at the feet of his Holiness. Allow us, then, even smitten as we are by admiration before the warlike pomp surrounding you and the brilliant staff which, like King Saul, you have attached to your person, to retain, nevertheless, our full liberty of judgment.

"That liberty in the troubled hours through which our country is passing we cannot and will not relinquish. In doing so we remain faithful shepherd of that flock for which our Lord has given His life.

"We shall follow the teaching of the noble success of St. Peter, his Holiness Leo XIII. In his encyclical he instructed us as to obeying the civil authorities when they give orders manifestly contrary to the natural divine law: 'If any one distinctly finds himself faced with the alternative of breaking the commands of God or those of a Prince, he must follow the precepts of Jesus Christ and answer as did the apostle. It is better to obey God than man.'

"To act thus is not to merit reproach for disobedience, for Princes, when their will is in opposition to the divine will and law, exceed their power and corrupt justice. Hence their authority is not binding, because when it is not just it ceases.

"Excellency, your authority cannot then be exercised except in accordance with justice. Ecce in justitia regnabit Rex. (Behold, in justice the King will reign.)

"When a Prince casts aside justice we no longer owe him either obedience, respect, or loyalty. Placed by the will of God on the Archiepiscopal Throne of Malines we are only answerable to our conscience, and, if in the discharge of our holy office we are obliged to raise our voice, we believe ourselves to be following the teachings of our Divine Master.

"We 'render unto Caesar those things which are Caesar's,' for we pay you the silent homage due to strength, but we keep closed to your encroachments the sacred domain of our conscience, the last refuge of the rightful oppressed.

"It was not, your Excellency may be sure, without deep reflection that we denounced to the world the evils with which our brothers and sisters are overwhelmed—frightful evils, indeed atrocious crimes, the tragic horror of which cold reason refuses to admit.

"But had we not done so we should not have felt ourselves worthy to be the successor of the Apostles who converted the Belgian Gaul, nor the spiritual son of those who by their labors made illustrious the See of Malines, of which the Library of Louvain formed the purest jewel, the inestimable priceless treasure.

"In the almost fatal position in which our people are plunged we made our voice heard and hoped that our thoughts would be pondered on by you But a Prince shall have thoughts worthy of a Prince and shall keep his authority over the chiefs of his people.

"Belgian, we have heard the cries of sorrow of our people; patriot, we have sought to heal the wounds of our country; bishops, we have denounced crimes committed against our innocent priests.

"Excellency, we have the honor, &c."

FRANCE SEEKS LOAN OF $200,000,000 HERE

Negotiations Under Way with J. P. Morgan & Co. and Associated Bankers.

STILL HAS AMPLE FUNDS

Government's Agent Tells of American Securities and Proceeds of Last Loan Now in Hand.

The French Government is negotiating with J. P. Morgan & Co. and associated bankers for placing in this country a comprehensive new loan, out of the proceeds of which payment will be made for both Government and commercial purchases. Gossip in the financial district has it that discussions are turning on a credit of about $200,000,000, but no amount has been agreed upon nor has the form which the loan will take been decided.

Octave Homberg, the financial representative of the French Government in this country, said yesterday that it was true, as he said some weeks ago, that no negotiations had then been entered into, and that there had accordingly been no delays in the matter. He said the French Government's finances, as regards obligations due in the United States, had always been in a comfortable position, and that there was no haste necessary now in agreeing upon terms. From the French Government's share of the $480,000,000 raised by means of the Anglo-French loan there remains unexpended between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000, and Mr. Homberg said that his Government had various other means for providing cash in the United States as it is needed. Most important among these is the sale of American securities owned in France, which has been going on steadily for a long time.

He also said that his Government had at no time been concerned in the movements of exchange on Paris and had used no artificial means to keep the price of francs up. The recent weakness was due entirely, he thought, to the break in the rate of French exchange on London, which directly effects a similar reduction at this centre. London has been calling gold from France. Mr. Homberg's statement follows:

"The last call on the Anglo-French Loan seems to have created in the financial district of New York an impression that the French Government was about to find itself short of dollars for its payment here, unless a new credit was immediately arranged. Therefore a certain feeling of nervousness has manifested itself on the Exchange market, and perhaps also a certain amount of speculation has been undertaken, which has caused the rate of francs to rise quickly to a very high quotation.

As was pointed out several weeks ago, the French Government has several distinct means of securing credits in dollars. As long as the French Government has at its disposal its share of the proceeds of the Anglo-French Loan, it naturally would have less recourse to these other means; when its share is exhausted, however, and the fact that the last call has been made for the 20th instant, does not prove that this is already the case, the French Government will then make use more freely of these other means.

"At any rate, one can be assured that the French Government will not find it any more necessary at the present time, than it has since last Fall, to go out into the Exchange market and purchase dollars. No orders are placed by the Government in the United States until all arrangments have been made for the financing of the same without purchasing exchange.

"At this time, negotiations for a further credit operation are well under way, and, although nothing is pressing, one can be sure that the French Government, true to its foresight and careful policy, will make such arrangements that funds which might be required will always be at is disposal long before they are actually needed."

France sold yesterday down to 6.08½, said to be a new low record, but they recovered before the close of business to 6.04½.

HAIL ASQUITH SPEECH AS ADVANCING PEACE

Two British Weeklies Profess to See an Opening Made for Diplomatic Discussion.

WIDE RUIN IN A LONG WAR

The Nation, However, Insists Germany Must Yield Land Seized and Her Vast Pretensions.

LONDON, April 14.—The Economist and The Nation, weekly newspapers which have shown a tendency favorable to a compromise of the war, suggest in current issues that the recent speech of Premier Asquith smooths a way toward peace. The editor of The Economist is Francis W. Hirst, a financial expert, who has taken an extremely pessimistic view of the effects of the war on European finances. The Economist says:

"If all the reasonable hopes of new territory entertained by all the belligerents could be realized, few persons will be bold enough to say that the realization of these hopes would compensate for the agony and misery, present and to come, of six months' prolongation of the war. Nor must it be forgotten that every month that passes increases the risk of public insolvency on the Continent, which would assuredly plunge thousands of firms into bankruptcy and indefinitely postpone the commencement of economies of recovery.

"The danger of popular revolutions as a result of the war was foreseen by Sir Edward Grey. It is now the duty of statesmanship to see whether a settlement is possible before a new masque of anarchy supervenes. Undoubtedly Mr. Asquith's speech has brought the possibility of a settlement near, if the German people and the German Government are, as neutral observers declare, already in the mood to return to the comity of nations."

The Nation, which as the organ of the advanced Liberals, has opposed the talk of revenge and the permanent division of Europe into two alliances, says:

"Europe has this week reverted to the international usage known as diplomacy. Cannon go on roaring, but statesmen have begun to talk to each other. Herr von Bethmann Hollweg has challenged Mr. Asquith to explain himself. Premier Asquith has responded and, in turn, the German Chancellor must deal with the English rejoinder."

The Nation says that no trace of envy of Germany's prosperity and "no plan of revenge for her cruelties" will be in the words or the spirit of the treaty, which she will be asked to sign. The paper continues:

"Nor, in spite of the wild talk and narrow vision of our reactionaries, is Germany's commercial future endangered by a boycott after the war, but she has to commit one act of retrocession and amendment. She must withdraw from every rod of foreign land she now occupies both her armies and the vast pretensions which sustain her policy of absorption and dominance. She has to acknowledge there is such a thing as Europe, that European affairs are common affairs; that the liberties of States, great and small, are common liberties and that European armaments are things to be mutually discussed and limited."

AUSTRIA FORCED INTO WAR?

Dr. Liebknecht Said to Have Evidence Against the Potsdam Party.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, April 15. — The statement that Dr. Liebknecht, the German Scialist leader, has obtained possession of important documents showing that Austria was forced into the war by the Potsdam party against the wishes of Vienna and Budapest is made in a letter to R. N. Lowe of Spilburn Manor, Bishop Auckland, received from Dr. Paul Lassen, the well-known Danish Socialist.

The letter, which is published in The Daily Chronicle, also provides further indications of war weariness in Germany.

BOSCA BRUT—Dry, Exquisite Flavor. Favored by those who like dry champagne.—Advt.

BOMB PLOT MEN, DESERTED IN JAIL, MAY NAME CHIEFS

One Tells of 300 Bombs Produced and Distributed, Ten to Each Ship to be Destroyed.

NATION-WIDE SEARCH BEGUN

Police Set to Work in Savannah and New Orleans on Clues Discovered Here.

DR. SCHEELE'S BANK BOOKS

Head of Chemical Works, Who Got von Papen's Checks, Had Five Accounts—More Papers Seized.

The arrest on Wednesday of eight German subjects, all of whom, with one exception, are employes of either the Hamburg-American or North German Lloyd Steamship Company, marked the beginning of a nation-wide investigation of the activities of alien conspirators who, according to information in the hands of the Government, have been responsible for many efforts since the war began to destroy Allied ships at sea.

That none of the men who were in authority in the direction of the alleged conspiracy has been arrested is admitted by Government officials. Dr. Walter R. Scheele, the ninth man named in the complaint on which the eight men were held by United States Commissioner Houghton, is still missing, and Government agents and the police have found no clue to his whereabouts. Mrs. Scheele, at her home in Bogota, N. J., yesterday afternoon said that Dr. Scheele had left home two weeks ago to go to Pennsylvania to look over some mining properties. She had not heard from him since he went away, she said, and she added that his failure to write was not unusual.

Engineers All Go to Jail.

The four men arrested on Thursday, Chief Engineer Schmidt and Fourth Assistant Engineers Garbode, Paradis, and Praedel of the North German Lloyd liner Friedrich der Grosse, were arraigned before Commissioner Houghton yesterday afternoon, charged with being concerned in the ship fire bomb conspiracy. Commissioner Houghton held Schmidt in $15,000 and the other three in $5,000 bail each for a hearing on April 27. None of them gave bail and all were sent to the Tombs. The fact that none of the engineers gave bail was cited by a Government agent as another proof of the policy of those higher up to desert any of "the little fellows" who might be caught.

"They only look after the big guns," said the agent as he recalled that Robert Fay, Walter Scholz, Paul Daeche, and other accused aliens who were useful only when not in the tolls of the Government were still in the Tombs.

Captain Eno Bode and Captain Otto Wolpert, the Hamburg-American pier Superintendents who were arrested on Wednesday, promptly furnished $25,000 bail each when arraigned before Commissioner Houghton the next day. Ernest Becker, the electrician who is said to have confessed his part in the plot, and Captain von Kleist, who worked for Scheele in the latter's chemical factory in Hoboken, are among those deserted. They are still in the Tombs in default of $5,000 bail.

300 Bombs, 10 to a Boat.

Assistant United States District Attorney Roger B. Wood said yesterday afternoon that all three of the fourth engineers had made statements which in part, at least, corroborated the revelations of Becker and von Kleist. Chief Engineer Schmidt also made what Mr. Wood termed "some sort of a statement," but as for Bode and Wolpert, the two who were able to find bondsmen, they have refused to utter a word when questioned by the Government officials. Bode is known to have been close to Captain Boy-Ed when the latter was in this country, while both he and Wolpert are said to know Captain von Papen, the recalled German Military Attaché, very well.

Among the admissions said to have been made by Chief Engineer Schmidt was that about 300 bombs had been manufactured and that ten bombs were put upon each vessel selected for destruction.

It was said in the office of the United States District Attorney yesterday that a special bank examiner had been sent by the Government to investigate the financial operations of Dr. Scheele and others alleged to have had a part in the direction of the fire bomb plot. This examiner went to work yesterday, and is understood to have examined several accounts that Scheele opened in banks in New York and in Hoboken. His report, it was said, may be ready today.

As told in THE TIMES yesterday, Scheele, when he opened his account in the First National Bank of Hoboken, gave as a reference a letter written by Christopher L. Meyerdirks, a department manager in the banking house of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, 15 William Street, this city. Mr. Meyerdirks was seen at the bank yesterday, and said he gave the letter of reference on the strength of a seven years' acquaintance with Dr. Scheele. Dr. Scheele, he said, had been a neighbor of his in the Ridgewood section of Brooklyn, where for many years Dr. Scheele owned a paying drug store. In February of last year, he said, Dr. Scheele sold his drug store, and since then he had seen very little of him.

First Deposit $10,000.

It was also said at the bank that Scheele had opened an account there within the last two years, his first deposit being a check for $10,000. The check was handled in the usual order, it was said, and no official remembered the name of the maker.

Lieutenant Busby of Captain Tunney's Headquarters staff went to Hoboken yesterday and directed another search of Dr. Scheele's chemical factory. It was said at Police Headquarters that among other things found among Dr. Scheele's papers was documentary evidence that indicated that the alleged plotters may have been active in New Orleans and Savannah. The authorities of those cities were asked by telegraph to make an immediate investigation of any possible clue they might find.

The police are also said to have found in the factory a quantity of smokeless powder and various acids used in explosives. The evidence gathered indi-

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MEXICANS ATTACK A SUPPLY TRAIN; LANSING TO TREAT WITH CARRANZA WHILE AMERICAN TROOPS GO ON

NO DEMAND BY CARRANZA

His Note Is Viewed as an Invitation to Discuss Withdrawal.

EARLY REPLY NOT EXPECTED

Crushing of Villa and Bands Likely to be Demanded Before Troops Return.

MEXICO'S POWER DOUBTED

Assertion That Pershing Is Not Succeeding in Mission Not to Go Unchallenged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—President Wilson is not yet ready to withdraw the American punitive expedition from Mexico, and the American forces are going ahead for the sole object of capturing Villa and dispersing his band. While no official announcement was made today respecting the attitude of the Administration toward the suggestion from the Carranza de facto Government that the troops should be withdrawn, the strongest intimation was given in high official quarters that the Pershing expedition would remain in Mexico until its object had been accomplished.

When Secretary Lansing was asked whether this Government would be willing "to treat" with the de facto Government of Mexico regarding the withdrawal of the American forces, he replied that this Government was prepared "to treat" with the Carranza Government about the matter of the time of the departure of the American forces, but at the same time it was learned that in any negotiation the United States Government view as to the proper time for the withdrawal of the troops would depend "upon the happening of something."

It was strongly intimated that the troops would not be withdrawn until Villa had been captured, or definitely shown to be dead, and his bands dispersed, or until it could be demonstrated clearly that the Carranza Government was qualified to relieve the American forces of the task of capturing Villa.

No Change in Policy.

President Wilson and his advisers canvassed the Mexican situation carefully from every point of view at today's Cabinet meeting and concluded there had been no development warranting any present change in the previously announced policy. Secretary of State Lansing asserted late in the afternoon that there had been no change of policy with respect to the stay of the expedition in Mexico. Secretary of War Baker reiterated this statement tonight and said that no orders had been sent to Major Gen. Funston calling for any change in the original orders and officially announced purpose of the expedition.

The Administration is not construing General Carranza's communication of yesterday as being a demand for the withdrawal of the troops. Instead of being a demand for the withdrawal of the American forces, or even a request, the Carranza communication is being regarded by the Washington Government as only an invitation to treat with the de facto Government regarding the withdrawal of the troops. It was pointed out by officials that the Carranza note asserted that "it is now time to treat with the Government of the United States upon the subject of the withdrawal of its forces from our territory."

This invitation has not been accepted and no reply has been made to the Carranza communication. One will undoubtedly be sent, but it was intimated by a high official tonight that the reply to the Carranza communication probably would not be made until after the note to the German Government in the Sussex case has been sent.

Weakness of Carranza Regime.

It is not yet the official opinion in Washington that the Carranza Government is strong enough to put down the Villistas, and the attack on the American detachment at Parral Wednesday night is considered excellent evidence of the weakness of the Carranza authorities, as they were unable to control the situation which resulted in what is regarded as having been an unwarranted attack.

The ease with which Villa has been able to move 400 miles southward from the border without being headed off by the Carranza forces is also regarded here as proof that the military forces of the de facto Government are either unable or unwilling to capture Villa. During his flight Villa was relentlessly pursued by American troops, and the Carranza Government had ample time to interpose troops across the known routes that he might take toward Parral and Durango, but failed to place any serious obstacles in his path.

Many of the points raised in the Carranza note were viewed as referring to the protocol negotiations which followed, and not to the original reciprocal agreement.

It will take time to gather and study all the facts. Part of the negotiations with Mr. Arredondo were conducted by Counselor Polk in the absence of the Secretary. Mr. Polk is resting at Hot Springs, Va., and will not return to Washington until next Tuesday. Secretary Lansing showed no inclination to

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President and Baker in Midnight Conference; War Secretary Denies Change in Mexican Policy

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15.—Secretary Baker and President Wilson conferred on the Mexican situation at midnight.

Later the Secretary said he still was without official information regarding the clash between Mexicans and American troops at Parral and that no significance could be attached to his late visit to the White House, as he merely had awaited the President's return from the theatre.

Secretary Baker said there was no change in the Mexican policy. He took with him the latest sheaf of telegrams from General Funston, but these contained no messages from General Pershing.

The report was current tonight that General Funston had asked for more troops to be sent to the border. Secretary Baker was asked about this, but declined to answer on the ground that he did not care to discuss the exchange of messages between the Department and General Funston regarding military matters.

MEXICO REVEALS SECRET PARLEYS

Limitations of Time, Distance and Numbers Proposed to Us on March 18.

OUR COUNTER PROPOSALS

Mexico Says They Accepted Some Limitations, Including Only 15 Days' Pursuit.

MEXICO CITY, April 14.—The Mexican Government will insist with inflexible determination that any armed expedition of the United States which enters Mexican territory in the guise of a punitive expedition must be limited to 1,000 men of one service alone, cavalry, according to a statement made to The Associated Press today by Juan Neftali Amador, Sub-Secretary of Foreign Relations.

During the absence of General Candido Aguilar, Minister of Foreign Relations, in Queretaro, Sub-Secretary Amador is in charge of the Foreign Office, and is conducting its course in international affairs.

"The Mexican Government has contended in all of its notes to the Washington State Department," said the Sub-Secretary, "that the sending of heavy artillery and slow marching infantry on a punitive expedition is illogical, and the work of the present so-called punitive expedition has more than demonstrated this, for they have accomplished absolutely nothing. Mexico will insist and has in all of its communications to Washington insisted that all punitive expeditions must be limited to certain restricted areas.

"The request of the United States that the present expedition be considered exceptional cannot be agreed to by the Mexican Government for the very good reason that each day of its presence so far inland does but excite our people. This is being taken advantage of by enemies of the Constitutionalist Government who are endeavoring to stage incidents that will cause grave international complications.

Points to the Parral Case.

"The Parral incident is a case in point. Consider this happening the last drop in the bucket and believe that when the American people and the American Government realize its full significance they will gladly accede to Mexico's request, and in the interest of peace and in line with the traditional friendship which exists between the two countries, will withdraw the troops.

"No one has ever questioned the honesty of the purpose of the United States in limiting the present military movement to a punitive nature, but it is hard to convince the population that a force of thousands of men of three branches of the service do not have the semblance of invaders. The Mexican Government believes in the friendship of the United States, and believes that the present crisis will pass, leaving relations more cordial than ever."

General Carranza asked to be excused from discussing international questions, and referred the correspondent to the Foreign Office, which he said was fully authorized to present the views of himself and his Government. Sub-Secretary Amador then explained Mexico's position.

No Threat to Carranza.

The Sub-Secretary was asked as to the correctness of the reports that the Government of the State of San Luis Potosi and certain high army officers had served notice on General Carranza that unless the American troops were withdrawn within a certain specified time they would join in opposing their further movement southward.

"This is absolutely untrue," replied Señor Amador. "It is true enemies of the Carranza Government have been working strenuously with the people of the North to persuade them that the present movement is invasive and not punitive in its nature. At first they met with some success, but we are convinced that the people now understand the situation.

"The attack on the Americans in Parral was due to the influence of these enemies of the Government. One of them fired point blank at an American soldier, killing him. General shooting then commenced.

"Although the soldiers had orders not to enter towns, these men were forced into Parral because they could get nothing to eat in the surrounding country, and were so far from the border that it was impossible to send them provisions without giving this expedition the appearance of being something more than its name suggests.

"That is the reason the Mexican Government has insisted in its notes to Washington that the limits of the zone which may be traversed by any punitive expeditions extend not further than forty miles, nor, in our opinion, should punitive expeditions be allowed in the territory of either country for an unlimited time. Our note of March 18, Ar-

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PARRAL FIGHTING BLAMED ON MOB

Two Unarmed Soldiers Sent to Town Said to Have Been Attacked by Rioters.

CASUALTIES STILL IN DOUBT

Carranza Troops Reported to Have Given Their Aid in Suppressing Disorder.

EL PASO, April 14.—The mystery as to what really happened at Parral where American troops clashed with Mexicans Wednesday, became more baffling than ever tonight, due to the amazing variety of conflicting reports which poured into El Paso.

There was one point which was definite: A message was received by an American concern from its representative in Parral stating that at 5 o'clock Wednesday evening American soldiers were passing through Parral and that everything was quiet then. As the fighting between the Americans and Mexicans is reported to have occurred some time on Wednesday, this message only served to make the situation more perplexing.

An account of the affair brought here today by an American from Chihuahua City was that the trouble started when two American soldiers were sent into Parral by Major Tompkins to make arrangements for the purchase of supplies. Their presence aroused the people of the city, who already had been agitated by reports that the American troops were going to take possession of the town.

Fired On by Mob.

The two soldiers were surrounded by an angry mob, and some shots were fired, which killed one of them. The mob then rushed out in the direction of the main body of the Americans, and some indiscriminate fighting took place, in which Mexicans were wounded. The Carranza garrison assisted in restoring order, according to this account, and later the Americans passed quietly through the city.

There was no possibility of verifying the report, any more than of verifying the other reports, ranging from an account of a complete massacre of the American soldiers to an account of a massacre of Mexicans.

There were unconfirmed reports that the battle was more desperate than indicated in the Mexican official advices and that it lasted for three hours. One report had it that more than 100 Mexican civilians and Carranza soldiers were killed and wounded and that one American soldier was killed and several were wounded. The Americans were said to have used a machine gun in the battle.

Entered Town for Messages.

Brig. Gen. George Bell declared this afternoon that he believed a version of the Parral affair which stated that two couriers sent into Parral to get messages for Major Tompkins, and not upon the Major's armed command, had been fired on.

"This later explanation of the affair seems more reasonable than the one first received, which stated that the American troops were riding through the town when the natives fired upon them," said General Bell.

"All of our commanders have been warned repeatedly by General Pershing not to enter the settlements on the trails which they are following, and it does not seem reasonable that such a seasoned commander as Major Tompkins would violate such a well established and well-known rule."

General Gavira, Carranza commandant at Juarez, said tonight he had received no reports to indicate the Parral incident had inflamed the people over whom he holds command.

"It must be remembered that Parral was one of Villa's strongholds," he continued. "When the Americans appeared it would have been an easy matter for these Villa sympathizers to make the ignorant believe the Americans intended to capture and hold their town. This evidently happened."

Gavira's Men in Control.

Gavira said he had received no other telegrams, official or otherwise, relating to the Parral affair.

"My troops have the situation under control as far south as Madera," he continued, "and I know there have been no manifestations against the Americans in my territory, nor have I heard of any further trouble at other places.

"The presence of American troops in Mexico is a cause of uneasiness on the part of the de facto Government, as the Parral incident shows. If the Americans were withdrawn, our Government would then give its entire attention to economic problems. With economic conditions bettered, prosperity soon would return and political conditions become stable."

General Gavira issued a statement this

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PERSHING ESCAPES AMBUSH

After He Passes, Troops Are Fired On from Behind Mesquite.

SURPRISE ATTACK BY NIGHT

Americans, in Hollow Square of Autos, Shoot at Flash of Outlaws' Rifles.

ONE OF VILLISTAS KILLED

Cook's Hat Shot Off, but None of Our Men Is Hurt—Fight Lasts Thirty Minutes.

By FRANK B. ELSER,
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

GENERAL PERSHING'S CAMP AT THE FRONT IN MEXICO, April 12, (via Aeroplane to Chihuahua City, Mexico, April 13, and Telegraph to El Paso Junction, April 14.)—Mexican bandits, some mounted and some on foot, concealed in a dense growth of mesquite at the roadside, opened fire last night on an automobile of General Pershing's escort, and then attacked a truck train of the aero squadron bringing up the rear of the column. Officers ordered all lights out instantly, and the rear trucks were formed into a hollow square. Lying flat in the sand the American troops poured lead into the mesquite, firing at flashes made by the attackers' rifles.

The firing lasted thirty minutes, the bandits shooting low and sending many bullets under the trucks, kicking up dust and flattening against the iron wheels. A cook in the aero squadron had his hat shot off, but there were no casualties among the Americans. The darkness and mesquite prevented our troops from pursuing or determining the Mexican casualties.

General Pershing had passed the scene of the clash scarcely half an hour before the attack was made, thus escaping what may have been a planned ambush. It was about 9 o'clock, and there was half moon light when the first shots whizzed between the windshield and the seat of a car at the tail end of the column accompanying the General. The shots came from the left of the road at varying distances of 75 to 300 yards.

Fire from Both Sides.

The car first fired on was stopped abruptly with squeaking brakes. Then, like a string of firecrackers, flashes from rifles strung rearward as the bandits opened attack on the eleven aero trucks behind. The bandits' firing later came from both sides of the road and down the road itself, semicircling our troops, who used rifles, six-shooters, and automatics. The chauffeurs and mechanics assisted the guards, who fired five volleys and some scattering shots, which dispersed the attackers.

Captain T. E. Dood of Aurora, Ill., had charge of the truck train, and with Lieutenant A. R. Christie, East Orange, N. J., directed the counterattack. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, with others accompanying General Pershing, driving hard to keep up with his fast moving car, bowled over the mesa where the attack was made only five minutes ahead, strangely drawing no fire. The scene of the fight was nearly 500 miles southeast of Columbus, near a small town which cannot be mentioned and almost within hearing distance of the camp of a considerable body of Carranzistas, who had been scouring this region for Villistas under General Tarango. It is believed the attack on the trucks was conducted by Tarango with about fifty men.

After motoring a hundred miles on Tuesday over the worst roads the expedition has encountered, the column arrived here late last night with General Pershing, who now is traveling with a flying squadron of automobiles close behind the cavalry vanguard A cavalry detachment brought in four prisoners tonight. There was no news of Villa himself.

Attacked by Tarango's Men.

GENERAL PERSHING'S CAMP AT FRONT, April 12, (via Aeroplane to Chihuahua, April 13, and Wire to El Paso Junction, April 14.)—About forty mounted men, believed to be Villa soldiers of General Tarango's command, attacked last night an automobile supply train and were driven off after a short fight. There were no American casualties. One Villa bandit was killed.

General Pershing moved his camp south yesterday, penetrating far into Villa territory, where he found numerous de facto Government detachments under General Garza, who gave the Americans a friendly greeting and co-operation. Aeroplanes were first to reach this new front. General Pershing traveled here in an automobile train of supply trucks which made a record-breaking trip.

The fight, which occurred about 9 o'clock last night, was several miles in the rear of the automobiles carrying General Pershing and his escort. It lasted about twenty minutes. When the bandits who tried to capture one truck came up, the Americans poured in five volleys, which ended the fight completely. There were two attacks, the first a slight one, and directed against a forward truck. The last attack was a rush against the rear trucks, during

which bullets flew against the Americans. The American soldiers thought they hit some of the bandits.

Harry Gosnear of the auto truck train, a resident of Philadelphia, got a bullet through his hat.

AMBUSH ATTEMPTED THRICE.

Tenth Cavalry Troopers' Fight at Aguascalientes Described.

GENERAL PERSHING'S CAMP AT THE FRONT, Mexico, April 7, (by Courier to Columbus, N. M., April 14.)—About thirty men of the Tenth Cavalry, negroes, who were in the fight with Villa bandits April 1 at Aguascalientes, arrived here today for rest and reoutfitting.

The men were sure they had killed more than the three dead covered in the official report. Three times, the Villa forces, numbering about 150, attempted to ambush the advance guards of the Tenth. Not more than three troops of the Tenth participated in the fight, which lasted an hour and a half.

The Tenth was riding for Guerrero when the troopers approached the town of Aguascalientes. The advance guard went forward cautiously as they approached the town, which was hidden behind a hill. Nearing the top of this rise, the advance, without warning, was subjected to volley fire, coming simultaneously from both sides of the road. The Villa men shooting at the Americans were behind hills on either side. Troop E of the Tenth was brought up at a trot, while F Troop went around to flank the Villa bandits and drive them out of the hill. Troop H was hurried forward.

Fled Into Mountains.

As E Troop rounded the hill at a gallop, it got within a minute's ride of the Villa forces on that side. Some of the cavalrymen were so close that they used their pistols. One Villa man was killed in this part of the skirmishing by a pistol shot at about fifty yards. The moment that E Troop appeared, the Villa bandits rode for the side of a mountain overlooking the town.

"It was the steepest mountain side we have seen anybody climbing," said one of the men today, "and their knew the trails, while we did not, but we went up after them. We went up on our horses until they made a stand from behind rocks. The bullets were whistling all around us, but they never hit one of us. They had a machine gun in action, too. We dismounted and returned the fire. Then they ran further up the mountain, with us after them, until they made another stand. We opened fire on them again, but they would not stand. At last they got away in the steep trails which they knew, while we climbed rocks and fallen trees and fell behind."

An officer said the negro troopers spotted the place from which the machine gun fire came and got there so rapidly that they found the tripod on which the gun had stood still in place. The gun, however, was gone.

One machine gun of the Americans was in action for a very short time, firing only a few rounds. It poured these into a cabin, wounding a Villa bandit concealed there.

Coffee Hoard Cost His Life.

Among the Villa men killed was a soldier who tarried too long trying to take his burro off with him. The reason for his eagerness to save the burro was apparent when the Americans got to his body. The burro stood beside him, loaded with what the cavalrymen in this campaign have dubbed "gold," namely, coffee. Most of the soldiers regarded this capture as of more importance than the Villa prisoners or the two dozen horses and mules taken. The Carranza prisoners held by the bandits were liberated by the Americans.

A detachment of the Tenth arriving here today had been without an issue of regular rations since March 21. The men had lived off the country, eating beef, beans, and parched corn. They appeared to be in good condition, but returned with horses which needed rest.

"Yesterday," one of the troopers said, "I had a piece of hardtack. Say, it tasted just like cake."

"All the newspapers are gone at Aguascalientes," another trooper remarked. "We burned them up, every one of them, making cigarette papers."

Some of the others rolled over and fell asleep on the dry, brown grass, but most of them sat quietly, their eyes watching the pile of food supplies at the Quartermaster's depot, as they talked about the flavor of bacon, coffee, and tobacco.

"I'll stay in this country hunting Villa for ten years," said one, "if they will just give me something to eat right now, quick."

These men had worn out their shoes. They said they had seldom ridden or walked on a road in the sixteen days they had been out, but had been climbing on mountains.

The squadron in the Aguascalientes fight was commanded by Colonel W. C. Brown. Major Charles Young led the immediate chase of the bandits. Lieutenant Henry Abbey, Jr., commanded the advance guard, which took the first Villa fire. Lieutenant John Kennard commanded F troop in the chase.

WANTS US TO WITHDRAW.

Baldwin Says Our Expedition Has Accomplished Its Purpose.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 14.—Ex-Governor Simeon E. Baldwin said tonight that United States troops should be withdrawn from Mexico. In discussing the situation he added:

"We have no lawful right to invade another country with an armed force without its consent, except under extraordinary danger and peril to ourselves. This was the ground which we took when England invaded New York and burned the steamer Caroline during a Canadian rebellion. Daniel Webster was then Secretary of State, and England assented to the justice of his position.

"I think the protective purpose of our expedition into Mexico was accomplished as soon as Villa was driven back so far that we were in no danger from him, and that the Mexican desire for the withdrawal of our troops should be gratified."

CARRANZA IN MEXICO CITY.

Crowds Shout "Vivas" and Bands Parade Streets of the Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April 14, (via Galveston.)—The ringing of the bells of the ancient Cathedral and other Catholic churches at 11 o'clock this morning announced to the Mexican people that First Chief Carranza and the members of his Cabinet were entering the National Palace. General Carranza and his party arrived in the capital before daybreak. From the Colonia station they went to a motel, where they remained until a few minutes before 11, when they started for the palace.

Those escorting General Carranza were Generals Gonzales, Obregon, Lopez, De Lara, and many others. Few persons were aware of their arrival. When the bells started ringing a big crowd gathered in front of the palace, shouting "vivas" to Carranza and the other chiefs.

The military bands paraded the main thoroughfares, playing national airs. The bulk of the army coming from Queretaro entered the city during the forenoon.

General Carranza declined to make any statement regarding the international situation, and for several hours was conferring with his Ministers and Generals. The belief prevails that General Carranza will remain here about two weeks. General Gonzales, in command here, is preparing to leave the city for Morelos to push a campaign against the Zapatistas. The city is being garrisoned with Obregon's command.

The capital is in complete quiet, there being no excitement on account of the Parral incident.

PARRAL FIGHTING BLAMED ON MOB

Continued from Page 1.

morning which shows the attitude of the Carranza officers on the border:

"We want officers of war to do not follow our First Chief's orders and prevent any demonstrations because of the presence of the American troops in Mexico," he said. "It may be a hurt to personal pride to have this condition existing, but we are satisfied with the good faith of the American Government, and we are doing everything to carry out our orders. We know too well the fate of the Boers in South Africa to wish to have our country undergo a similar fate because of prejudice."

The advance guard which met the unexpected attack in Parral probably has passed the Chihuahua-Durango line, and now is in a district where Villa has a strong following.

From different sections of Lower Chihuahua came vague reports of disorders arising from economic conditions, and that the de facto Government was having difficulty in maintaining order.

Reports American Killed.

TORREON, Mexico, April 13, (via El Paso Junction, April 14.)—Advices received here say that the American force engaged in the Parral fight was under command of Major Tompkins, and that at least one American was killed and several Mexicans wounded. The death list of Mexicans is not known.

The trouble is reported to have been quickly quelled. After an exchange of shots, it is said, the authorities succeeded in regaining control of the situation.

In Torreon the military authorities declined to comment on the incident, but the better class of citizens expressed deep mortification and a hope that there would be no recurrence of the event.

It is announced that Mariano Arrieta has not revolted against General Carranza. Instead he has gone to Mazatlan, en route to Queretaro, to see the First Chief. Domingo Arrieta will follow tomorrow. The latter will place his troops provisionally at the disposition of General Trevino, the Carranza commander in Torreon. The Peace Commission has arrived at Pedricena, and the results of its mission are expected soon.

General Maycotte will leave here Friday for Pedricena to conclude negotiations with General Canuto Reyes for the surrender of Reyes and his command.

Casualties on Both Sides.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., April 14.—General E. Elias Calles, Military Governor of Sonora, today received an official telegram from General Gavira, notifying him of the outbreak against a command of American cavalrymen on Wednesday at Parral.

Gavira said that after the Americans had been ordered out of the city by a mob of citizens members of the mob opened fire on the Americans who immediately returned it. Several were wounded on each side, the message stated. The Americans withdrew at once to the outskirts of Parral.

General Calles made no comment on the message.

REPORTS TO FUNSTON ON THE PARRAL FIGHT

Consul Letcher Sends Unofficial Story That Men Fired On Went Into Town for Supplies.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 14.—The Americans on whom the Mexicans at Parral fired were unarmed, according to an unconfirmed version of the incident current in Chihuahua and transmitted to General Funston today.

According to this story, forty of the troopers entered Parral, presumably to purchase supplies, and were fired on. Two were killed and the rest retreated to the main body of troops encamped outside the city.

The attacking force pursued them and was met by a fire from the Americans, who were using a machine gun, killing forty Mexicans. According to this story, the attacking party comprised Carranza soldiers and civilians.

The report of the Parral incident was sent by Consul Letcher from Chihuahua City to General Bell at El Paso, who forwarded it to General Funston. Full allowance was given by department officials to Consul Letcher's qualifying words "unconfirmed version that was current" in Chihuahua City, but there was manifested a disposition to credit the report.

Think Troops Went Unarmed.

Many of the officers at headquarters here regarded the story of the affair as more probable than some of the versions which have come out of Mexico. It was pointed out that in previous cases soldiers had entered towns to buy supplies and had been received in a friendly manner by residents, and that if they had gone into Parral for that purpose they probably went unarmed.

General Funston continued his efforts today to get an official report from General Pershing of the occurrence. The last heard from General Pershing was that he was moving south from Satevo, and it is presumed that the commanding officer of the detachment that had the fight at Parral had sent his report back in the usual manner, first to his Colonel, who then would transmit it to General Pershing, who in turn would have to overcome the difficulties of communication by courier or aeroplane to a wireless station.

General Funston's orders to officers along the line of communication to guard against attack and to dispatch scouts to ascertain movements of any body of troops, whether Carranza's or Villa's, are being carried out along the entire line, it is understood.

Lieutenants Gorrell and Dargue, in an aeroplane, scouting for some trace of General Arnulfo Gomez's forces that were reported preparing to move toward Casas Grandes, failed to find the troops, but did make what is said to be a new record in army aviation, flying 310 miles in four hours and twenty minutes. They passed along the Chihuahua-Sonora State line some distance into the State of Sonora in the neighborhood of Pulpitos Pass, but saw nothing of any troops, notwithstanding a close scrutiny of the country from an elevation at one time of 7,000 feet.

Searching for Gomez's Men.

General Gomez was at Agua Prieta, where he said he was awaiting orders to join in the pursuit of Villa, but some anxiety had been aroused here by the dispatch a few days ago of a force in the direction of the American line of communication. The search for that and other forces will be continued.

Just what precautionary steps had been taken by General Funston to guard the line and meet any eventuality were not revealed. He received no new instructions from the War Department. It was admitted here that he had now almost full authority to use his own judgment in meeting any situation, even to sending into Mexico all of the 19,000 troops along the border, but the incident at Parral has not caused him to alter his opinion that it would be unwise to draw on that force for support of the punitive expedition, leaving parts of the long international boundary line unguarded.

Short of a war measure, General Funston would hesitate to use the railroads between Chihuahua City and the border without authority from Washington, and no such authority has been given him, it is authoritatively stated today at his headquarters.

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KEEP AFTER VILLA, SENATORS INSIST

Practically Unanimous in Stand, Though Stone Believes It Means Intervention.

WOULD USE VOLUNTEERS

McLemore, In House Resolution, Favors Giving Wilson Right to Call Out Militia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Senators are practically unanimous tonight that the United States should deny the request of General Carranza for the withdrawal of troops from Mexico. A few took the hopeful view that the First Chief in his long note to the United States was writing more for home consumption than with the expectation of results, and that his request could be put off without serious friction. But General Carranza's account of the fighting at Parral, with his warning that such an incident might be repeated indefinitely if the American expedition remained in Mexico, has given a more serious emphasis to his formal note.

Feeling in the Senate is that the army must be strengthened, or the probability of incidents leading up to general intervention must be squarely faced. Most of the Senators seemed not to shrink from this outlook and to believe that anything would be better than a confession of the expedition's failure and its withdrawal in the face of General Carranza's truculent attitude.

Mr. Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, after conferring with Secretary Lansing, expressed the unqualified view that the question now before the country was one of reversing the past policy of non-intervention, or of recalling General Pershing's force. The continuance of the old policy, he seemed to think, was incompatable with a continued occupation of any Mexican territory.

"By maintaining a force of 12,000 or 15,000 men in Mexico," said Senator Stone, "we are certainly going to create friction. If we are prepared now to abandon our established policy that is the thing to do is to keep the troops there and get ready for intervention. If we are going to stand by our policy of the past we must bring our troops out.

Hard to Capture Villa.

"I strongly favored sending the expedition in pursuit of Villa to show we were in earnest, whether we caught him or not. I have never believed we should achieve the main purpose of the expedition and catch Villa. Diaz had a price on Villa's head for years and did not get him. I do not doubt that Carranza would like to get at Villa, but is unable to do so. Villa is in his own country and our men are in a territory that is difficult and that they do not know well.

"The problem confronting this country is how long it would be wise to keep our expeditionary force in Mexico. We have recognized the de facto Government of Mexico and have agreed to send our force for a certain purpose. How long can we let that army stay in a foreign country where friction already exists and where more friction is bound to develop? To my mind the only alternative to withdrawing the troops is intervention, sooner or later."

While Mr. Stone did not indicate which of the two policies he outlined should be followed, there is reason to believe he has not changed his position since he said, as far back as President Taft's Administration, that troops should be sent into Mexico in large numbers for the pacification of the country.

Mr. Stone said he learned nothing from Secretary Lansing that had not already been published, as no late advices were available at the department.

A joint resolution, declaring that American troops in Mexico "must not for any reason be withdrawn until Francisco Villa has been killed, captured or forced into exile," was introduced in the House today by Representative Jeff McLemore, another Texas Democrat.

The resolution would authorize the President to call for volunteers, if additional military forces in Mexico were deemed necessary.

Mr. McLemore was the author of the resolution warning Americans not to travel on armed merchantmen of the belligerent European countries. This resolution evoked a furore in Administration circles several weeks ago and was finally tabled in the House.

Text of McLemore Resolution.

After detailing the incidents of Villa's raid on Columbus, N. M., the McLemore resolution and preamble reads:

Whereas, Thereafter it was announced that an American military expedition would be sent into Mexico, and the public was given to understand that the sole purpose of the commander of that expedition were to get Villa, alive or dead; and

Whereas, It has since become public knowledge that the orders given were merely to disperse Villa's forces and leave his capture or execution to the forces of Venustiano Carranza, which forces have, from the beginning, been unable or unwilling to capture or execute Villa; and

Whereas, Venustiano Carranza and his civil and military lieutenants have put obstacles in the way of the pursuit of Villa by the military forces of the United States, and have by intricate technical negotiations diverted the executive authorities of this Government from their primary duty of rendering that pursuit as satisfactory and as safe as possible; and

Whereas, Venustiano Carranza has demanded that United States forces withdraw from Mexico without having accomplished their object or any good effect whatever, and has charged this Government with bad faith; and

Whereas, Due to the stand taken by Venustiano Carranza and his civil and military lieutenants in refusing to sanction the passage of American troops through cities and towns of Mexico, a company of American troops has been attacked by Carranza soldiers and some of them have been killed and wounded; be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring) that the American military forces now in Mexico must not for any reason be withdrawn from Mexico until Francisco Villa has been killed, captured, or forced into exile, the occurrence of any of these results to be determined by competent American authorities and not accepted as accomplished upon the report of any other source or authority; and be it further

Resolved, That if the accomplishment of this purpose requires the dispatch of more of the military forces of the United States to Mexico, the President is hereby authorized and directed to send such reinforcement, and to call for volunteers, and to accept companies and regiments of the militia of the several States as volunteers, and to pursue the said object regardless of protest from any person or power, and to deal with any person of power attempting to interfere with the American forces in the pursuit of that object as national enemies, according to the rules of war as they shall apply respectively to organized and to unorganized resistance.

The resolution was referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee.

AMERICANS KILLED BY SINALOA BANDITS

Three Wantonly Shot, but Another Is Spared as Women and Children Cling to Him.

MAZATLAN, Mexico, April 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Censored details of the murder by Mexican bandits of F. C. Burke, Roderick Davidson, and Walter Wallace, Americans, and a Spanish railroad conductor, south of Rosario, were told today by V. H. York, an American of the party, whom the bandits gave liberty because they could not find a spot to place a bullet without killing women and children who were clinging to him. Telegraphic dispatches gave only the bare facts of the murders.

The murdered Americans, with York, his wife and two children, and Burke's wife and two children, had almost reached Rosario, Sinaloa, in their push cars from Acaponeta, 100 miles southward, where Burke was a station agent for the Southern Pacific of Mexico Railroad. They had been marooned for months. It had taken them weeks to get within sight of their goal and safety. Early in the morning they had reached a deep cut in the railroad, and being hungry, Wallace, Davidson, and Roderigo, the Spaniard, leaped from the cars when they saw a ranch house in the distance.

There was a volley of shots as they reached the crest of the embankment, and the three men tumbled backward, dead. Burke handed a child in his arms to his wife as the robbers, nine of them, slid down the embankment. A second later he fell dead with two bullets in his body. The women and children all clung then to York, who tried to shake himself free to protect them, not realizing that it was they who would save his life.

The bodies were taken to Mazatlan and placed in a station outside of town on the advice of the American Consul to allay indignation. Five hundred Carranza troops left Mazatlan in search of the bandits.

300,000 CARTRIDGES TO MEXICO

Ammunition, That Was Held, Is Released and Exported.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., April 14. — Three hundred thousand rounds of 30-30 rifle ammunition have been exported to Agua Prieta, under permission issued by the United States Government to Eliseo Arredondo, de facto Ambassador in Washington. This was confirmed today by the Mexican Consul, Ives G. Lelevier. The cartridges had been held here for almost a month.

Since the publication of the news of Carranza's note to the United States there has been a feeling of unrest in Douglas and Agua Prieta, and United States Secret Service men and army and local civil officers constantly are on the alert.

LANSING TO TREAT WITH CARRANZA

Continued from Page 1.

seek a personal report from him until Mr. Polk's return.

Attention has been given to the fact that the Carranza note rested its request for negotiations in part upon the statement that the American expedition was not fulfilling its object, the capture of Villa and dispersal of his bands, and could not fulfill it. The State and War Departments are not disposed to allow this to go unchallenged. To meet it, however, a careful review of what the troops have done or are doing beyond the border will have to be made.

Full Statements Lacking.

Only brief telegraphic advices so far have been received. Full statements and expressions of opinion probably will be obtained from General Funston at San Antonio and from General Pershing, far south of the international line and commanding the expedition.

Communication is slow at best and, when the fact that the officers at the front are too busy to give time to preparing official reports is considered, extended delay in getting this material seems probable.

The view of the Washington Government with respect to the allegation of the de facto Government that the Pershing expedition entered Mexico without warrant" is that there has been a regrettable misunderstanding between the two Governments regarding the so-called agreement of March 13, regarding the reciprocal right of both Governments to pursue across the border. This was explained by High Administration officials today that such an agreement had been voluntarily postponed by the de facto Government and that it was accepted in express terms by this Government on March 15.

The United States Government declared in its note of March 13 that it "understood that, in view of its consent to this reciprocal arrangement proposed by the de facto Government, this arrangement is now complete and in force, and that the aforesaid reciprocal privilege may be exercised by each Government without future exchanges of ideas.

Five days elapsed after this note had been sent to the Carranza Government, during which the de facto Government, it was explained today, did not challenge the declaration by the United States Government that the reciprocal arrangement "is in force," and that "may be exercised" without future exchanges of ideas. No protest was made against the American Government's form of acceptance of the Carranza proposal for a reciprocal arrangement for five days, McLemore, of Texas Democrat.

The resolution would authorize the President to call for volunteers, if additional military forces in Mexico were deemed necessary.

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The resolution was referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Carranza Challenge Belated.

Secretary Lansing stated today in response to a question that it was not until he had received the Carranza note of yesterday that he had received from the Carranza Government any challenging of the American Government's understanding that it had an "agreement" with the de facto Government of Mexico under which it was permissible to send troops into Mexico for the sole purpose of capturing Villa.

The Carranza note, delivered yesterday, alleges that the confidential agent of the Mexican Government, Luis Elisco Arredondo, was told by Secretary Lansing on March 28 that the latter regretted "having misinterpreted the contents of said note respecting the passage of troops, which latter would not advance any further south from the place where they were at the time."

When Secretary Lansing was asked today whether he had given any assurances that the American troops would not proceed any further south into Mexico than they were on March 28, he said that he did not recall ever having made such a statement. As a matter of fact, the State Department on March 23 did not know exactly how far south the American expedition had penetrated into Mexico.

The statement issued today by Señor Amador, Mexican sub-Secretary of Foreign Relations, saying this Government should not have sent other than cavalry troops into Mexico, and that the de facto Government could not agree to the present expedition, because it only serves "to excite the population and is being made much of by Carranza's enemies," attracted some attention in official circles here tonight. One rejoinder to this is that the Carranza note argued there was no warrant for the expedition going into Mexico after the Columbus raiders, and if this contention is correct, then it would have been just as unwarrantable for cavalry troops to be sent into Mexico as it would be to send infantry or artillery.

If the Carranza Government admits that there was warrant for the sending of cavalrymen into Mexico, it was pointed out tonight, there is no point to the contention in the Carranza note that the United States Government had falsely interpreted the Carranza proposal for a reciprocal arrangement for troops crossing the border.

Another rejoinder to Señor Amador's statement is that it was necessary to send infantrymen in considerable numbers into Mexico to protect the lines of communications over the deserts which had to be depended upon by the American expedition for supplies very largely because the Carranza Government did not promptly grant its consent for the use of the Mexico Northwestern Railway as a line of supplies.

Motive of Carranza.

Señor Amador's argument that the expedition is serving to excite the Mexican population is interpreted here as possibly explaining the underlying motives behind the Carranza note of yesterday, especially Señor Amador's allegation that the expedition "is being made much of by Carranza's enemies."

The Carranza Government during the first three weeks of the expedition was able to hold the populace in check, but the situation was known to be delicate, and there are now indications that a rising tide of resentment against the expedition in certain Mexican centres is rendering it extremely difficult for the Carranzista authorities to hold the population in check. Attempts have been made the most of this situation to embarrass the Carranza Government. It is known that in attacking Columbus Villa believed the dispatch of American troops after him would make him a popular hero, and unite Mexicans in opposition to the American invasion.

During the first two weeks of the invasion the behavior of the American troops and their treatment of Mexicans in the villages passed won the support of Mexicans. So long as no shots were fired by American troops in Mexico the situation had satisfactory aspects. But since the fight at Guerrero on March 29, when about sixty Mexicans were killed in Colonel Dodd's engagement with a Villista band, news has spread regarding the killing of these Mexicans, and it has not been accepted favorably in those regions where Villa has been popular in the past, especially in Parral.

In his telegram of yesterday General Carranza told Señor Arredondo that "it had been impossible for the military commanders to check the mob against American troops who entered Parral" and that "the excitement is so great among the people that I fail to know whether the struggle can be stopped." General Carranza's telegram asserted that he considered it "unwise" for American troops "to remain any longer on our soil" as "more serious consequences" than those at Parral "may develop."

In the absence of reports from General Pershing, the War Department not only has nothing official regarding the Parral attack of Wednesday night, but was in ignorance of the progress being made by the advanced forces. Officers at the War Department expressed confidence in the ability of General Pershing and those with him at the front to give a good account of themselves if attacked.

Seeks News of Pershing.

Up to a late hour tonight the Administration was without any official American reports, through either the State Department or the War Department, regarding the fight at Parral. A long telegram was received from Major Gen. Funston tonight stating what steps he had taken to get into communication with General Pershing, and explaining what had been done, under Secretary Baker's positive orders of last night to take every necessary step for the protection of the forces of the United States or that were attacked at Parral and for the safety of other American troops in Mexico. In this message General Funston said he had received no reports from General Pershing.

Considerable anxiety was displayed in War Department circles regarding the "front" of the expedition. Nothing official has been received regarding General Pershing for five days. Investigation today showed that the latest telegram from General Pershing to General Funston bore date of April 10, and was received by General Funston April 11. This is the message which contained the names of the five American cavalrymen who were injured in the Guerrero fight of March 29.

MEXICO REVEALS SECRET PARLEYS

Continued from Page 1.

ticle VIII., specifies the number of troops which may pass the boundary line must never exceed 1,000, and these must not remain in the zone for more than five days, except in very unusual cases."

The Mexican Plan.

The entire correspondence which has passed up to date between the two Governments as a result of the Columbus incident was handed to the correspondent of The Associated Press today. The first of the notes was written March 18, and is as follows:

Arredondo,
Mexican Embassy,
Washington, D. C.

The First Chief has ordered me to deliver to you the following protocol, which in due form and in writing you will present to the Secretary of State of the United States for his consideration, trying to secure his prompt reply and sending the same to this Ministry as soon as the circumstances of the case permit:

Project of agreement between Mexico and the United States of North America relative to the passing of troops over the boundary line for the persecution of bandits:

Article 1. It is agreed between the Government of Mexico and the United States of North America that the regular Federal troops of one or the other country, as well as any forces of militiamen or of those duly organized by either Government, may reciprocally pass the boundary line at any point between the Rio Colorado and Piedras Negras when they may be closely pursuing individuals declared outside the law or evildoers who have interned themselves in either of the countries after committing depredations for the purpose of eluding punishment.

Art. 2. This agreement will be subject in all its terms and conditions to the following stipulated articles:

Art. 3. The reciprocal passage referred to in Article 1 will be made only in the unpopulated and desert regions between the points mentioned. Unpopulated or desert regions will be all those regions at least ten kilometers distant from any military camp or town from the boundary line of either country.

Art. 4. Only in exceptional cases can the persecution be carried to points nearer to camps or towns, as referred to in the previous article, and for the purposes of this article exceptional cases will be those camps or towns situated in mountains or where access is made difficult by accidental or even ordinary circumstances.

Art. 5. The commander of forces which cross the line in the pursuit of evildoers must, on passing the line, or before, if possible, immediately notify the military commandant, or of the nearest civil official of the country entered. Also the military commander of the forces pursuing must advise the commandant that it may give notice to the Government whose territory has been entered.

Art. 6. A zone sixty kilometers wide will be established on either side of the boundary line or extension, as referred to in Article 1, within which the persecution must be limited. As a consequence the pursuing forces must not pass outside this zone nor establish military camps therein, nor remain there longer than is absolutely necessary for the purpose of persecution of the party followed, returning immediately to their own country at the expiration of the time stipulated in the foregoing Article, but that the pursuing forces will immediately retire to their own country when the joint expedition has terminated. In the case cited the respective commanders are obliged to notify their respective Governments of the moment of contact as well as when the persecution ceases.

(Article 7 is missing.)

Art. 8. Troops crossing the boundary line must never exceed 1,000 men, nor remain in the zone except in unusual cases for more than five days.

Art. 9. Forces other than cavalry will not be permitted, but this force may carry in their equipment machine guns in addition to their own arms.

Art. 10. Commanders of the forces of the respective countries will agree upon code signs that they may know each other and avoid confusion during the persecution.

Art. 11. Under no condition will the forces be allowed to occupy towns or camps situated in the country they may have entered in accordance with the terms of this agreement.

If "Confusion Occurs."

Art. 12. If confusion occur and damage is done to one of the parties by the other commander, the party causing the damage shall be held personally responsible, without implying responsibility for either of the contracting parties, nor shall such act be considered sufficient to cause a rupture of the relations between the countries. Both of the contracting Governments obligate themselves to severely punish acts of the nature specified in this article, and for this purpose investigations will be set on foot by the country of the commander responsible.

Art. 13. The dispossession of private property of persons living in territory crossed by the pursuing forces is absolutely forbidden, as is the occupation of houses without the consent of the owners, and the payment of a proper indemnity. Abuses of this nature shall be punished according to the gravity of the offense under the laws of the country to which the forces belong as if committed in their own country. The Government to which the offenders belong is obligated to remove such person or persons to the frontier, and to indemnify those injured. (Article 14 missing.)

Art. 15. This agreement will remain in force for one year, counting from the date of its signing by the representative of both countries, but it may be terminated at the will of either party by two months' advance notice. If no notice has been given at the end of the year mentioned, it is tacitly agreed that the agreement continues without further notice for another year.

(Signed) AGUILAR.

The American Reply.

In reply to this note the United States made the following counter proposition:

Article 1. It is agreed that the regular forces of the two republics may cross the boundary line in pursuit of parties of bandits or armed parties that may have entered one country or the other after having committed outrages on foreign soil and having escaped by way of the boundary line.

Art. 2. The reciprocal passage as agreed upon in Article 1 will only take place in comparatively uninhabited or poorly protected territory and in no case at a less distance than (?) kilometer from any camp or town in the territory in which pursuit takes place except in mountainous places difficult of access.

Art. 3. The commander of troops that crossed the frontier in accordance with the terms of this agreement will on the moment of starting the march or before, if possible, advise the nearest military or civil officer of the country entered of the number of troops and the quantity of arms carried.

Art. 4. The Government of the country entered promises to co-operate in every way possible to the end of capturing the bandits and summarily executing them.

Art. 5. The pursuing force will immediately return to its own country after punishing the band it is pursuing. When it has failed to do so in no case will the pursuing party establish itself or remain in the foreign country for the time longer than may be necessary to accomplish its mission.

Art. 6. Under no pretext or consideration will the pursuing forces of one or other of the countries occupy towns or cities situated in the country which they have entered in accordance with the terms of this agreement.

Art. 7. The abuses committed by the pursuing forces will be punished by the Government to which they belong as if they were committed in the country of the guilty person, and offenders will be retired to the frontier and prompt indemnification will be made to the injured parties.

Art. 8. In case of abuses committed by inhabitants of the country against the pursuing forces, the Government of the country in which the abuses have been committed will be held solely responsible in case of a miscarriage of justice or failure to punish the guilty.

Art. 9. This agreement will take effect upon its being signed by the contracting parties and will remain in force until terminated by a mutual anticipatory notice by either party."

On March 25, the Mexican Government sent a second note which contained certain modifications. In it cooperation between the forces was agreed upon if a request of one of the parties was made to that effect. It contained the following additional article:

Article 9. The execution can begun after three days have elapsed from the time of the commission of the crime unless the offenders have remained for that length of time in the territory where the crime was committed."

It was also insisted upon in the new draft that clashes between troops of the two contracting parties through errors or the indiscretions of commanders was not to be considered sufficient to hold the Government of the offenders responsible, nor could attacks of inhabitants on the pursuing forces be considered as such.

Putting a Limit on the Pursuit.

With this note, Minister Arredondo received the following written instructions:

Explain to the Secretary of State that the Mexican Government insists on having included in the agreement stipulations relative to the limitation of the zone through which the pursuing forces are to operate as to the time they should remain in that zone; the arms to be carried, and the maximum number of troops. The reasons the Mexican Government has for insisting on this are as follows:

In the first place, the Government does not believe that the small band of Piedras Negras need be taken into consideration, for the reason that Villa and his party have always operated in the States of Sonora and Chihuahua and we consider the necessity for extending the agreement to the whole frontier remote.

In the second place, this Government considers it essential to place a limit on the distance which pursuing forces may penetrate, and believes that sixty kilometers is ample for the pursuing force to come in contact with the bandits or the forces of the country which they have entered. The latter forces are to continue the pursuit.

In the third place, pursuing parties in such instances can have little use for artillery and infantry, as action must be rapid and can only be carried out by cavalry. Infantry and artillery cannot be considered as useful to a pursuit of this nature by the Mexican Government as their use may give rise to twisted versions and might be the cause of serious encounters between residents of one or the other country.

Furthermore, impress upon the Secretary that the Mexican Government believes that for the purposes of pursuit over the frontier a maximum of eight days' time is sufficient for either capturing the offenders or agreeing with the forces of the injured country to do so.

Lastly, the limitation relative to the number of troops is important as it is fair to suppose that the number of bandits is not great and that a thousand cavalrymen would suffice for the work. If a greater number of troops cross it endangers the good relations between the two countries.

On April 5 the Washington Government sent another note agreeing to the proposition that only sixty kilometers of the border line be considered in the agreement, and that the pursuing force would not remain in foreign territory more than fifteen days without a special agreement.

The new note also agreed that no pursuit would commence until after a period of three days had elapsed since the commission of the raid. To this was added a special request that the expedition now in Mexico be considered a special case.

The Mexican Government refused to give its consent to this request, and in turn demanded the recall of the American troops.

Sub-Secretary Amador in his statement said the American troops had taken heavy artillery into Mexico. Dispatches from the American expedition have stated that only machine guns and light mountain artillery are being used in Mexico.

Lansing Denied Time Limit Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Secretary Lansing has on several occasions during the past week, in response to direct questions, denied that there was any agreement for a time limit on the punitive expedition, or that any time limit had been set.

SCOUTS WATCHING GOMEZ.

Protect Pershing's Line While Troops at Coloma Dublan "Dig In."

EL PASO, Texas, April 14.—The request of General Carranza for the withdrawal of the American troops, the Parral incident and reports of other clashes between American troops and Mexicans have alarmed Americans living in Mexico, a fact which was evidenced by the arrival here today of United States citizens from Chihuahua City and other points. Some of these men fled across the border after the Santa Ysabel massacre, but later returned in the wake of the United States soldiers.

Some of the arrivals from Chihuahua reported that fighting had taken place between American troops and Mexicans at Satevo, forty-five miles south of Chihuahua City. This fighting was believed here to be the attack on a supply train by Villa troops reported today by General Pershing as having taken place on April 11.

More than 19,000 United States regulars are guarding the Mexican border from Brownsville, Texas, to San Diego, Cal., today, while hurried troop movements, southward from Columbus, N. M., show that the line of communications more than 400 miles into Mexico is being rapidly strengthened to meet any emergency.

American scouts are watching the Pulpito Pass, which leads from Sonora into the Casas Grandes district of Chihuahua State, the appearance of General Arnulfo Gomez, commanding 2,500 Carranza infantry and cavalry. General Gomez is awaiting orders from the Mexican Minister of War, General Obregon, to meet in Chihuahua for the announced purpose of taking up the pursuit of Villa. In the event of trouble with the de facto Government General Gomez would be in position to strike the line of American communications at Casas Grandes.

American troops encamped at Colonia Dublan, which is the army camp for the Casas Grandes base, have "dug in" and have fortified these intrenchments with small mountain batteries, according to the Americans who arrived here today. The presence of small bands of brigands and the attack on the motor truck train are given as the reasons for this unusual activity.

Excitement over the Parral incident in Juarez has quieted down and is considered a closed incident by General Gavira and his officers. Servants who work on the American side and live in Juarez came to work this morning with exaggerated reports of the affray, stating that 400 Mexicans had been killed in Juarez to the effect that all of the American troops had attacked the town of Parral and killed many Mexicans.

When General Gavira was informed of the reports he had a bulletin board set up in front of the Custom House, and on this board posted all of the telegrams from General Luis Gutierres and General Obregon regarding the fight. This dispelled all excitement, and the people were satisfied that the reports were not true.

General Gavira was informed today that a Mexican had been arrested at Namiquipa by troops of Colonel Cano's command, and on investigation it had been found that, by counting hair-whorls on the Thirteenth Cavalry horse, the number and brand being plainly visible on the hoof and flank. Under his clothes he wore

ONLY GUNS ARE BUSY ON VERDUN FRONT

Artillery on Both Sides Show Activity at Points on the West of the Meuse.

ONE ATTACK AT DOUAUMONT

Germans, Attempting a Surprise Assault on the French Positions, Are Beaten Off.

LONDON, April 14.—Operations on the Verdun front during last night and all of today, as reported in the official bulletins from Paris and Berlin, consisted of heavy fire by the artillery except at one point south of Douaumont, on the eastern side of the Meuse. There the Germans last evening made a small surprise attack against the French positions. They were repulsed, according to Paris.

The bombardment on both sides was especially active to the west of the Meuse, near Hill 304 and Le Mort Homme.

The official communication of the French War Office issued this evening says:

In the Argonne our batteries have been active in the region of St. Hubert, where German works were damaged. Our batteries have been active also against roads used by the enemy in the region of Montfaucon and Malancourt.

To the west of the Meuse during the day the artillery of both sides has been active in the region of Le Mort Homme.

To the east of the Meuse our second lines have been bombarded.

In the Woevre there were some volleys by the artillery.

To the west of Pont-à-Mousson we scattered convoys on the road from Essey to Nonsard.

There is nothing of importance to report from the rest of the front.

The day report of the French War Office says:

On the left bank of the River Meuse there was violent bombardment last night of our first lines to the west of Hill 304.

On the right bank the Germans last evening delivered an unexpected small attack against our positions to the south of Douaumont, but the movement was completely repulsed.

The night passed in relative quiet, with the exception of a fairly spirited bombardment in the region to the south of Haudromont.

In the Woevre district there has been an artillery duel in the sector of Moulainville.

Nothing else of importance is reported from the rest of the front.

The bulletin of the German Headquarters Staff says:

Apart from occasional lively artillery duels in the region of the Meuse there is nothing to report.

Attempts made by the enemy to attack on the left bank of the Meuse were arrested by our artillery fire as the attacking parties left their trenches.

The Belgian communication reads:

The day has been quiet in general along the Belgian front, except to the south of Dixmude, where some artillery actions have taken place. Our batteries caused a German depot of ammunition to explode.

HARD BRITISH FIGHTING INDICATED BY LOSSES

London Sees in Officers' Casualties Proof That Official Reports Minimize Recent Actions.

LONDON, April 14.—Evidence that heavy fighting has been going on recently along the British front in France is given in the casualty lists of the last two days. Today's list contains the names of 24 officers killed and 107 wounded. Included in the list of wounded are several Canadians.

There is a good deal of comment on the brevity of the official reports of the recent fighting. The actions, says one newspaper, "one is continually learning from talks with men on leave have been of great importance, but have been 'described' in curt two-line reports."

The report, issued tonight, reads as follows:

By exploding mines yesterday east of Vermelles we damaged considerably the enemy's positions, but drawing a heavy, though ineffective artillery reply.

Early today we successfully bombarded the neighborhood of Souchez.

During last night a small party raided German front trenches northwest of Lens, killing some of the occupants and withdrawing on the completion of its mission.

LONDON, March 30, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Officers' casualty lists for the month of February show that the British Army lost 268 killed, 597 wounded and 10 missing—a total of 875. This brings the aggregate loss since the beginning of the war to 23,962, of whom 7,420 have been killed or have died of wounds, 14,755 wounded and 1,787 are missing or prisoners of war.

In February losses were heaviest in the Indian contingent operating in Mesopotamia and the Persian Gulf, the returns showing 69 officers killed, 155 wounded and 7 missing.

Royal Engineers lost 6 killed, 40 wounded; Yorkshires, 8 killed, 33 wounded; Field Artillery, 13 killed, 23 wounded; Canadians, 5 killed, 18 wounded.

During the month Brig. Gens. Hodson and Harvey were killed. Four Lieutenant Colonels were killed and four Brigadier Generals wounded.

ASSERTS THE FRENCH ARE USING UP RESERVES

German Correspondent Says the Verdun Defenders Are in a Bad Way.

The Cologne Gazette Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE WEST FRONT, April 13.—Despite the alleged exhaustion of German resources and the fantastic stories about losses which the enemy says the Germans have sustained, the offensive at Verdun is unmistakably making progress. This is the essential difference between the German offensive and that undertaken by the French in Champagne, which was strongest at the outset and afterward became constantly weaker.

In the last few days, as the French bulletins indicate, the battle has been raging uniformly along the line from Avocourt to Vaux, the most violent fighting taking place at the following points: Northeast of Avocourt to the south of Forges Brook, from the slopes of Hill 304 to a point south of Bethincourt, from the Le Mort Homme to the village of Cumières, and, finally, on the east of the Meuse on the line to the south of the village of Douaumont through Caillette forest to the village of Vaux.

The result of all the furious attacks and counterattacks, back and forth across the battle line, has been as heretofore a slow advance by the German troops.

It is significant that the French press has been of late more passionately praising the unprecedented achievements of the French troops. Throughout their history from Roland's song down, the French have always made it a point to glorify their defeats. They are now in raptures because every foot of ground which they lose is sold at a high price.

But, even if they were right in contending that the loss or gain of ground did not matter, and that the chief thing was the destruction of the enemy's army, they are in a bad way. It has already been made known that recruits of 1916 have been called up, while it is established that their reserves are being used up at an extraordinary rate.

SERGEANT 69 IS PRAISED.

French Veteran of 1870 Cited and Receives War Cross.

PARIS, April 14.—Sergeant Auguste Bernard, 69 years old, is cited in a regimental order by the Colonel commanding the 112th Infantry, as follows:

"An honored veteran of the war of 1870, he enlisted at the age of 67 for the duration of the present war and was placed in echelon service. He insisted on going in the first line trenches, and by his kind attitude, high spirits, and moral bearing, Sergeant Bernard merits being selected as an example for all."

Sergeant Bernard received the war cross in the presence of his regiment, his fellow soldiers giving him a rousing reception.

BRITISH DEFEAT TURKS IN TIGRIS BATTLE

Floods Which Hindered Advance Now Drive Ottomans from Trenches at Sannayyat.

LONDON, April 14.—Defeat of the Turkish forces in Mesopotamia by the British was reported officially today. In an engagement on the Tigris the Turks were driven back from one and one-half to three miles. Following is the text of the statement:

General Lake reports that on the afternoon of April 12 our forces on the right, (south,) oank of the Tigris forced back the enemy's advanced lines over a distance varying from one and one-half to three miles.

To do this we had to cross an inundated belt intersected by deep cuts, from 500 to 1,200 yards wide, extending from the Tigris to the Umm-el-Brahm marsh.

On the left bank water from the marshes has been driven by a northwest gale into some of the enemy's trenches at Sannayyat. The enemy was heavily punished as he took refuge from the flood in the new position.

The announcement of the British victory came at a time when the public was beginning to fear efforts to relieve the force of General Townshend at Kut-el-Amara were doomed to failure, owing to the check suffered by his relieving army a few days ago and difficult condition brought about by floods.

Many military writers in England believed the floods had made the relief of General Townshend almost an impossibility, but today's official report shows that, instead of hindering the British, the high water has helped the forces of Lieut. Gen. Gorringe in a task which is one of the most difficult that has been undertaken by the British Army. Each mile the Turks are forced back makes the British operations easier, for as they approach Kut-el-Amara the Turks are compelled to defend a wider front.

From the bend of the Tigris at Umm-el-Henn, which General Gorringe captured last week, to Sannayyat, which the Turks are in danger of losing, if they have not already been compelled to abandon it, both flanks of the Turkish forces are protected by marshes on either side of the river. Further up the river the area of dry ground widens until the Es-Sinn position is reached. Although this position is very strongly fortified, it is believed that if the relieving forces reach it General Townshend's army will be able to assist them.

In view of today's news, therefore, the prospect of rescuing the army at Kut-el-Amara is regarded as better than it has been for some time.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 14, (via London.)—Another communication from the War Office contains a reiteration of the statement that the British lost 3,000 men killed in the recent battles in Mesopotamia. The announcement follows:

The 3,000 dead from the battle which occurred on April 7 on the Irak front belonged, as is indicated by their uniforms, to Kitchener's Thirteenth Division, most of them from two brigades. In this battle which, as we have already reported, ended favorably for us, we lost 79 killed, 168 wounded, and 9 missing.

RUSSIANS ROUT TURKS AFTER 6-DAY BATTLE

Sultan's Forces in Armenia Retreating Before Czar's Main Army, Petrograd Reports.

PETROGRAD, April 14.—The War Office today gave out the following bulletin concerning the operations on the Caucasus front:

Fighting continues west of Erzerum. Turkish attacks against the centre of the Caucasus Army, which lasted six days, were all repulsed. The enemy sustained heavy losses and everywhere is falling back in disorder, energetically pursued by our troops.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 14 (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

On the Caucasian front an enemy battalion which attacked one of our detachments in the Tchoruk Valley was driven off and lost all of its men except seventy or eighty soldiers. We captured one officer and several men. On other sectors of this front there have been skirmishes, reconnoissances, and sorties.

A force of Persian warriors and Turkish detachments on the morning of the 8th attacked Russian cavalry, some three regiments strong, in the vicinity of Sujbulak, and put it to flight in the direction of Urumiah (Persian Armenia). Otherwise there were no important engagements.

An enemy torpedo boat which appeared off Smyrna on the 8th was driven away by our artillery. A patrol boat off Tchesme (Asia Minor) was hit by our artillery.

On the 9th bandits in four large barks attempted to land near Kalamaki west of Kush-Adassi, (south of Smyrna,) but were forced to retreat by the fire of our artillery.

In the waters of Smyrna a torpedo-boat destroyer and a cruiser opened fire against the southern part of Kuesten Island. They withdrew when our artillery replied.

On the Irak front (Mesopotamia) the situation is unchanged.

Dardanelles front: A cruiser and a monitor directed at intervals from a long distance an ineffective fire against Ari Burnu. Attempts to open fire at shorter range failed on account of the reply of our artillery.

DERBY DEFENDS HIS COURSE

"Ruinous," He Says, to Have Called All Single Men First.

LONDON, April 14.—Lord Derby, Director of Recruiting, presided today at a meeting of the Association of Municipal Corporation.

Replying to a demand that all single men be enlisted before married men are called up he said he did not believe anything could be more foolish. To do so, he added, would have saved him trouble and would have brought his task to a speedier end, but such a step would have been absolutely ruinous to the industries of the country.

Great Britain will shortly call to the colors her 18-year-old youths, according to reports in the lobby of the House of Commons. It is intended that the youths thus called shall go into training immediately, although they will not be liable to service until they reach the age of 19.

SUSSEX DISASTER AS SEEN BY HUXLEY

First Survivor of the Channel Tragedy to Reach New York Scouts Berlin's Story.

POINTS OUT MANY FLAWS

Insists Ship Was Flying French Flag and That No Other Vessel Was Torpedoed in That Region.

Edward H. Huxley, President of the United States Rubber Export Company of 1,790 Broadway, who arrived from England yesterday on the American liner St. Paul, brought first-hand details of the torpedoing of the Channel steamer Sussex, being the first survivor of that disaster to reach this country. When told of admissions in the German note to the United States Mr. Huxley said:

"If Germany admits torpedoing a steamer near that position on March 24 in the Channel it will be their undoing, because the Sussex was the only vessel there at the time. If any vessel had been torpedoed three or four miles away we would have heard the detonation and seen the craft attacked, for the day was clear and the sea calm. It was quite possible to see for fully six miles or more on the horizon. We remained on the after part of the Sussex, drifting for nearly nine hours after she had been torpedoed, and had any vessel been in sight she would have come to our assistance."

With regard to the submarine commander's statement that the vessel he sank was a long, black craft without a flag, having a gray funnel, small gray forward works and two high masts, Mr. Huxley said: "It would be impossible to mistake the Sussex for a man of war. She had a black hull with white superstructure and buff colored funnels. She also had cabins on her decks aft, which were plainly discernible. When the torpedo struck her the Sussex was flying the French flag at her stern. The bridge was about 90 feet from her bow, or a third of the ship's length.

"I was sitting on the port side of the deck a few feet on the after side of the bridge with Francis E. Drake, our London manager, when there was a terrific explosion apparently from the starboard side, which blew away the forward part of the steamer and killed or drowned all the passengers and crew on that side. The first lifeboat that was lowered capsized before it struck the water and twenty out of twenty-five occupants were drowned. Five other boats were lowered, which were all in a leaky condition, and the remainder of the passengers and crew embarked in them and they were rowed about 150 yards away from the hulk of the Sussex.

"After a little time Captain Moufet ordered the boats to return to the remnant of the steamer which was floating easily, the stern pointing up, and we clambered on board again. We drifted twenty miles with the current toward the French shore, where a French trawler came up at 11:15 P. M. in answer to the rockets which had been sent up by the crew of the Sussex to attract attention. A sailing ship came in sight at 5 o'clock bound up channel, and we hoisted distress signals, but she did not alter her course.

The trawler took off all except fifty of the passengers and crew and proceeded to Boulogne. I remained on board the wreck with Mr. Drake until midnight, when we were rescued by the British torpedo boat destroyer Afridi, which took us to Dover. The carpenter on the Sussex told me he heard Captain Mouffet tell the commander of the torpedo boat destroyer that he saw the torpedo coming toward his vessel. On the way to Dover a piece of the torpedo was shown to me by one of the officers from the destroyer, who had picked it up. It was made of some kind of bronze composition and was about the size of a man's hand. It had ragged edges and was curved as if it had been a part of the cylinder.

"When we arrived in London Mr. Drake received a letter from Captain Thomas E. Carroll, the embarkation officer at Boulogne, who was our Paris agent before the war. He wrote:

"'The wreck of the Sussex is here now in the small basin about 200 yards away from my office. Six bodies have been found among the débris and gruesome finds are still coming in. I saw a piece of a torpedo of large which was shown to me by the marine commandant of the port. It had been extracted by one of the naval surgeons from the body of a woman found on the hulk.'

"I went to the United States Embassy in London and made my deposition," Mr. Huxley continued, "and I was told that the photographs of the Sussex and of the pieces of the torpedo with the statements of the survivors were being sent to the State Department on the St. Paul. Before leaving London Mr. Drake and myself drew up and signed a letter to President Wilson which was also mailed on the St. Paul."

Mr. Huxley produced a copy of the letter which called upon the President to take such action as would prevent a repetition of such disasters as that which befell the Sussex.

DEMANDS THAT SPAIN ACT.

Madrid Authority Wants German Merchantmen Seized.

MADRID, Spain, April 14.—Amadeo Hurtado, an authority on international law, has written a letter to the President of the Council of Ministers in regard to the damaging of the steamship Sussex and the consequent death of the Spanish composer Enrique Granados. He says:

"Spain should take the iniatative to bring about joint action of all neutral countries, in order to put a stop to the illegal system which has such disastrous consequences for all neutrals. The warships of the allied nations are kept busy protecting their merchant marine and that of neutrals. Germany has no merchant ships now at sea, and her warships are engaged in war service while German merchant ships are protected by internment in neutral ports throughout the world. It is inconsistent with neutrality, and if German merchant ships continue to have protection in neutral ports neutrals should demand of the Germans the protection of their citizens and merchantmen."

PARIS, April 14.—A number of prominent Spaniards who are living in France have formed a committee, which sent the following telegram today to Premier Romanones of Spain:

"The Spanish Committee of Paris protests with the greatest energy against the attacks on Enrique Granados and other Spaniards aboard the Sussex Vigo and Santanderino, and demands that the Government take necessary measures, even reprisals, if need be, in order to protect the lives and interests of Spanish citizens."

AMERICAN ON SUNKEN SHIP.

Member of the Inverlyon's Crew Is Rescued—Eleven Others Missing.

QUEENSTOWN, April 14. — Captain Charleston and eleven men of the British steamship Inverlyon were landed today and reported that their vessel had been sunk by a submarine on Tuesday afternoon.

One of the members of the crew, who was rescued, is an American, William Loss. Another boat from the Inverlyon, containing eleven men, is missing.

CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

STILL HOPE BERLIN WILL YIELD TO US

Continued from Page 1.

from Ambassador Sharp at Paris, who explained that the statements he was transmitting were delivered to him by a branch of the French Government. According to this information, Ambassador Sharp was informed that the French Ministry of Marine had reports showing that a German U-boat was sunk in French waters on April 5. An officer and members of the crew of this German submarine were captured by the French Navy.

These men have been examined by the French authorities with a view to learning whether this particular submarine actually attacked the Sussex. The Sussex was attacked on March 24. The statements alleged to have been made to the French authorities by the captured German officer and crew of the U-boat that was sunk on April 5 were to the effect that their vessel had not torpedoed the Sussex, as another German submarine, whose number was given, was operating in the region where the attack occurred.

The name of the commander of this second submarine was given to the French authorities by the captured officer and crew of the submarine that was sunk on April 5. The French Government gave this information to Ambassador Sharp.

Rumors of Diplomatic Break.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—President Wilson and the Cabinet went over the submarine crisis again today and reaffirmed their determination to bring the situation with Germany to an issue.

The decision to inform Germany that recent accumulation of evidence of ships destroyed in submarine warfare led to the inevitable conclusion that her promises to the United States were not being fulfilled remained unchanged. The time of dispatching a communication to Berlin appeared to be the only point undecided.

In Congress today a report was widely circulated that the forthcoming note would in itself give notice of a severance of diplomatic relations. There was nothing to substantiate the story anywhere in official quarters. Cabinet officers did not deny it, upon the ground that they all had been bound in honor by the President not to speak upon the subject in any way. There were repeated indications tonight that the note would be a statement of the American case up to date, without anything in the nature of an ultimatum, and still would leave the way open for Germany to avoid the long feared break in diplomatic relations. It was plain, however, that it would be intended as the American Government's last word.

Senators of the Foreign Relations Committee, who have been told by the President that they would be consulted before any final or drastic steps were taken, declared tonight they had not yet been advised of the details of the next step.

Some officials declared the communication to Germany would go within forty-eight hours. It was recalled that on at least one other occasion a note to Germany was quietly dispatched and had reached Berlin before news of its departure was permitted to come out in Washington.

In all official quarters here there is evidence of the gravity of the situation. All officials agree that the accumulation of evidence has brought the situation to the point of a break or a decided change on Germany's part. There is very little left to be said about the situation because it is described as a plain open and shut one. As the President and the Cabinet are determined that the present condition cannot continue, the crisis which has prevailed between the two nations for nearly a year has reached a point where nothing but action remains for one or the other.

As it is understood that the new communication to Germany mentions nothing in the way of time it is believed the President has not decided to narrow the case down to a matter of days, but the position of the United States will be none the less unalterable on that account.

Only a disclosure of the exact terms of the document can show what are the possibilities for the next development.

GERMANS REGARD NOTE AS FAIR AND FRIENDLY

Press Also Expresses View That It Should Satisfy President Wilson.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 4.—Publication here of the text of the note to America on the Sussex and other incidents appears to have aroused little interest among the German people. Comment in the press so far is of comparatively small volume and little importance. To the German mind the note seems to be a simple, straightforward, honest, and friendly reply which is certain to expedite a satisfactory settlement of all the five cases with America.

Count Reventlow laments the fact that he is still prevented by the censorship muzzle from discussing the note intelligibly, but manages to coin a new phrase regarding the Wilsonian "drumfire of notes on Berlin" which "America considers promising of success whenever enemy ships are sunk in North European waters." Count Reventlow takes occasion to criticise the Government for not having also published the text of the four American notes so the Germans might have a complete picture of the questions at issue.

"Whether Mr. Wilson and his helpers will be satisfied with this answer naturally cannot be stated at this time," he says. "We must try to bear the intervening days with restraint."

The Vossische Zeitung says: "The Jagow note is clear, holds back nothing, and, while guarding German interests with all decision, it is very conciliatory." Emphasizing particularly that Germany takes the initiative in suggesting submitting the questions to a mixed Hague tribunal the paper concludes: "The German Government has given all the explanation it was able to in view of the results of its investigations, at the same time proffering a hand to every possible ascertainment of the facts. Therefore since it has a clear conscience it can await further developments in the matter with calmness and confidence."

Persius Is Satisfied.

Captain Persius says in the Tageblatt: "The note testifies as to how painstakingly our submarine commanders are fulfilling their duty relative to exact observance of the measures that must precede torpedoing. Analyzing these various catastrophes three cases are definitely eliminated—the Berwindvale, Englishman and Eagle Point. Of the first our note says it tried to escape. Of the other two, 'But they ran on.' According to the rules of international law every merchant ship is required to obey the orders of a warship and failing to do so exposes itself to destruction without any sparing of lives. This law has always held good and, of course, it holds good also for submarine warfare. Thereby every complaint regarding illegal action on the part of German submarines falls to the ground. For the rest, in all three cases the German submarine commanders showed a great measure of patience in view of the attempts of the steamers to flee. These three cases should no longer come into question, in any further attempts to prove the charges. In the Sussex case the specific and exhaustive account given in our note is based on a most careful investigation of the Admiralty Staff, and allows no doubt to arise that should the Sussex really have been damaged by a torpedo fired from a German submarine, an understandable error was made. The best judges will reach the conviction that our Admiralty Staff has with the utmost frankness made public the results of its investigation in the Sussex case, as in the case of the Manchester Engineer. Only on the basis of more exact data from the side of the accusers can it be ascertained if one of our submarines was involved.

His View of the Sussex Case.

"Nothing could more effectively sketch the extraordinarily difficult situation in which our submarine commanders now find themselves than the discussion of the Sussex case. It will not be easy for a layman to put himself into the exact situation of a submarine commander. Still, by studying the five reasons why the submarine commander was convinced he had a warship before him the layman will gain some conception of the difficult service of a submarine commander. The question, Is it a warship or not, can, in the dark of night, not always be answered with all certainty. Naturally the submarine commander takes the greatest pains to make sure and only gives the order to fire the torpedo when he is absolutely certain. But his time for making observations is often limited to a very few seconds. The quickest decision is essential in order to escape destruction. Frequently it is reported that a ship has been torpedoed without warning. In the rarest case is this news afterward confirmed, as is indicated by our Government's notes, but if occasionally it should happen that an innocent ship suffers one ought to take into consideration that it is one of those unfortunate accidents that cannot be avoided in peace times, much less in war.

"It is easy enough sitting around a green table with reproachfully ruffled brow to pronounce a verdict of 'unjustified torpedoing.' In reality, however, it is much more difficult to torpedo a ship at all, and it almost takes a superman nowadays and under the present difficult circumstances to carry out a torpedoing that is completely above reproach."

FRENCH GET MORE EVIDENCE.

Two U-Boat Crews Said to Have Told of Sussex Torpedoing.

PARIS, April 14.—The American Government is now in possession of the information obtained by the French Government which led to the assertion that the steamship Sussex was torpedoed by a German submarine. Full details, even to the name of the commander and the number of the submarine, have been communicated privately to the American Government by the French Government.

The Ministry of Marine was not prepared today to make this information public, but it has been given to the United States and to all other Governments interested.

One of the reasons why the authorities here refrain from giving out these details is that it is their understanding that they are acting in conformity with the wishes of the American Government. It is also the desire of the French officials to give Germany an opportunity to reply to the statement that the name of the commander and number of the submarine are known.

The American Government also has information concerning the statements said to have been made by the captured officer and crew of another German submarine, which was sunk in French waters on April 5. It was announced semi-officially yesterday that this statement gave details of the movements of the submarine which was said to have torpedoed the Sussex, with confirmatory evidence as to the name of the commander and number of the craft. It is understood that some of the instruments of the instrument which caused the explosion, which were gathered on the deck of the Sussex, have imprinted on them German letters and words indicating the town in which it was made.

The German note regarding the torpedoing of the Sussex and other vessels is commented on by the morning newspapers for the most part in derisive terms. Under the heading, "Germany seeks to draw America into another tangle of chicanery," the Petit Parisien says:

"The matter now lies between Germany and the United States, and in a few hours we will know what decision President Wilson has reached. We believe it will be an energetic one. Germany wishes to begin another endless discussion like that which followed the sinking of the Lusitania, but it is probable that Mr. Wilson will speak out firmly and upset the German calculations. Congress has defined its attitude on the subject and American opinion, as well as Spanish, Danish, Dutch, and Norwegian opinion, is aroused against the savage violence of Germany's submarine warfare. The American press calls for action. The hour is truly a decisive one."

"The German manoeuvre is so childish," says the Journal, "that it is impossible to admit that Washington can be deceived by it. President Wilson must by this time be fully enlightened. He cannot fail to realize that the German Government, either by set design or by its weakness in presence of public opinion at home, is committed to the continuation and development of its implacable methods of warfare."

HEARS BREAK IS CERTAIN.

But Providence Journal Is Told Gerard Is Not Yet Recalled.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 14.—A Washington dispatch to The Providence Journal tonight says:

"The United States Government has practically decided that it cannot continue the maintenance of friendly relations with Germany. At the Cabinet meeting today the President was emphatic on this point and he was supported in it by the entire body of advisers. The Cabinet was put into possession of evidence direct from the French Government which seems to prove conclusively, not only that the Sussex was attacked by a submarine, but that the French naval authorities have in their hands, as prisoners at the port of Brest, the officers and the entire crew of the submarine that attempted to sink the channel steamer.

"President Wilson and the members of the Cabinet, it is declared, do not consider it necessary to place the situation with Germany before the members of the Foreign Relations Committee prior to official action. The pledge given to Senator Stone in this connection referred to any action that might be taken against Germany with regard to attacks on armed merchantmen, and had nothing whatever to do with the contingency that has now arisen in connection with the Sussex, an unarmed passenger steamer.

"Late tonight Secretary Lansing notified The Journal representative that there was no truth in the report that Ambassador Gerard had been instructed to demand his passports. It is understood, however, that relations with Germany have reached the breaking point, and that the Government will positively send no more notes to Berlin demanding explanations or permitting any opportunity for further correspondence."

CROCKER NOT IMPROVED.

Father of Sussex Victim Finds Him Unconscious Most of the Time.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 14.—George H. Crocker returned here today from Dover, where he saw his son, who was injured in the torpedoing of the Sussex. Mr. Crocker is unnerved over the condition of his son, who is still suffering, and is unconscious most of the time. The surgeons in the Dover Hospital fear he will be crippled for life. The father will not return to America for some time.

ATTACKED VICEROY'S SHIP.

U-Boat Missed Vessel Carrying Lord Chelmsford, Going to India.

LONDON, Saturday, April 15.—The steamship on which Baron Chelmsford, the new Viceroy, was proceeding to India, was unsuccessfully attacked by a submarine, which fired a torpedo, but missed its aim.

Lord Chelmsford was accompanied by his wife and four daughters, and the steamship had on board an unusual number of women and children.

A dispatch dated April 4 said that Baron Chelmsford had arrived at Bombay and had been received by the ruling chief, and the naval, military, and civil authorities.

DUTCH MAY ARBITRATE.

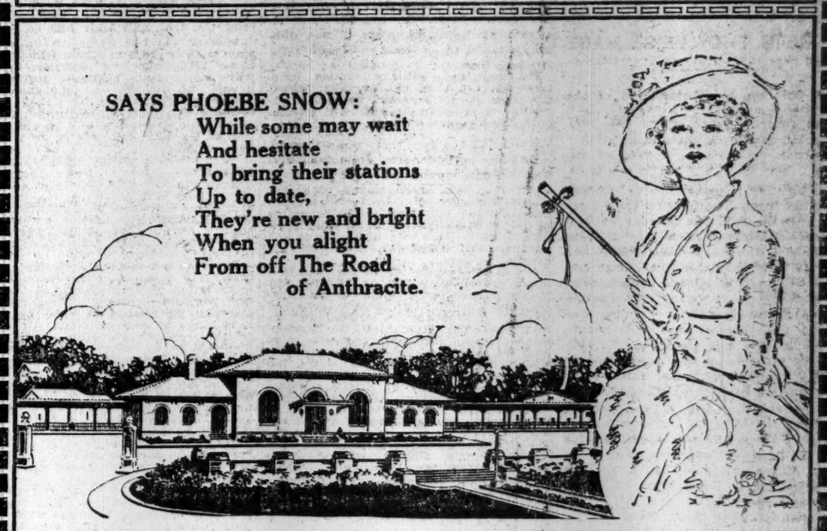
Hague Paper Suggests It in Tubantia and Palembang Cases.

THE HAGUE, April 14.—The Courant, noting the willingness of Germany to submit the Sussex case to a Commission of Inquiry, urges the adoption of a similar procedure in the cases of the Dutch steamers Tubantia and Palembang.

In this connection, it may be added, all the evidence in the Tubantia case, including pieces of a torpedo and documentary evidence leading to the verdict of the Dutch Board of Navigation, has been sent to Berlin with an invitation for the German Government to express an opinion thereon.

BERLIN, April 14, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Dispatches from Rotterdam to the Overseas News Agency say the Dutch Government will ask the co-operation of the German Government in order to ascertain the origin of the bronze fragments of a torpedo found on the Tubantia.

MILE FOR MILE THE MOST HIGHLY DEVELOPED RAILROAD IN AMERICA



In the remarkable period of reconstruction of the Lackawanna Railroad covering the last 15 years, NEW STATIONS have replaced old ones at nearly all of the more important points. This is one of the features making the Lackawanna "Mile For Mile The Most Highly Developed Railroad in America." Nowhere in the world in a corresponding length of road is the public served by so artistic, substantial and convenient a system of station buildings.

Lackawanna Railroad

THE ROAD OF ANTHRACITE

HUGE LOSS IN TONNAGE STIRS GREAT BRITAIN

Agitation Started to Rush Building of New Ships—Berlin Reports 80 Vessels Sunk in March.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 14.—The weekly returns of vessels sunk by mines or torpedoes show an increasing number. During the week ended Thursday, according to the well-known shipping journal Fair Play thirty-three vessels, with a gross tonnage of 85,045, were reported sunk by submarines and mines. This is in addition to the 2,201,823 tons of shipping previously reported in that journal as having been sunk. In discussing this loss the parliamentary correspondent of The Chronicle says:

"The question of general compulsion is entirely overshadowed by the much more vital problem of merchant tonnage. There is no disguising the fact that German submarines have levied a heavy toll on our merchant ships in the last three weeks, though the main cause for the shortage in tonnage is still ascribable to the heavy demands made by our numerous overseas expeditions.

"It has been demonstrated that the navy and army are wasteful in the use of requisitioned tonnage, while the Cabinet is insisting on economy in this direction. While economy in the use of ships will do something to ease the situation, we need to repair the wastage and meet the ever increasing demand for a larger shipbuilding program. Considerably more than a hundred merchant vessels in our yards have been held up for months because labor was not available. The Cabinet is determined to have these vessels completed, and the necessary labor must be found for this purpose."

BERLIN, April 14, (via Sayville.)—A statement issued by the German Admiralty under date of April 13 says that in the month of March eighty trading vessels belonging to hostile countries, with an aggregate tonnage of 207,000, were sunk by German submarines or by mines.

STRICTER BLOCKADE ORDER.

Britain Issues New Decree on Ultimate Destination Question.

LONDON, April 15.—The British Government, after consultation with the allies, has issued a decree modifying maritime international law as laid down in the Declaration of London of 1909. The modification will be effective during the present war.

Henceforth merchandise, whether absolute or conditional contraband, will be subject to capture by the mere fact of its enemy destination, whether it is sent by direct or indirect manifest or is concealed. Further, no ship or cargo will be exempt from capture for violation of the blockade simply because that at the time it was examined it was apparently on its way to an unblockaded port.

FIRING ON GREEK BORDER.

Bombs Also Dropped by Allied Airmen on Bulgar Positions.

BERLIN, April 14, (via London.)—The German War Office today issued the following report of the operations on the Greek frontier:

East of the Vardar River the enemy yesterday displayed at intervals considerable artillery activity. In the course of Wednesday night, April 12-13, enemy aviators dropped bombs on Gievgeli and Bogodance, east of Gievgeli, without doing any damage.

Clothes That Are True To Their Standard

TO maintain a standard requires that you have one, to begin with. The standard of Weber and Heilbroner clothes never changes. They have always been all wool and fast colors.

* *

While unusual conditions prevail in the woolen and dye markets, this house maintains its high standard.

* *

Purchasing our own woolens, we provided against every emergency. Every yard in these Spring suits and topcoats is standard made and standard dye. All wool.

* *

The New York styles are only part of the story.

* *

Prices, $20 to $40—no increase.

W. & H. Spring Hats for Every Occasion

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 757 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 27 New, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

THIS Spring shall it be a wooden-looking "ready-made" or a Clemons Made-to-Order Suit denoting in every flowing fold and swinging curve that it was taped to your inches and was tailored to your individuality?

There's no difference in the price—$20 to $45. The difference in fit, style and everything that a well-dressed man holds dear is incalculable. Come to be measured, or send for cloth clippings!

$20 to $45 for Suits and Topcoats to measure

Clemons Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St.
17 Years On This Corner

A DAILY DELIGHT

POSLAM SOAP

Its use for Toilet and Bath is so gratifying that it becomes the lasting preference of many after one month's trial.

At All Druggists'. 25 cents and 15 cents.

SIR SAM HUGHES BACK FROM ENGLAND

Canadian Minister of Militia Wants Thorough Investigation of Charges Against Him.

REGRETS THEY WERE MADE

Says He Has No Knowledge of the Corporations Mentioned by G. W. Kyte in Parliament.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner St. Paul was General Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defense in Canada, who was recalled from London by the Dominion Parliament to answer charges of alleged favoritism in the expenditure of money for the purchase of war munitions for the Canadian Government. He was accompanied by his aide de camp, Captain Bassett, and was met at Quarantine by several Canadian officials, while others were waiting for him at the pier.

In an interview with the reporters on board the St. Paul the General said he did not wish to come back at this time, as he would have preferred to remain in England to look after the Canadian troops in their camps at Bramshott and Shorncliffe.

"I do not know what these charges are which have been made against me," he continued, "except in a general way from the newspapers on the other side. I did not consider it worth while to answer them, because a Royal Commission has been appointed to make a thorough investigation, and I intend to demand a full inquiry into the charges and also to discover who is behind these charges.

"I am glad that a commission has been appointed, but regret that such charges should have been made at this time to excite the public when all energies should be directed to the welfare of the Canadian troops who are now in the war zone."

Sir Sam Hughes said he had not seen or heard of Allison since he went abroad and had no knowledge of those corporations, the American Munitions Company and the International Arms and Fuse Co., which have been mentioned in the charges made at Ottawa by G. W. Kyte, a Member of Parliament, who asserted that excessive profits of $1,500,000 were made through the contracts awarded by the Canadian Shell Committee.

The Minister of Militia went on to say that he had no comment to make on the conduct of those who, taking advantage of his absence, have attempted to divert to side issues energies which should be devoted to the cause of the Empire in general. Such persons might be within their privileges, he said.

Regarding the Canadian troops in England the General added that the reports made to him by General Sir Archibald Hunter and General John Steele, in whose command the two camps at Bramshott and Shorncliffe have been placed, were that the conduct and bearing of the troops in England or at the trenches in France and Flanders was regarded as most exemplary and worthy of commendation. He said that the supply of ammunition and fuses from Canadian firms for use in the war have been far in excess of those produced in England, and Canada was holding her own in fulfilling the contracts awarded by the Government.

BLOCKADE NOTE COMING.

Cecil Does Not Think Zamora Ruling Will Delay It.

LONDON, April 14.—"The appeal of the decision in the Zamora case is merely a reaffirmation of the accepted British practice," said Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, to The Associated Press tonight. "Nothing in the decision is likely to delay the dispatch of a reply to the American blockade note and no change is likely to be made as a result, but I cannot state when the note will be sent.

"In my humble opinion the Prize Court is bound to decide in harmony with the accepted rules of international law. In this regard British practice is in marked contrast to the procedure of German prize courts, which, in the case of the steamship Batavier V., declared prize courts were national tribunals and must rest their decisions on municipal law, even if they are in conflict with international law.

"Sir Samuel Evans's famous dictum did not mean the Prize Court would decide in favor of Orders in Council without reference to the rules of international law, but left the decision as to whether there was any conflict between the two in abeyance. Sir Samuel merely expressed the belief that the Government was not likely to issue Orders in Council conflicting with international law.

"The Zamora appeal goes further and makes it plain that Orders in Council must conform to the accepted rules of international law."

Sir Samuel Evans, President of the Prize Court, granted the right of appeal last June to the owners of the copper forming part of the cargo of the Swedish steamer Zamora, which the Prize Court had empowered the War Department to requisition. A dispatch from London on April 12 said the belief was growing in diplomatic circles there that the British Government's reply to the American note respecting restrictions on maritime trade would again be revised, owing to the Zamora appeal.

RUMANIA'S NEW TREATIES.

Germans Assert She Has Promised Not to Fight Central Empires.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 14.—The latest news shows a rapprochement between Rumania and the Central Empires much greater than was at first suspected, as it includes pourparlers with Bulgaria and Turkey for a commercial agreement. News from German sources asserts that this agreement goes deeper still, that the Central Empires have sure knowledge that Rumania, even if she does not join them, at least will not fight against them.

Political and military circles here, however, are skeptical as they believe Rumania is not affected by the arguments of either side and will uphold only the ultimate victor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 14.—The statement that the German Government concluded on April 7 a new arrangement with Rumania is confirmed. The details are not fully known, but Jean Herbette states in the Echo de Paris that its chief purpose is to remove two obstacles to the purchase of Rumanian grain by the Central Powers.

The first obstacle lay in the fact that other States were free to exhaust the market; thus a British group last January bought up 800,000 tons of wheat. The second consisted in the fact that the Rumanian Government might require that exported cereals be paid for in German or Austrian products which the Central Powers might not want to liberate.

It is believed the new accord removes these two obstacles, Rumania promising Germany all the produce she does not herself need, and abolishing the exchange system. She also undertakes to permit the transit of traffic to and from Constantinople. The importance of this matter will be seen from the fact that the Rumanian harvest last year amounted to 6,000,000 tons, which is just the quantity of cereals Germany and Austria together had to import in time of peace.

"An eminent Rumanian personality," interviewed by the Petit Parisien, declares that Rumania remains faithful to her friendship for the Entente, and has not changed her political attitude. The agreement with Germany arises from the fact that she must sell her crops and import manufactured goods, the supply of which had been interrupted by the closing of the Dardanelles and the economic tension with Germany.

BERLIN, April 14, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"Keen satisfaction is felt generally in Rumania," says a dispatch from Bucharest to the Overseas News Agency, "as the result of the signing April 7 of a commercial treaty between Rumania and the Central Powers.

ALLIES' SHELL NEEDS MET.

Making Enough Munitions Themselves, Says E. R. Stettinius.

Edward R. Stettinius, partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., who has charge of American contracts for war munitions for the Allies, returned yesterday on the American liner St. Paul after attending conferences with the British and French War Departments.

In an interview he stated that he had not returned with his pockets full of new contracts.

"The French and English ammunition factories," he said, "are now working at full pressure and can take care of the supply needed for the war independently of the United States. This does not mean that shipments of shells and ammunition will cease, as the old contracts have to be filled and it will take some time to complete them.

"While I was in Paris I made a trip toward the firing lines and got within ten miles of Verdun, where I could hear the heavy cannonading distinctly. The railway lines were filled with cars loaded with men and ammunition waiting to be rushed to Verdun when called for. The spirit of the French soldiers impressed me very much."

Mr. Stettinius spoke in admiration of the American Ambulance Corps. He described the feeling of confidence in England and France regarding the outcome of the war as "sublime," and thought there would be no difficulty in financing those countries during the war or after.

"The United States will not have the rebuilding of Europe after the war," he went on to say, "because the Allies have plenty of factories and will have all the labor required when peace has been declared and the soldiers return home." Some kinds of machinery would be required from this country, however, and also some raw materials, he said.

TAKE HIGH PEAK IN STORM.

Italians Capture Austrian Positions at Height of 3,300 Meters.

ROME, April 14.—The following official communication was issued today:

In the Adamello zone, while a great storm was raging, our dauntless detachments Tuesday attacked enemy positions on the steep crest of Lobbia Alta, which rises 3,300 meters among the glaciers. By evening of the 12th (Wednesday) the positions were completely captured by assault and immediately consolidated by our troops. We captured one officer and thirty men, and one machine gun.

There has been the customary artillery activity in Trentino, Carnia, and the upper Fella region. In the Plezzo basin Wednesday night the enemy renewed his attack against our Ravnilaz positions, but was again repulsed.

On Mrzli and Monte Nero enemy attacks commenced yesterday morning and continued throughout the day, with fluctuating fortunes. In the evening our troops, by a last vigorous assault and effective artillery fire, definitely expelled the enemy from contested trenches.

Calm prevails on the heights northwest of Gorizia and on the Carso front.

FIX INSURANCE RATES ON WAR'S END THIS YEAR

British Munition Producers Pay Almost Prohibitive Premiums Based on Peace Soon.

LONDON, April 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A new and novel kind of insurance, based on how long the war will last, has come into existence. It has given an indication, also, of how organizations which shape these rates view the duration of the war as a cold business proposition, devoid of politics or sentiment, on which insurance can be risked. This is quite apart from insurance on shipping, which is not based on the duration of the war, but chiefly on the risk of a voyage.

Many of the large factories engaged on ammunition work find themselves heavily stocked with steel and all kinds of supplies required for making ammunition. But these supplies are needed only as long as ammunition is needed, so that a termination of the war would leave factories with huge stocks of raw material no longer of use.

This has led the big factories to seek protection against loss through the termination of the war, and in turn has presented to insurance companies the question of making a rate based on how long the war will last. The factories seeking protection make their applications to Lloyd's, which calls for bids from various underwriters willing to take the risk.

Some time ago the rate quoted was 25 and 30 per cent., based on the continuance of the war beyond the present year. Lately, however, factories desiring this protection have found a marked increase in the rate, which has been practically prohibitive, up to 70 per cent., for a risk based on the war lasting until Dec. 31 next.

This raising of the rate and shortening of the period has indicated the growing belief in business and insurance quarters that the war was not likely to last beyond the year. In banking quarters it is stated that one rate quoted was 90 per cent. on the war lasting until Dec. 31 next. As this would mean a payment of $90 on every $100 of risk, it is practically prohibitive.

A number of factors are said to have influenced this business view on the probable shortening of the war. The stout resistance of the French at Verdun, the fall in the exchange rate of the German mark, the retirement of Admiral von Tirpitz, and the vote in the American Congress on the submarine question, each has had some influence, and all together are regarded as the explanation of this sharp increase.

REICHSTAG ALTERS TAX LAW

Levy Will Be on Same Lines as 1913, Though Helfferich Protests.

BERLIN, April 13, (via London, April 14.)—The Ways and Means Committee of the Reichstag continues to make changes in taxation measures brought forward by the Government. Notwithstanding the objections raised by the Secretary of the Treasury, Dr. Karl Helfferich, it was decided to eliminate the proposed tax on acquittances.

It was decided to impose the war tax on the same lines as the tax of 1913, but for a single year only. It is estimated that this will bring 225,000,000 marks.

Dr. Helfferich opposed the idea, declaring that the direct taxation limit already had been reached and that it was unsafe to go above it. The proposal was adopted against the votes of the Conservatives.

New Austrian Loan to Yield 5½%.

BERLIN, April 14, (by wireless to Sayville.)—The fourth Austrian war loan will be issued at 93, and will yield 5⅝ per cent., the Overseas News Agency says. Treasury bonds also will be issued at 95½, with interest of 5½ per cent.

GERMANS ARREST CASEMENT

London Interested in Report That Agitator Is Being Detained.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 14.—While nothing is known here regarding the Copenhagen report that Sir Roger Casement has been arrested somewhere in Germany on a charge unspecified, the statement has attracted considerable attention because of rumors which have been current for some time past to the effect that Casement was endeavoring to make his way to America.

Sir Roger Casement was last heard from in August, 1915, when he tried to induce the Irish soldiers held prisoners in Germany to fight against the Allies. The soldiers were told they would only be employed to free Ireland and would be landed there for that purpose. Following this effort Casement announced that he would sail for this country to engage in work to the detriment of England and for freeing Ireland.

He received his first official appointment in 1898, when he joined the British Consular service, and in 1909 was sent to Rio de Janeiro. Here, at the head of a royal commission, he investigated the rubber atrocities in the Putumayo District of Peru, and it is said that his report resulted in a reform of the industry.

In November, 1914, he went to Ireland, and as the leader of the separatist faction entered into negotiations with the German authorities with the idea of arranging for a German invasion of Ireland, in which his followers were to give every aid to England's foes. On May 4, 1915, it was reported that the Sinn Fein party in Ireland intended nominating him for a seat in Parliament, but this was denied the day after. At the end of the same month it was announced by a German newspaper that the British Government had offered his valet $25,000 if he would arrange that Sir Roger be delivered to them.

In February, 1916, Sir Edward Grey announced in the House of Commons that the pension allowed Casement as a former member of the British Diplomatic Corps had been suspended pending an investigation of allegations that he was disloyal. It has been intimated that his long residence in the tropics has undermined his health. He is 52 years old and was made a Companion of St. Michael and St. George in 1903 and a Knight in 1911.

B. Altman & Co.

Spring Styles in Young Men's Suits

are displayed in an unusually interesting variety in the Department for Young Men's Clothing.

In the regular stock may be found smart, well tailored Suits priced at $22.00, $25.00, $28.00 and upward to $45.00.

Cutaway Frock Coats (with waistcoat to match) lined throughout with silk, in decidedly attractive models for afternoon or ceremonious wear, are obtainable at $30.00 and $40.00.

A feature to which specialized attention is given is the Long Trouser Suit, for the boy who is discarding knickerbocker suits for more "grown-up" attire. Suits of this type, made of desirable fabrics, are shown at prices ranging from $15.00 to $18.00.

(Fourth Floor, Madison Avenue section)

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BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

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BY FAR THE MOST IMPORTANT BOOK SALE of recent weeks takes place today at Loeser's. It is a gathering of remainders from our own and publishers' stocks. The prices offer remarkable reductions from the original costs. The Books include works on

Philosophy *Art* *Travel* *Literature*
Nature *Government* *History* *Court Life*

Most of the Books are quite perfect and fit for anyone's library, a few are somewhat handled, but all are in perfect condition for reading.

60c. to $1.50 Books at 15c

A Heroine in Bronze, by James Lane Allen. Pub. at $1.25, now 15c
Carmen Sylva and Sketches from the Orient, by Pierre Loti. Pub. at $1, now 15c
A Fantasy of Mediterranean Travel, by S. G. Boyne; illus. Pub. at $1, now 15c
Good Housekeeping Home Handicraft Book, by Gertrude Hall. Pub. at 60c, now 15c
Freedom in the Church, by Alexander V. G. Allen. Pub. at $1.25, now 15c
Truth and Reality, an Introduction to the Theory of Knowledge, by John E. Boodin. Pub. at $1.50, now 15c
The Franklin Year Book, daily quotations from the writings of Benjamin Franklin. Pub. at $1, now 15c
A Beginner's Shakespeare. For young people; four titles; edited by S. W. Hiestand: The Tempest, Midsummer Night's Dream, Comedy of Errors, Winter's Tale. Pub. at 60c., now 15c
English Spelling and Spelling Reform, by J. B. Lounsbury. Pub. at $1.50, now 15c
American Cotton Industry, by T. M. Young. Pub. at $1.20, now 15c
The New York Architect. Several hundred single numbers of this interesting publication issued at $1 each, now 15c
The International Studio. Fifteen monthly issues published at 50c. each, now 15c

50c. to $1.50 Books at 25c. and 39c

Eloquence. How to speak in public, by Garrett P. Serviss. Pub. at $1.25, now 25c
A Holiday With the Birds. Pub. at 75c., now 25c
The Greatest English Classic. A study of the King James translation of the Bible. Pub. at $1.25 25c
The Power of Tolerance, with other speeches by Colonel George P. Harvey. Pub. at $1.50, now 25c
Through Five Administrations. Reminiscences of the bodyguard of President Lincoln, Colonel William H. Crooks. Pub. at $1.80, now 39c
What Is Shakespeare? by L. A. Sherman. Pub. at 50c, now 25c
A New Conscience and an Ancient Evil, by Jane Addams. Pub. at 50c., now 25c
In After Days. Thoughts on the life hereafter by celebrated writers. Pub. at $1.25, now 25c
Under the Great Bear, by Kirk Munroe. Published at 75c., now 25c
Little Busybodies, by Jeannette Mark and Julia Moody. Nature studies of insects. Pub. at 75c., now 25c
Indian Life in Town and Country, by Herbert Compton, Pub. at 50c., now 25c.
The Great Companion, by Lyman Abbott. Pub. at $1, now 25c
Renaissance of Modern Art, by W. H. Goodyear. Pub. at 50c., now 25c

$1.50 to $6 Books at 50c

V. R. I. Queen Victoria; Her Life and Work, by the Marquis Lorne. Pub. at $2, now 50c
Serving the Republic, Memories of Civil and Military Life, by Gen. Nelson A. Miles. Pub. at $2, now 50c
Spiritism and Psychology, by Theo. F. Flournoy. A study of supernatural things, psychology and metaphysics. Pub. at $2, now 50c
The King's Favorite, by Philip Gibbs. The love story of Robert Carr and Lady Essex, the details of which vividly depict the character of the court of James I. Pub. at $4, now 50c
The Life and Times of Marie Madeline, Countess of Lafayette, by Lillian Rea. Pub. at $3.50, now 50c
Mlle. de Lespinasse, by Marquis de Segur. Pub. at $3.75, now 50c
Recollections of Wm. O'Brien, M. P. Pub. at $2.50, now 50c
The Life of Animals, by Ernest Ingersoll. Pub. at $1.50, now 50c
Fresh Leaves and Green Pastures. Pub. at $3.50, now 50c
The Gaekwar of Baroda, by Edw. St. Clair Weeden. Pub. at $3.50, now 50c
Materia Medica for Nurses, by L. L. Dock; fourth edition; revised and enlarged. Pub. at $1.50, now 50c
Memories and Impressions, by Ford Madox Hueffer. Replete with anecdotes of the Rossettis, Ruskin, Wm. Morris, Whistler, Liszt and others. Pub. at $1.60, now 50c
Industrial Depressions, by Geo. H. Hull. Pub. at $2.75, now 50c
Curiosities of the American Stage, by Lawrence Hutton. Pub. at $2, now 50c
Essays, Letters, Miscellanies, by Leo Tolstoi. Pub. at $1.50, now 50c
Eleanor Omerod, Economic Entomologist. Auto-biography and correspondences; illustrated. Pub. at $6, now 50c
Athletic Training, by the late Michael Murphy, formerly the world's most successful trainer of athletes. Pub. at $1, now 50c
Letters of Ulysses S. Grant to His Father and His Youngest Sister, 1857-78, with portraits. Pub. at $1.75, now 50c
Shakespeare and His Forerunners, by Sidney Lanier. Pub. at $1.50, now 50c
Socialism and the Great State. Essays in construction by prominent writers, including H. G. Wells, E. Ray Lankester, Cecil Chesterton and others. Pub. at $2, now 50c
Love Letters of Victor Hugo, with portrait, facsimile letter, etc. Pub at $3, now 50c
The Statesmanship of Andrew Jackson; The Theory, Development and Administration of Government in America as shown in the writings of great statesmen. Pub. at $2.50, now 50c
Recollections of a Society Clairvoyant. Pub. at $3, now 50c
The Fate of Henry of Navarre. The true history of the murder of Henri Quatre. Pub. at $4, now 50c
Home Letters of General Sherman, by M. A. De Wolfe Howe. Pub. at $2, now 50c
The Truce in the East and Its Aftermath, by B. L. Putnam-Beale. Pub. at $3.50, now 50c
Magazine Writing, by Henry Mills Alden. Pub. at $2, now 50c

100 Sets Shakespeare, in 10 Handy Volumes, $1.59

A Table of 1,000 Hurt Books at 25c. to $5 Each, Average Half the Former Prices.

Main Store, Livingston Street.

DE PINNA

Outfitters to Young Men

Fifth Avenue at Fiftieth Street

Clothes Reflecting College Ideals

College men, from eighteen to thirty—undergraduates and alumni—are invited to visit the De Pinna Young Men's Department.

In close touch with the student bodies of the leading universities, this department is thoroughly informed as to the character of clothes and haberdashery demanded.

The Spring assortments meet every requirement.

Young men are invited to use the College Lounge on the mezzanine floor as they would their club.

Gimbel Brothers

BROADWAY AT 33D STREET

Special Quality

Men's Silk Shirts at $5 and $6

AN IMPRESSIVE illustration of GIMBEL-Merchandising Ingenuity can be seen in these high-grade Men's Silk Crepe and Heavy Silk Shirts, that we are placing on sale today. Especially designed and made for us by a Maker who caters to the most exclusive haberdasheries in this city.

The Shirt at $6

Of the finest silk crepe; in handsome patterns and the newest colorings. Sizes 14 to 17.

The Shirt at $5

Of heavy quality silk, is an excellent example of what values may be found in this department.

And at $3.50

We have about the most complete showing of Satin Stripe Silk Shirts that you could find in New York.

They are on GIMBELS Main Floor

A Sequel to the Story Told in Last Evening's Papers—

A Gimbel-Quality Men's Suit or Overcoat To-day, $17.50

STYLE, plus quality and superior workmanship are the prominent factors in to-day's attraction in the Men's Clothing Section—

The Suit for Easter and After Easter Wear

Embodying all the newest and best features of latest model high-quality clothes.

It's a Suit You'll Be Proud of. Then there's

A Big Saving Effected

in the purchase of A GIMBEL-HAND-TAILORED-QUALITY-PLUS Suit or Overcoat, at $17.50, when you remember that the GIMBEL Store is the GIBRALTAR BACK OF EVERY SUIT.

Some in Quarter-Silk Lined at $25 and up if you're looking for a bigger price.

QUALITY CLOTHES for Men are on the Fourth Floor. Come up and see them.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Today the Last Day

Spring Sale of

MEN'S LOW & HIGH SHOES

New Styles in Tan and Black

Our usual price $4.00 — $3.45
Our usual prices $6.00 & $7.00 — $5.35
Our usual prices $5.00 & $6.00 — $4.35
Our usual prices $7.00 & $8.00 — $5.85

Ground Floor, 38th Street Entrance.

MEN'S SPRING FURNISHINGS

Special for Saturday

This is an opportunity for busy men to supply their requirements in Shirts, Neckwear, Hosiery and Underwear, before the Easter rush. The prices express the advantageous reductions for this occasion.

Seasonable Shirts

Silk Shirts, Crepes and Heavy Silks in a variety of Novelty stripes of the Spring character $4.95

Shirts in Madras and fine mercerized materials. Fancy stripes. Soft French Cuffs $1.25

Neckwear

Four-in-hands, open end, in a complete assortment of plain colors; also some in fancy patterns 75c

Silk Half Hose

Two-tone effects in various shades. Soles and tops of the durability assuring lisle. A pair $1.15

In black and an assortment of plain colors. Half dozen pairs, $2.25. A pair 40c

Underwear

Union Suits. White lisle thread. Short sleeves, three-quarter length or athletic with knee length 95c

Ground Floor.

SAYS POLICE TAPPED PHONES OF PRIESTS

Lawyer Asks Swann to Investigate Alleged Eavesdropping in Charities Hearing.

NOT ORDERED BY STRONG

John A. Kingsbury Denies Knowledge of Matter—Woods Upholds Police Right to "Listen In."

Alfred J. Talley, a lawyer of 165 Broadway, has asked District Attorney Swann to investigate and bring before the Grand Jury the charge that the telephones of Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, Vicar General of the New York Diocese; Mgr. John J. Dunn, Chancellor of the New York Diocese; the Rev. W. B. Farrell, Dean Potter, and Dr. D. C. Potter have been tapped during the last ten days by the New York Police Department to supply information for the investigation of charities by Commissioner Charles H. Strong.

District Attorney Swann said yesterday that he would receive affidavits supporting the charge on Monday and that he could not say, before examining them, what action he would take. Mr. Talley was out of town yesterday.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods refused last night, when asked point blank whether any wire-tapping had been done by the Police Department in connection with the charities investigation before Commissioner Strong, to say whether this had been done. The police have power, the limits of which have not been determined, to tap telephone wires and listen to conversations for the purpose of detecting crime.

Commissioner Woods refused last night to say to what extent this power could be used. John L. Swayze, counsel for the New York Telephone Company, was asked last night what were the rights of the police in the matter of tapping telephone wires.

"Nobody knows just how far they extend," he said. "There has never been a judicial interpretation of the powers of the police under the statute passed in 1905, giving them certain rights of this kind."

Commissioner Charles H. Strong, who was appointed by the Governor to conduct the present inquiry, said last night:

"I want to make it clear that I never authorized or consented to the tapping of telephone wires to obtain information for use in this inquiry. If any one has done this, it is some person not officially connected with the commission."

John A. Kingsbury Makes Denial.

Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury, in whose behalf the information alleged to have been obtained by wiretapping was used, said last night:

"I know nothing about the matter. If any wiretapping has done it was done without my knowledge or authorization."

When asked if he knew how information concerning telephone conversations, which were used at the hearing, had been obtained, he said:

"You must talk to my counsel, William H. Hotchkiss." Mr. Hotchkiss was asked if he knew anything about wire-tapping for information in the charities inquiry.

"As one of counsel at this hearing I must refuse to say anything about it."

"Won't you say whether you did or did not get information by this method?" he was asked.

"No, I won't discuss the question at all," he said. "I must refer you to the record."

When he was asked if the alleged wire-tapping would not be a matter of getting up the case and not a matter of evidence which would appear in the record, he said:

"I can only repeat that I must refer you to the record for all information."

Mr. Hotchkiss was told that his client, Commissioner Kingsbury, had referred questions to him, but he still refused to talk about the matter.

Mayor Mitchel could not be reached last night. His private secretary, Theodore Rousseau, when informed of the charges made to District Attorney Swann, made an effort to get in touch with Mayor Mitchel. Later he said over the telephone:

"I could not reach Mayor Mitchel, but you can say for me that the Mayor certainly did not authorize eavesdropping on Mgr. Mooney or on the Cathedral."

Mr. Rousseau refused to say anything more. Those who laid the charges before Mr. Talley did not say that Cardinal Farley's telephone at the cathedral had been tapped, although this was reported yesterday. Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle was asked about this yesterday and said:

"There has been no wire-tapping on Cardinal Farley or myself, so far as I know. We have been warned to be on the lookout for wire-tappers, but sensible men do not say anything over the telephone that would be of any benefit to eavesdroppers."

Father Farrell Makes Charges.

The Rev. William B. Farrell, Rector of the Church of SS. Peter and Paul, Brooklyn, who has made repeated attacks in pamphlets on the investigation conducted by Commissioner Strong, said yesterday that there had been eavesdropping on telephones on all of the Catholics who had been prominent in the inquiry.

"Time after time during the investigation," he said, "counsel have asked questions regarding the substance of telephone conversations, which could be obtained only by eavesdropping on telephone conversations. The record is full of instances which can be explained in no other way. In addition to that we have independent proof that this eavesdropping was done by the Police Department, which has a regular corps and instruments for tapping wires. They are restricted by law, however, we are advised, to eavesdropping on conversations between criminals or of a criminal nature.

"The matters which have been discussed over the telephone in the hearing of eavesdroppers have mainly concerned questions of matrimony and other sacred subjects of private life. These were all taken in shorthand, we have positive knowledge, at a police station. If such things are to be permitted no man's private affairs are safe. This is the most contemptible and mean infringement on personal rights that has ever occurred in this country."

Dr. Daniel C. Potter, who testified at a special hearing held before Commissioner Strong yesterday, charged at the hearing that his telephone had been tapped, and asked Commissioner Strong what authorization had been given for this practice. The Commissioner then denied that any authorization had been given by him. Dr. Potter said later that, while there was outside proof of eavesdropping, the record of the hearing proved it again and again.

Dr. Potter and Father Farrell asserted that they had evidence that the eavesdropping had been authorized by high city officials.

VOUCHES TO KAISER FOR CATHOLICS' LOYALTY

Cardinal von Hartmann at Field Mass Tells Him Soldiers Are Ready for Sacrifices.

The Cologne Gazette Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GREAT GERMAN HEADQUARTERS, April 13.—The Archbishop of Cologne, Cardinal Felix von Hartmann, who has been making a pastoral tour of the west front, celebrated pontifical mass today in the presence of the Kaiser.

He drove to the church in the full robes of a Cardinal, received the Kaiser at 9 o'clock, and conducted him to the high altar. As all those attending were in field-gray, even some of the celebrants wearing uniforms, the service made a peculiarly solemn and imposing impression.

After a sermon to the soldiers the Cardinal addressed the Kaiser as follows:

"I wish to express to your Majesty my most sincere thanks for attending this service. Our Lord said: 'Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there I am in the midst of them.' Many, many soldiers are in this place of worship today, gathered about their sovereign. With him they have prayed to God for a glorious victory and an early peace. Their united prayers have the assurance of being heard.

"Should God demand still further heavy sacrifices from us, I act as the interpreter for the Catholic soldiers of the army in offering to your Majesty a vow of unswerving loyalty in all the battles, in all the sorrows, in all the sacrifices of the war.

"May God, all powerful and all merciful, before whose eyes we are assembled, protect and guard your Majesty and our dear Fatherland."

The Cardinal presented to the Kaiser 300,000 marks, the result of a collection taken among Prussian Catholics for the benefit of the German wounded.

BOMB PLOT MEN DESERTED IN JAIL

Continued from Page 1.

cated, it was said, that the plotters made large purchases of lead, sometimes as much as 1,000 pounds a week. The use to which this lead may have been put is now a matter of investigation and may lead to a new development.

The police have also visited the home of Dr. Scheele and have several of his bank books and check stub books, to be used in the investigation of the financial end of the alleged conspiracy.

Dr. Scheele's Bank Accounts.

Dr. Scheele is known to have had at least five bank accounts in New York and Hoboken. Two were in Hoboken, one in the First National Bank, and the other in the Hudson Trust Company. The Hudson Trust Company account was opened about the same time as that in the First National, and the amount deposited was the same, $2,000. As in the case of the First National, the money was withdrawn in small amounts. Whether or not the checks deposited in these institutions were made out by Captain von Papen was an angle of the case that the authorities did not discuss yesterday. William Young, cashier of the First National Bank, said yesterday that he did not remember whether various checks, aggregating perhaps $20,000, which were handled for Dr. Scheele's credit were made by Captain von Papen. Among the checks cashed by the Hudson Trust Company were several for $15 each, made payable to Captain von Kleist.

Mrs. Scheele talked freely to newspapermen yesterday. She denied with emphasis that she knew anything about her husband's present whereabouts. "He went away two weeks ago," she said, "and I haven't had a line from him since. He said he was going to Pennsylvania to investigate a mining property for a friend. He has often gone away like that and been gone two or three weeks without letting me know where he was, but I'm used to it and don't object a bit."

Mrs. Scheele then said she and her husband had decided to move from their apartment in Hoboken about a month ago, had looked around and finally decided to buy the house in Bogota, which they purchased, with her money, she said, about two weeks ago. She declared she had just moved in, and that the doctor had never put foot inside the house.

Planning Doctor's Homecoming.

"I am busy getting ready for him to come back," said Mrs. Scheele, as she pointed to the furniture not yet out of the packing cases, "and I know he will be here very soon. Why I don't believe he even knows what the papers are saying about him being connected with these plots. He probably hasn't seen the papers at all."

At mention of the fact that her husband was accused by Captain von Kleist, Mrs. Scheele grew angry. Her blue eyes snapped behind her big gold spectacles as she exclaimed:

"That's just what he said he'd do; get my husband into trouble if he could. You know he was discharged from the factory. But he won't be able to do anything for my husband has nothing to be ashamed of, and I know it."

Mrs. Scheele told of the Fleming murder case in which her husband was a witness for the prosecution, and asserted that offers of $10,000 had been made to him, then a poor young student lately come from Germany, to "fix" the testimony. She said he refused the offers and went to the stand and told the truth.

The Fleming murder took place in 1896, and in the trial of Mary Alice Aimont Fleming for the murder of her mother, Mrs. Evalina M. Bliss, with arsenic, Dr. Scheele appeared for the prosecution as expert chemist and testified that analysis had shown arsenic in Mrs. Bliss's stomach as well as in the pitcher which contained the poisoned clam chowder.

Calls America Fatherland.

Mrs. Scheele declared that the doctor had always regarded this country as his real fatherland, and had done work in his line which would entitle him to great rewards at the hands of American science if there had been any one in the United States to do him justice.

"Dr. Scheele has always worked in his laboratories," said Mrs. Scheele, "on this or that formula. One of his discoveries in chemistry was taken up, pirated by a leading firm of chemists, and my husband never got the least credit out of the whole thing."

Mrs. Scheele said that whatever bills had been made by Scheele had been incurred without her knowledge, and that she always paid the bills of the house. She declared she knew nothing of any of the checks reported to have been given to Scheele by von Papen.

The police learned yesterday from the janitor at the house where the Scheeles had their apartment in Hoboken that Dr. Scheele had left owing him a dollar. The janitor said the doctor had given him no intimation that he was going away. It was this same janitor who gave the detectives the information which led to the stores where Scheele purchased his supplies.

Miss Ruth Foss, the stenographer employed by Scheele, was not at her home, 1,203 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, yesterday, though it was said that she might return at any time. Her sister denied that she had gone far away.

The Grand Jury will begin its investigation of the fire bomb plot on Monday, and indictments may be returned before the end of the week. The impression prevails that certainly two and perhaps three of those now under arrest may appear as Government witnesses in the investigation.

CLOSE WATCH IN SAVANNAH.

Suspected for Months That Bomb Plotters Were Working There.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 14.—For some months, in fact ever since fires started in New York and other ports aboard ships carrying war supplies, Federal Secret Service agents have had Savannah under surveillance as being the probable base of operations of a gang of bombmakers.

Information coming out today leaves no doubt that such a gang has been operating in Savannah.

Further developments are expected, for Savannah is a stronghold of German sympathizers. The German steamer Hehenfelde is interned here.

PROPOSE WEEK OF PRAYER.

National Special Aid Society Appeals to Clergymen.

The National Special Aid Society is asking clergymen, regardless of creed, to set aside Sunday, April 16, as a day for special prayers.

The committee, consisting of Mrs. William Alexander, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Allison Wright Post, the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, the Rev. Joseph Silverman, and the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, also makes the following general appeal:

"At this crisis in the world's history, when Americans are watching with anxious hearts the development of legislation at Washington, let us join in offering our prayers to God that the national spirit which united and moved our forefathers to the effort and sacrifice necessary for the founding of our country be revived.

"Will not all Americans who love their country set aside a few minutes about noon each day of the coming week for prayer that those empowered to act for the people of the United States of America may be guided by divine wisdom to a patriotic fulfilment of their duty?"

Founded 1827

Arnold Constable & Co.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

Important Offerings for To-day

Annual Easter Sale of

Men's Fashionable Neckwear

Comprising 6500 Smartest and Newest Scarfs

NOTE—All this season's Collection of the very finest Cravatings from the best Foreign and Domestic looms, specially priced for this event.

GROUP I. **Plain and Fancy Silk Cravats.** Very fine quality plain colored rep silks in finely made large folded shapes. Over 200 fancy designs made from short lengths of better grade cravatings. *Regularly 65c, 85c* — **50c**

GROUP II. **Special Cravats from Imported Silks.** Regimental stripes from English squares—Club and college stripes—Figured silk grenadines—Block printed foulards and crepes—Hundreds of other fine silks included, including plain colors. *Regularly $1.00, $1.50* — **85c**

GROUP III. **Season's Newest Fine Neckwear.** Real imported Mogadors in distinct black and whites and fancies—Rich plain colored silks—Handsome floral and all over patterns—Exclusive novelties of rare designs. *Regularly $2.00* — **1.35**

GROUP IV. **From Best Imported Silks.** Plain, heavy and rich basket weaves—Persian and all over designs from English and French squares—Other fine silks of exclusive neat and novel designs and colors. *Regularly $2.50 and $3.00 each* — **1.85**

Easter Sale of

Men's Pure Silk Shirts

New assortments of our own and other shirtings of finest quality

"La Jerz" Silk Shirts—Entirely new weave.
"Soiree" Silk Shirts—Finest plain colors.
Jacquard Crepes—Novelty crepe de chines.
Real value $8.50 and $10.00
7.50

Extra Heavy Silk Shirts—Crisp rich qualities.
Heavy Novelty Silk Shirts—Fine colorings.
Crepe de Chine Silk Shirts—Better grades only.
Real value $6.50 and $7.50
5.65

Saturday "Specials" in

Men's New Negligee Shirts

Soft shirts of fine Madras and Mercerized fabrics in a full range of sizes

Imported Madras Shirts—Exclusive and handsome patterns of plain and jacquarded weaves. Finest making throughout. Laundered stiff cuffs.
Specially priced
2.75

Mercerized and Silk Striped Shirts—Only our better grades of dependable fabrics. All this Spring's fast colored stripes and designs. Soft French cuffs.
Real value $2.00
1.45

Special Prices in

Men's Spring Overcoats

For this "week end" sale only we have grouped our entire stock in three lots—comprising silk lined dress coats—silk lined street coats—skeleton lined box coats—pleated and form fitting styles—Fabrics are all this Spring's strictly newest materials in dark, medium and light effects. Cravanette fabrics in tweeds and homespuns included.

GROUP I. at **18.50** | GROUP II. at **22.00** | GROUP III. at **28.00**

Special Prices in Men's

Other Easter Attractions

Silk Half Hose—Plain and Mottled effects.	50c
Silk Half Hose—Black and colors.	1.15
Crepe Underwear—Exclusive athletic styles.	50c
Flannel Golf Shirts—Light effects—collars on.	2.00
Madras Pajamas—From fine shirtings.	1.50

Men's Easter Gloves
In the new Tan shades; also yellow Chamois of superior quality.
Specially priced, pair
1.50

Men's Handkerchiefs
Pure Irish linen of superior grade with ¼ or ½ inch hem.
Regularly $3.00 dozen
1.95

18 Faubourg Poissoniere, Paris

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street, New York.
Established 1879

6 Falcon St., E. C., London

Easter Modes
"comme il faut"

Not all Paris modes are "Comme il faut." Even with the great Paris couturiers, a certain number of models fondly designed for the "Haut monde" never reach that class, but fall rejected after their first wearing by the professional mannequins—a total loss to their creators unless perchance palmed off on unwary American buyers, who bring them into America labeled "Paris."

"Parisian," indeed, but is it the kind of "Parisian" you desire? And how choose? The Answer is **Best & Co.**

We choose our Paris styles for women with the same selective care that we have applied to the choosing of children's styles for the past 37 years.

"Comme il faut" styles for the New York woman of assured taste and elegance, at the same instant that they are being worn by women of the same class in Paris.

What This Means This Season: Certainty in Place of Chaos

Infinite variety of moods and modes are freely intermingled this season. One master *couturier* shows Louis Seize dominating all his creations. Another turns to the 1830 modes, strongly reminiscent of Louis Seize and Watteau periods. Napoleonic and Spanish influences appear in others. How escape utter confusion among them?

Again, let Best's be your guide.

Copyright by Best & Co., 1916.

In Paris today you would find in the four or five best *ateliers* the originals of the Hats shown here at Best's. You would find *all* the predominating features of our millinery the same as that worn by the Parisienne of assured rank.

In tailored wear, too, we interpret the best Paris modes into costumes exactly adapted to the needs of our discriminating New York customers.

Best's afternoon and evening gowns, dance frocks and blouses are all Paris-inspired and follow the lines approved by women of taste, here and abroad.

"Les modes, comme il faut."

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

37 to 53 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn
Largest in New York
'Phone Main 6900

OUR 37th YEAR
STORAGE

Our system of checking and rechecking by experts minimizes the risk of misplacement. We promptly and gladly "make good" for the slightest shortage.

Estimates for Work Anywhere

Pioneer Service means Perfect Satisfaction

"Ask the people for whom we work"

McADOO STARTS FOR CHILE.

Argentine Officials at Station to Bid Him Farewell.

BUENOS AIRES, April 14.—William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the United States Treasury, gave a luncheon today in honor of Francisco Oliver, Minister of Finance of Argentina, and other personages. Mr. McAdoo, this morning, prior to his departure for Chile, took leave of President de la Plaza and invited the Argentine Executive to visit the United States.

Foreign Minister Murature, Minister Oliver, and other Cabinet Ministers were present at the station when Mr. McAdoo left this afternoon. The other members of the delegation will depart tomorrow.

Allcock
PLASTERS
The World's Greatest External Remedy.

Backache, Rheumatism, Lumbago, —Any Local Pain.

Insist on Having ALLCOCK'S.

Young people need clear complexions

If you find yourself "left out" because of a poor skin, and want a clear, fresh complexion, use

Resinol Soap

at least once a day. Wash thoroughly with a warm, creamy lather of it, then rinse the face with plenty of cold water.

It does not often take many days of such regular care with Resinol Soap to show an improvement, because the Resinol medication *soothes* and *refreshes* the skin, while the perfectly pure soap is *cleansing* it.

In severe or stubborn cases, Resinol Soap should be aided by a little Resinol Ointment. All druggists sell them.

FOWNES
KID FITTING
SILK GLOVES

Women acquainted with Fownes quality in ALL kinds of gloves, are demanding Fownes silk gloves,—with reason.

Smartest, most satisfactory. —but they cost no more.

All lengths, sizes and shades.

Double-tipped? —Of course!

Ask your dealer.

1873 1916
יצחק גאלדבערג
יין נפן ויין שרף של פסח
The Best for Passover
I. GOLDBERG'S
KOSHER
Wines and Liquors
The kind your Father and Grandfather used
For nearly half a century we have supplied the best family trade of this city. That is sufficient guarantee that our goods and prices are right.
EIGHT STORES
One near you. Open day and evening except From Friday sunset to Saturday sunset.
TELEPHONE ORCHARD 2128
Private Exch. to All Stores.
I. GOLDBERG, INC.
Main Office 171 East B'way, N. Y.
Out of Town Orders Filled Promptly.

7-20-4
R. G. SULLIVAN'S
Largest users of imported tobacco in this country. R. G. Sullivan pays largest Government Duty and Revenue Tax of any individual in the U. S. Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

MILLIONS ARE PAID TO CHICAGO PACKERS

Great Britain Ends Dispute Over Seized Meat Cargoes by Tendering Checks.

GREY VOICES GOOD-WILL

Further Evidence Given of Friendly Attitude When German Gloves Are Released.

LONDON, April 14.—Final settlement was reached in the Chicago meat packers' cases today when checks were handed to Chandler P. Anderson, representing the Armour, Swift, Hammond and Morris companies, and Lloyd C. Griscom, representing the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, for the amounts agreed upon yesterday. The amount was not disclosed.

Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, received Messrs. Anderson and Griscom this afternoon when the American attorneys expressed appreciation of the courtesy and fairness shown by the British officials throughout the long and complicated negotiations. They said the success in reaching the settlement was largely due to the patience and broad-mindedness of the British negotiators.

Sir Edward Grey replied:

"I hope the people of America will accept the friendly settlement of the packers' case as a further evidence of the good-will of Great Britain toward the United States and of the desire of the British Government to maintain its spirit of justice and fairness despite all the difficulties and new problems arising from the condition of the war."

Lawyers here say this is the biggest case of its kind ever up for settlement between the United States and any other country.

Packers Provide Cash Bond.

While the details have not been divulged, it is known here that the agreement finally hinged on guarantees that the meat shippers should do no trading in the future with the countries at war with Great Britain and her allies, and that with this settled under a cash bond, little difficulty was experienced in reaching a monetary settlement of the cases of the cargoes which had been sent to the Prize Court.

Discussing the case with The Associated Press, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, said:

"I am not at liberty to give the details of the agreement, but I can say that guarantees were given that there would be no future trading with the enemy. The representatives of the packers express themselves as pleased with the settlement, which mans that all the cases will be withdrawn from the Prize Court."

Alfred R. Urion, who has been the attorney for the packers since the seizures were made, expressed himself as pleased over the settlement after more than a year of litigation and discussion. Neither side showed any inclination to discuss the case. It is known, however, that both sides made considerable concessions from their original stands. It is not believed that the packers are entirely happy over the guarantees they have been compelled to give, while the Government expects some criticism on account of its concessions.

German Shipment Released.

As evidencing further the spirit of Great Britain to settle amicably such controversies, an order was issued by the prize court today releasing a consignment of gloves sent by parcel post from Germany to a New York importing house. It is the first instance in which seized goods of German origin have been released since the adoption of the Orders in Council of March 11, 1915.

Arthur G. Hays of New York, attorney for the claimants, requested the release of the goods on the ground that they were neutral property for which payment had already been made.

The Crown opposed the release. The attorney says he then offered to deposit the invoice price of the goods with the court. When this was refused he asked that the goods be sold to the American company, the money to be retained by the court until proof should be given that the goods had been paid for.

The Crown expressed no objection to the sale, but was opposed to the re-export of the goods to the United States. The court ruled that the goods should be sold at the invoice price to the American claimants, who should be permitted to take the gloves to New York.

Later Mr. Hays will produce proof that the goods were paid for in advance. He expects to obtain a return of the money from the court.

This is the first decision in the parcel post cases and is likely to serve as a precedent.

THE GERMAN CASE AGAINST GERMANY.

George Bernard Shaw, who infuriated England by pointing out the good points in Germany's case, talks to German-Americans in next Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES, April 16. Order in advance.—Adv't.

JAMES SELIGMAN IS 92.

Mrs. Guggenheim Gives a Birthday Party to Her Father.

Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim gave a party yesterday at the Hotel St. Regis to her father, James Seligman, in honor of his ninety-second birthday. Three generations of Mr. Seligman's family attended the party, and one of the features was a series of motion pictures taken especially for the occasion in which he and some of the children took part. Mr. Seligman is the senior member and founder of the banking firm of J. and W. Seligman & Co.

At the same time Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Cartier, who also live at the St. Regis, were giving a birthday party for their five-year-old daughter, Marion Cartier. The children, numbering thirty, were entertained in the library on the second floor of the hotel. They, too, were entertained with motion pictures, including "Cinderella and the Glass Slipper," and many other scenes for children, which was followed by tea and frolic.

RUSSIAN FINANCES STRONG.

Big Increase in Nation's Savings Since the War Began.

PETROGRAD, April 14, (via London.)—Discussing the budget before the Council of the Empire today, Pierre L. Bark, the Russian Finance Minister, said:

"Despite war expenses amounting to 12,000,000,000 rubles, and thanks to the abolition of the alcohol monopoly, the financial strength of the country is growing. The savings of the nation since the beginning of the war have been increased by 2,000,000,000 rubles."

ADVERTISEMENT.

Crooks make counterfeits —but you don't refuse real money. Don't miss

Club Cocktails

because some other bottled cocktail tasted like hair tonic

WHEELER STILL HIDES.

Court Will Hear Motion to Vacate Order of Arrest Monday.

The full story of the marital troubles of Albert Gallatin Wheeler and his wife, Claudia, will be told all over again, with some additional details, in Part I. of the Supreme Court on Monday next.

Yesterday William F. S. Hart, on behalf of Mr. Wheeler, procured from Justice Greenbaum an order requiring Mrs. Wheeler to show cause on Monday why the order of arrest against her husband should not be vacated. In the meantime Mr. Wheeler will remain in the seclusion of the Union League Club.

The wife's counsel, J. J. Goldstein and Abraham Lipton, said last night that they had engaged four detectives who would relieve one another in watching the club to see that Mr. Wheeler did not escape.

The papers filed with the court declared that an agreement had been prepared last February for a settlement of the back alimony of $3,600, claimed by Mrs. Wheeler, on the basis of a payment of $500 in cash and a further payment of $100 a month. At the end of a year expert accountants were to look into Mr. Wheeler's financial status, and on their report would rest a decision whether he should pay more alimony or less, or none at all.

Mr. Wheeler's father is not in this city to aid his son and is not expected here.

Emil E. Fuchs, who was Mrs. Wheeler's counsel during the dickering over the proposed agreement, corroborated the statement that Mr. Wheeler came to this city with the understanding that no attempt would be made to arrest him.

$100 For A Letter

Other cash awards for letters telling why RYZON, The Perfect Baking Powder, should be in every household

So many friends have sent us good RYZON Recipes and new suggestions of what we might say in our advertising, and so much interest was shown in the RYZON Recipe Contest, that it occurs to us to offer a similar award for the best ideas of practical cooks for interesting new friends in using RYZON, The Perfect Baking Powder.

Send us your idea as to the best way to present RYZON to housewives—the arguments you would use in talking to your friends about RYZON'S superiority without criticism of other baking powders, all of which have some merit.

We will give the following awards:

$100 cash for the best idea.
50 cash for the second best idea.
25 cash for the third best idea.

$5 cash for each and every idea which is selected as worthy of use.

The judges will be: Mr. Benj. T. Butterworth, Advertising Manager, New York Times; Mr. H. N. McKinney, of the firm of N. W. Ayer & Son, Advertising; Mr. W. H. Nichols, Jr., President General Chemical Co.

Contributions will be judged strictly on originality and advertising value. English and composition will not be judged—only the idea itself will be considered.

To *every* person who participates in this contest we will mail free a copy of the new RYZON Baking Book, the first complete authoritative book on baking, edited by Marion Harris Neil and priced at $1.00.

We cannot answer any letters requesting further information about this contest.

This advertisement only appears once. Act upon it now.

Please observe these requirements:

1—Your ideas must be written in 100 words or less.
2—No art work or pictures will be considered. We want the common-sense thoughts of housewives and practical cooks in plain writing.
3—No professional advertising writers will be eligible for the prize awards.
4—Ideas are more important than the words used to express them. You don't have to be a fine writer if you have the idea. What we desire most is your reason for believing RYZON is superior and how you would convince others.
5—No criticism of any other baking powder will be allowed.
6—This offer closes on May 1st, 1916.

Here is a brief summary of the points which have been included thus far in advertising RYZON

1—RYZON, The Perfect Baking Powder, is made with pure crystallized monosodium phosphate, a new and better phosphate.
2—Phosphates are found in most of our natural foods, and are necessary to human life.
3—RYZON is produced by a patented process which makes it keep and insures uniform results.
4—Expert cooks find that because RYZON is pure and highly efficient, a little less of it does better work.
5—The purity, strength and healthfulness of RYZON were investigated and approved by the leading food authorities before RYZON was placed on the market.
6—RYZON was tried by many of the leading domestic science teachers and institutions, with the *unanimous* report of better baking results.
7—In New York, most of the leading hotels and clubs have adopted RYZON strictly on its merits.

Address all manuscripts to

RYZON ADVERTISING CONTEST
GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY
25 Broad Street, New York

A real Guarantee

To be more than a mere "scrap of paper," a guarantee must be absolute—and backed by a concern able and willing to make it good. The General's guarantee is not only absolute; it is backed by a business operating the world's largest roofing mills, and making one-third of all the roll roofing made in America. That's the guarantee behind

Certain-teed Roofing

The guarantee is for 5, 10 or 15 years, according to ply (1, 2 or 3). There is no evasion about it—no attempt to substitute a high-sounding something "just as good." There is no substitute for a real guarantee. You get an absolute guarantee on CERTAIN-TEED because the General knows that no better roofing can be made. Its raw materials and method of manufacture are both certified by the General's board of graduate chemists, and he knows he's taking no chance in guaranteeing them to you. That's what "CERTAIN-TEED" means—*certified* and *guaranteed*. Experience has proven that the guarantee is conservative, and that CERTAIN-TEED will outlast the period of guarantee. The roofing felt, as it comes bone dry from the rollers, is given a thorough saturation of a special blend of soft asphalts, the formula of the General's board of expert chemists. It is then given a harder coating of another blend of asphalts. This keeps the inner saturation soft, and prevents the drying-out process so destructive to ordinary roofing. Roofing is impervious to the elements only so long as the asphalt saturation lasts. CERTAIN-TEED retains its soft saturation, and is in good condition for years after the harder, drier kinds have become useless.

CERTAIN-TEED is made in rolls; also in slate-covered shingles. There is a type of CERTAIN-TEED for every kind of building, with flat or pitched roof, from the largest sky-scraper to the smallest residence or out-building. CERTAIN-TEED is sold by responsible dealers all over the world, at reasonable prices. Investigate it before you decide on any type of roof.

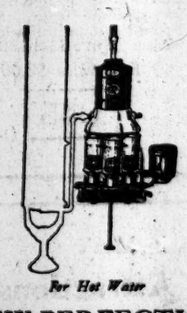
GENERAL ROOFING MANUFACTURING COMPANY
World's Largest Manufacturers of Roofing and Building Papers
New York City Chicago Philadelphia St. Louis Boston Cleveland Pittsburgh Detroit San Francisco Cincinnati New Orleans
Los Angeles Minneapolis Kansas City Seattle Indianapolis Atlanta Richmond Houston London Sydney
Copyright 1916, General Roofing Manufacturing Co.

Burn
SOCONY
KEROSENE

For Light

RAYO LAMPS

Oculists say that kerosene light is best for the eyes. The Rayo is a durable, inexpensive lamp that gives you kerosene light at its best.



For Hot Water

NEW PERFECTION KEROSENE WATER HEATER

Hot water on tap whenever you need it, at one third the cost of gas water heater.

Kerosene is "coming in."

More and more people are coming to recognize the convenience, the cleanliness and especially the economy of oil fuel when used in the highly efficient stoves, heaters and lamps now on the market. Improvements in oil-burning devices have fully kept pace with the development of gas and electric appliances.

What is more, kerosene itself has been improved.

All kerosene isn't alike by any means. And the good, clean, clear-burning kind is enough better to be worth asking for by name.

SOCONY Kerosene is the trade-marked brand name of the Standard Oil Company of New York's best grade of refined oil. Dealers who carry genuine SOCONY Kerosene Oil display the SOCONY sign in their windows. Look for this sign. It is the sign of quality and the World's best kerosene.

We recommend the following oil burning devices as the best of their kind: *New Perfection* Oil Cookstoves and Water Heaters, *Perfection* Smokeless Oil Heaters, *Rayo* Lamps and Lanterns.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
PRINCIPAL OFFICES:
New York Buffalo Albany Boston

SAFEST and BEST

For Cooking

NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVE

Now serving 2,000,000 homes. Gas stove convenience with kerosene oil. The long blue chimney insures a smokeless and odorless flame.

For Heat

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Convenient, portable, trouble-proof. Ten hours of comfort for a gallon of Socony Kerosene.

There Are Twelve
LITTLE CHILDREN
for whom no provision has been made for maintenance. They all have pulmonary tuberculosis.

The Hospital and House of Rest for Consumptives,
INWOOD-ON-HUDSON,
New York City,
asks your help in providing the weapons needed in their battle for health. Dollars are weapons. Send them to

WILLIAM M. CRUIKSHANK, Treas., 59 East 59th Street, New York City.
WOODBURY G. LANGDON, Pres.
ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, Vice-Pres.
HOWARD TOWNSEND, Sec'y.

THE END OF A CHAPTER
By Shane Leslie

A notable contribution to the memoir literature of his generation is this book by Mr. Shane Leslie, a young Cambridge graduate with wide and interesting connections.
With its anecdote and gossip of Victorian England, its keen comment on politics, on the English public school, university, etc., the book contains a fascinating store of material. $1.25 net.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

The Invasion of the U.S.A.! You don't believe it possible? Then read Cleveland Moffett's romantic story, *The Conquest of America*—a most informing book validated by the scrutiny and approval of Army and Navy officials.
At all booksellers Illustrated, Net $1.50
GEORGE H. DORAN COMPANY, Publishers

THE ROAD TO ENJOYMENT
HER HUSBAND'S PURSE
By HELEN R. MARTIN
Author of "Martha of the Mennonite Country" and of the book from which Mrs. Fiske's "Erstwhile Susan" was dramatized. A delicious satire about the amazing Pennsylvania Dutch.
Net, $1.35. All Bookstores.
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.
LOOK FOR SIGN 3 4

THE ROAD TO ENJOYMENT
STAMBOUL NIGHTS
By H. G. DWIGHT
Rare and delightful tales of Constantinople and the East. "The whole book is packed with strange, entrancing adventure."
—N. Y. Tribune.
Net, $1.35. All Bookstores.
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.
LOOK FOR SIGN 9 10

THE ROAD TO ENJOYMENT
WE
By GERALD STANLEY LEE
Author of "Crowds"
Advertising war off the face of the globe.
A confession of faith for the American people.
As daring and invigorating a book as "Crowds."
Net, $1.50. All Bookstores.
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.
LOOK FOR SIGN 2 3

EASTER
Cards which express the Easter spirit in design and text. A whole room full to choose from.
The Complete Book Store
DUTTON'S
681 Fifth Avenue, *near 54th St.*

A deservedly "Best Seller," 32 years old
RAMONA
By HELEN HUNT JACKSON
The famous American novel from which Clune's cinema-drama was faithfully made.
New Edition, 450 pages. Cloth, $1.35.
LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY
Publishers, Boston
AT ALL BOOKSELLERS

MILITIA PROVISION IN ARMY BILL LEGAL

Col. Ladd of State Guard Gives Courts and Constitution as His Authority.

DUAL STATUS IS UPHELD

Conscription Act of 1863, He Tells Gen. O'Ryan, Established a Precedent.

In order to get the opinion of the law officers of the National Guard as to the constitutionality of certain features of military legislation affecting the guard, pending in Congress, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the guard of this State, addressed a letter to Colonel William W. Ladd, Judge Advocate General, asking an opinion on the constitutionality of certain sections of the military bills before Congress. Colonel Ladd handed his report to General O'Ryan yesterday.

He holds that the provisions in the Hay and Chamberlain Army bills relating to the creation of a Federal status of State militiamen are constitutional, and that no objection can be entered to these bills on the score of legality.

In his opinion Colonel Ladd said:

1. The facts stated are that it is proposed to incorporate in the bill providing for the organization of the army and the militia now before Congress a provision whereby members of the militia shall take on the status of Federal soldiers. The inquiry presented is whether such action is within the constitutional authority of Congress.

2. By Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States Congress is given power "to declare war," "to raise and support armies," "to provide and maintain a navy," and "to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces."
These grants of power are so worded as to give to Congress a broad and comprehensive authority to provide the military and naval forces needed to enforce the nation's laws and to secure its continued existence against internal dissensions or foreign aggression.
No part of the citizens of the nation is exempt from the extended authority conferred on Congress to raise armies. Whether they belong to the organized or unorganized militia or are otherwise situated they are all subject to draft into the army of the nation if Congress so directs.
In the Conscription act of March 3, 1863, it was enacted "that all able-bodied male citizens of the United States and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath their intention to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws thereof between the ages of twenty and forty-five years except as hereinafter excepted are hereby declared to constitute the national forces, and shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States when called out by the President for that purpose." Provision was also made for their enrollment and draft. The exemptions include "the Governors of the several States," but no other State officials.
There exists in Congress in the discharge of its duty to care for the defense of the nation and in the exercise of the powers given it to raise national troops a paramount authority which cannot be questioned.

3. In the present case Congress is asked to authorize the voluntary entrance into the federal forces of persons serving in the militia. It could compel such Federal service by persons so situated, and in my opinion it has authority under the Constitution to authorize a force to be raised in this manner by voluntary tender of services. The fact that such troops are not continually on duty in active service as Federal troops is not important. The power to raise armies can be exercised in any manner Congress sees fit. The Constitution places no conditions or limitations on the manner of its exercise and it is within the power of Congress to prescribe whether this term of service of Federal troops shall be for a long or a short period, and whether it shall involve continuous or intermittent performance of active duty.

4. The proposed action under consideration is entirely consistent with the obligations of citizenship. Every citizen owes allegiance to the United States and to the State in which he resides. This allegiance imposes on him the duty of bearing arms for the nation and State whenever called on to do so.

5. With respect to the militia as affected by the proposed action it is sufficient to say that the Constitution gives Congress power to provide for the "organization" of these forces. The word "organization", as generally used and as employed in statutes and constitutions has a very broad meaning. As applied to a military body it includes, among other things, the fixing of the age for service, the term of service, the compensation for service, and the qualifications for service. Clearly Congress can say whether a member of the militia shall hold any other office or assume any other obligations, as such action is in effect a declaration as to what persons shall constitute the militia, and this power Congress has always exercised.

6. The effect of the creation of the status of a Federal soldier as to officers and men of the militia will be that they can discharge their duties as militiamen until the National Government calls for the performance of the obligation accruing toward it as Federal soldier. This call of the National Government is paramount to the right of the State to their services.

7. The legislative action proposed and considered is within the Constitutional authority of Congress.

WILLIAM W. LADD,
Colonel, Judge Advocate.

Senator Wadsworth has introduced an amendment to the Chamberlain bill, providing that in order to conform to the provisions of the act officers and enlisted men of the National Guard shall be required to take, the former an oath of office and the latter an oath of enlistment in form prescribed for the regular, with the addition of the State obligation.

Seeks Girl to Take a Legacy.

William R. Cobb, a lawyer, of 810 Broad Street, Newark, is seeking Miss Elsie Strattner, 20 years old, who left Newark two years ago, after the death of her mother. Recently word came to William McLarty, for whom Miss Strattner's mother worked, saying that Mrs. Strattner was an heir to a legacy in Baden, Germany, which now goes to her daughter.

PACKARD TWIN-SIX

Step on the Pedal
and—
How short they're making the miles this year!

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
Macy's
Herald Square Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Shakespeare
The Macy Book Department is particularly rich in sets of Shakespeare's works. Many of them are priced so low that the man of very limited means has no excuse for denying himself the pleasure of reading Shakespeare.

Shakespeare Complete in 20 vols. with annotations and a general introduction by Sidney Lee; bound in ¾ Morocco— $42.25 set.
Shakespeare Complete 10 vols., Gollancz Edition, bound in limp Morocco—$15.49 set.
Shakespeare's Works, Complete in 12 vols. Pocket edition, cloth bound—$1.98 set.
Shakespeare's Works, Temple Edition, bound in flexible leather, 40 vols. in set, 54c per volume.
Shakespeare's Works, (Handy Stratford Edition) 13 vols.—bound in limp Morocco —$9.34 set. Same edition bound in cloth— $3.96 set.
Shakespeare's Works, Complete in 3 vols. with 39 photogravures, neatly bound in cloth— $1.98 set.
Shakespeare's Works, Complete in 6 vols., bound in flexible leather— $5.28 set.
Shakespeare's Rolfe Edition, bound in cloth, 40 vols. in set—54c per volume.

Shakespeare's Works Complete in one volume, cloth, 89c

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Rear.

PREPARE FOR PEACE, SAYS J. G. SCHURMAN

Cornell President Asks What Is Being Done to Hold America's Place After the War.

DEFENSE NOT NOW AN ISSUE

All Agree Army and Navy Should Be Efficient, and Time Has Come for Economic Plans.

Addressing the Brooklyn Civic Club on "Is Internationalism Impossible?" at a luncheon of the club yesterday, President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University said that, although he was neither a "jingo" nor a pacifist, he had for many years advocated a reasonable increase in the army and navy as a proper protection against attack. He said in part:

"I do not think that the probability of attack has been increased in consequence of the European war. On the contrary, it has been appreciably diminished, for the conflict has been exhausting the manhood and the economical and financial resources of all the great powers since the Summer of 1914, with every prospect of continuing at least till the Winter of 1917.

"But while the war has not augmented our dangers, it has demonstrated the inadequacy of our army and navy. To bring them up to the standard I believe is almost the unanimous desire of the American people; therefore it will speedily cease to be a political issue.

"It ought to have been an issue in 1914. Had President Wilson then recommended it to Congress instead of opposing it the diplomatic arm of our Government would have been strengthened immensely in this interval.

"Now that exhaustion is bringing the war within measurable distance of the end, when we should, if we had any gift of foresight, be considering the questions that will come with peace, nearly all of our speakers and writers continue to discuss military preparedness, which should have been disposed of in 1914.

"The vital question of today is not 'How shall America prepare for war?' though that is proper and important in its own place and time. The question is 'How shall we prepare for peace?'

"How shall America resume its normal relations with a world recovered from war? Of these relations the most obvious and palpable is commerce. The European belligerents have already given serious attention to the question of future production, exchange, and market. It was publicly discussed in the British House of Commons last January, and in this very month the Entente Powers, in a trade conference, are to consider programs of preferential trade amongst themselves and discrimination against their present enemies.

"Against this array of economic force what preparation is America making to expand or even to retain its former export trade? Is the Government investigating the subject of scientific protection? Are American labor and capital to receive any encouragement? And, above all, can we not now adjust the unreasonable conflict between Government and business which has so long blighted American prosperity, especially when Europe is giving us an object lesson in co-operation between Government and business.

"Preparation for peace is the supreme issue of today and tomorrow."

WHITE A PREPAREDNESS AID

Elected Chairman of State Board for Industries Mobilization.

The Industrial Committee of the Naval Consulting Board of the United States was entertained at luncheon yesterday at the Bankers' Club by J. G. White, President of the J. G. White & Co. The Industrial Committee, of which H. E. Coffin is Chairman, has undertaken an exhaustive census of the industries of the country, to determine how our resources can best be placed at the call of the Government in time of war. Committees from the national engineering societies will carry on the work in each State.

At an organization meeting yesterday Mr. White was elected Chairman of the New York State Board. The complete list of members of the State board follows: J. G. White, President, J. G. White & Co., Inc., Chairman, American Society of Civil Engineers; Charles P. Rand, Spanish American Iron Company, American Institute of Mining Engineers; W. H. Marshall, President, American Locomotive Company, American Society of Mechanical Engineers; Dr. T. E. Wagner, Corn Products Refining Company, American Chemical Society; William McClellan, American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

TURKEY GRATEFUL FOR AID.

Mrs. Morgenthau Praises American Red Cross Work.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Richard Aldrich, 817 West Seventy-fourth Street, to interest more persons in the relief work which is being done by the American Red Cross in Turkey. Mrs. Henry Morgenthau told of the care that was being taken of the soldiers in Constantinople, and of the deep appreciation that was felt for all Americans who had given their services to the Red Cross. Mrs. Aldrich is the Chairman of the West Side Branch of the American society, which was organized to extend the sphere of its usefulness throughout the city. Mrs. Morgenthau said:

"It fills one's heart with joy and pride to see the various American hospitals, orphanages, and churches scattered throughout the empire. Two Red Cross chapters had previously been organized at Constantinople and Beirut. The work of the two hospitals in Constantinople was put under the direction of Dr. Wilfred Post. From the recent advices received from the embassy typhus is spreading and hundreds dying for want of simple bread. Great has been the assistance that America has rendered to Turkey, but still greater and nobler work can be done there by us."

Among those present were Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Charles M. Schwab, Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Jacob H. Schiff, Dr. and Mrs. George Harris, and Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel.

SCHOOL BARS MISS PINCHUK

Principal Refuses Readmission to Girl Accused of Theft.

Principal Theodore C. Mitchill of the Jamaica High School refused to receive Miss Julia Pinchuk back into the school when she and her lawyer, Benjamin Marvin, and a corps of reporters and photographers visited the building yesterday morning. The visit was made to have the girl whom Principal Mitchill accused of being "a clever little thief," and who drank lysol after the accusation, reinstated after Magistrate Miller had dismissed the charge of attempted suicide.

There was a long delay while Principal Mitchill attended to some routine duties, then he announced that he would telephone to the Board of Education to find out whether he should admit the girl. After communicating with some one, whose name he did not mention, he said that the girl could not be readmitted under any circumstances.

Later Lawyer Marvin said:

"I shall lay the whole matter before Associate Superintendents. There must be a thorough investigation and a trial of the case before the Board of Education."

Mrs. Alfred J. Eno, a School Commissioner, is the committee appointed by the Forty-third District Local School Board to investigate the Pinchuk case. She said:

"If this girl was rightly accused she should not be in the school. If she was wrongly accused she has suffered a great injustice. I shall not rest content until I have ascertained the true state of affairs, and it will be reported to the School Board."

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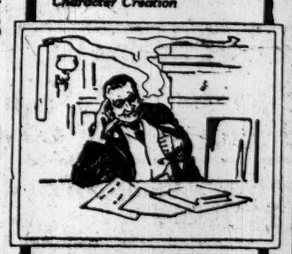

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FIND WOMAN DEAD; HOSTESS POISONED

Coroner Told Both Had Taken Tablets to Relieve Headaches the Night Before.

WILL ANALYZE MEDICINES

Autopsy Ordered on Body Supposed to be That of Mrs. Hodge of Albany—Mrs. Lahah in Hospital.

A woman believed to have been Mrs. George Hodge of 103 Eagle Street, Albany, N. Y., is dead, and her hostess, Mrs. Margaret Lahah, an actress of 245 West Fifty-first Street, is near death from taking some drug, the nature of which has not been ascertained. The police believe the poisoning of both women to have been accidental.

In the Lahah apartment two small drug boxes were found—one containing headache tablets and the other, marked aspirin, containing other tablets. The women, suffering from headaches, were said to have taken tablets from both boxes.

In an effort to learn the nature of the poison the police will have chemical analyses of the tablets, also an autopsy on the body of Mrs. Hodge.

The police and the Coroners' office were notified to come at once to the apartment yesterday. Coroner Feinberg, the first to arrive, found Mrs. Hodge dead and Mrs. Lahah in an almost dying condition on the bed beside her. In the apartment were also Norton Loeb, a real estate man of 547 West 157th Street, and Miss Dorothy Morgan, a chorus girl and moving-picture actress, who had been the guests of Mrs. Lahah.

The Coroner and the detectives, who followed him quickly, were told that two physicians had spent part of the night and morning in an endeavor to bring the two women out of their stupor. It was after the Albany woman died and Mrs. Lahah was apparently dying that the authorities were called in. Mrs. Lahah, still unconscious, was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital, but last night was transferred to Bellevue. It was said there that she had an even chance for life.

Mrs. Lahah, the police were told, took the apartment on April 6. It was understood that she was separated from her husband. Miss Morgan, who is known as Miller when not appearing professionally, and whose parents live at 215 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, had been Mrs. Lahah's guest for several days. Last season she was in the Ziegfeld "Follies," and until recently, it was said, lived at 203 West Fifty-fourth Street.

Mrs. Lahah left the apartment late on Thursday afternoon, telling Miss Morgan she was going to the Grand Central Station to meet "Mabel," who was expected from Albany to visit her. She returned half an hour later, and told Miss Morgan and Mr. Loeb, a visitor to the apartment, that she had missed her friend. Twenty minutes later, however, the friend, who was introduced simply as "Mabel," arrived. She was a good-looking young woman, who wore a black and white plaid suit, a straw sailor hat, with a black and white quill, and brown shoes and stockings. The police found a letter written by Mrs. Hodge to Mrs. Lahah, telling her she was coming to New York. This led them to conclude that "Mabel" was Mrs. Hodge.

According to the story told by Loeb and Miss Morgan, late in the evening Mrs. Lahah complained of feeling ill and took one of the tablets out of the box labeled aspirin. Shortly after this a man known as Lester called, but finding Mrs. Lahah ill, he went away. The woman known as "Mabel" also complained of not feeling well, and she and Mrs. Lahah both went to bed. Up to that time, the police were told, the only thing drunk by members of the party was bottled beer.

As nearly as the police could ascertain, Mrs. Lahah became seriously ill about 10:30 o'clock. Miss Morgan and Loeb assisted them, but when, about midnight, Miss Hodge got worse and Mrs. Lahah began to scream, they telephoned to the hallboy to call a doctor. The boy summoned Dr. Matthew Beattie of 238 West Fifty-first Street, just across the street.

Dr. Beattie worked over the women, and Mrs. Lahah revived to such an extent that the doctor left the apartment to attend another case. He returned at 8 o'clock and again treated the women, giving them strychnine as a heart stimulant. After he left that time, both women suffered a relapse, and in haste Miss Morgan called Dr. E. E. Gardner, whose office is in the building.

"I found the two women in a state of coma," Dr. Gardner told the police. "I saw at once that another physician had been there, and so I got in touch with Dr. Beattie. I worked over the women and treated them with ether."

Dr. Gardner said he told Dr. Beattie he thought both women should be taken to a hospital, but the latter did not think that necessary. What he thought was needed, he said, was oxygen. Mrs. Hodge died early in the afternoon.

Miss Morgan said she was sure Mrs. Lahah was not addicted to the use of drugs. Coroner Feinberg said any theory of suicide could be eliminated.

The police found a parlor car check showing that Mrs. Hodge had come from Albany on Thursday. They also found engraved on the inside of a plain gold ring she had worn, "G. H. C. to N. M. M.—1913." A quantity of jewelry was found in the room, including a ring valued at $700, two diamond rings aggregating $600 in value, other rings of lesser value, and a bracelet inside of which was engraved "Mortie to Nell."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 14.—Mrs. George Hodge lived in a rooming house at 103 Eagle Street. She left Albany Thursday afternoon, telling friends she was going to New York and would return on Sunday. Her father is said to be Thomas Murphy of Niagara Falls. The Albany police were told her husband had a saloon in Buffalo, and that she had separated from him two years ago.

SUBWAY WORK GOES ON.

Contractors Gradually Filling Strikers' Places, They Say.

The General Contractors' Association yesterday decided to adhere to the offer they had already made to the representatives of subway workers, that of a 10 per cent. increase with the minimum wage of $2. Contractors said yesterday that the places of strikers were being filled gradually. George H. Clark, chief engineer for the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation working in the Times Square section said he believed all sections of their construction would be in normal operation at the end of next week. He added that he had a surplus of applications for drill runners' jobs.

In the office of Charles A. Angell of the Cranford Company, working on the Flatbush Avenue subway, it was said that although only a half force was now working, men were being hired day by day. The Degnon Construction Company, working in the Seventh Avenue excavation, and the Flinn-O'Rourke Company, said yesterday that they were hiring men to fill the strikers' places.

Michael Carraher, Secretary of the subway workers' union, said that none of the members had returned to work. He declared that 13,000 men were out. It was said that the number of hoisting engineers out was increased yesterday from 235 to 307.

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FAVOR KEROSENE AS AN AUTO FUEL

The Independent Oil Men See Possibilities in the Idea of Professor Lucke.

TO INVESTIGATE HIS PLAN

Columbia Scientist's Suggestion Is That Oil and Air Both Be Superheated by a Lamp.

The Independent Oil Men's Association at a meeting held yesterday at the Hotel Vanderbilt authorized the Chairman to appoint a special committee to investigate a plan to use kerosene as a substitute for gasoline as motor fuel.

The matter was brought up by a paper of Professor Charles E. Lucke of the Department of Engineering, Columbia University, who declared that it would be feasible to employ kerosene as fuel for automobiles. His idea in general terms was to pre-heat the air and the kerosene to 300 degrees, the initial heat to come from a kerosene lamp.

The members followed the technical details with deep interest. There have been many devices for burning kerosene, but so far, in the opinion of experts, there has been none which was entirely satisfactory. It was, however, proposed that a committee of members at once begin a thorough investigation of the subject, and it was thought that a combination of devices might be used. After the committee shall have reached a decision on what can be done in this direction, it was planned that the association confer with the Association of Automobile Manufacturers, so that practical details could be perfected.

The members of the Independent Oil Men's Association see great possibilities in utilizing kerosene for motor fuel. At the present time kerosene sells at from 7 to 10 cents a gallon at retail, while gasoline at stations is now as high as 28 cents. The demand for kerosene is now so small relatively that millions of gallons of it are in storage. In making the run for gasoline from the crude oil it is necessary to make 40 per cent. of kerosene, the gasoline yield being about 20 per cent. of the volume.

The increasing use of gas and electricity for illumination has depressed the price of kerosene, though the commodity is still used in country districts, and quantities of it are shipped abroad. The gasoline supply, however, is far behind the demand, owing to the orders both at home and abroad. If kerosene can be utilized for running automobiles the price of gasoline would go down and kerosene would go up as a healthy demand for it would be created.

The independent oil men feel that gasoline is bound to go higher under present conditions, as the demand increases in many quarters and in some of the fields the supply of crude oil is falling.

It was announced that M. J. Bryne of Waterbury, Conn., Chairman of the conference, would name the committee on kerosense in a day or so.

Individual members of the association discussed the carefully guarded secret of Louis Enricht of Huntington, L. I., who sees his way clear to make fuel for automobiles from water. His idea is a chemical process, and he declares he can produce a fuel at 1½ cents a gallon.

H. G. James of Kansas City proposed to the association that action be taken to have an appropriation of $250,000 a year made by the Federal Government for experimenting with petroleum. Mr. James said the products from crude oil could be turned to so many uses that the Government should aid in every way in developing the uses of crude oil. He expressed the opinion that much could be done at this time in investigating the manufacture of motor fuel.

CHICKENS STUFFED LIKE TWAIN'S FROG

Inspectors Find Poultry Sold, the Crops Heavy with Corn and Gravel.

MAY PROSECUTE DEALERS

Statisticians of State Food and Market Department Unearth a $164,062 Weekly Swindle.

Inspectors from the State Department of Foods and Markets got evidence yesterday tending to show that there was a systematic plan among some dealers in this city to stuff live poultry with corn and gravel, thereby adding from twelve to twenty ounces to the weight. Statisticians of the Department figured that in one week consumers were cheated out of $164,062 by the method.

Poultry bought in three stores in this city yesterday by Inspector George Hildebrand proved to have their crops full of corn and gravel, weighing from twelve to fifteen ounces for each chicken.

The method, according to Commissioner Dillon, was to starve the poultry for twenty-four hours and increase their hunger by feeding them red pepper. After the starvation process had been carried out, the chickens were fed a watery mixture of corn, wheat and sometimes sand and gravel, mixed with paste, which causes the mass to stick to the walls of the crop. The grain did not reach the stomach and the chickens would die if they were not killed immediately.

Persons who heard of the chicken-weighting said it reminded them of Mark Twain's story about the jumping frog, into which shot was poured by the owner of another frog just before the two animals were to have had a jumping contest, on which the owners had bet heavily.

"About 175 cars of poultry, containing 5,000 fowls each, arrived here last week," Commissioner Dillon said. "If this method were used quite generally, and our investigation and previous investigations by Federal Inspectors seems to indicate that it is, the dealers are selling something like 650,000 pounds of corn, gravel, &c., in the crops every week. Another consideration is that the fowls are dangerous to eat, killed, as they have been, in a dying condition."

No complaints against the three dealers were made to the District Attorney yesterday, although Commissioner Dillon said that such a step was under advisement.

MRS. BLATCH ASKS $100,000.

Sues Electric Lighting Company for Her Husband's Death.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against the Port Jefferson Electric Lighting Company for $100,000 on the ground that the death of her husband, William Henry Blatch, on Aug. 2, 1915, was due to the carelessness of the company. Mr. Blatch was living at Shoreham, L. I., and early on the morning of his death he started for the home of Channing Pollock, a neighbor, to return a borrowed book. A wire lay across the entrance to Mr. Pollock's grounds, and he seized hold of it to clear a way.

It was a live wire that had fallen from a pole, and Mr. Blatch was shocked and burned to death. Mr. Blatch's will was probated in Hants County, England. He was the Managing Director of the May Brewing Company, with a salary of $10,000 a year. In the last years of his life he had become an expert chemist, and it was on the basis of his earning capacity that the amount of damages asked for was fixed.

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HOUSE COMMITTEE SCORES MARSHALL

District Attorney Clearly in Contempt of Body, It Declares.

CHAFES UNDER HIS LETTER

His Testimony to Members Only an "Aggravation"—He Declines to Comment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The House Select Committee today filed a report recommending that H. Snowden Marshall, Federal District Attorney of New York, be brought before the bar of the House for contempt. Chairman Moon of the Select Committee gave notice that the report would not be called up for action until the expiration of two weeks.

"Insulting and defamatory," is the characterization in the report of the letter which Mr. Marshall recently wrote to a sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee, which conducted impeachment proceedings against the New York attorney. The Select Committee's report says that Mr. Marshall's testimony before it in relation to this letter was an aggravation of the contempt.

After reviewing the history of the impeachment inquiry and the letter which Mr. Marshall sent to Chairman Carlin of the investigating sub-committee, the Select Committee reports that this letter "is as a whole and in several of the separate sentences defamatory and insulting and tends to bring the House into public contempt and ridicule, and that the said H. Snowden Marshall, by writing and publishing same, is guilty of contempt of the House of Representatives of the United States because of the violation of its privileges, its honor and its dignity. * * * We find that Mr. Marshall's testimony is an aggravation of his contempt.

"Mr. Marshall denies any intention to insult or stand in contempt of the Judiciary Committee or the House of Representatives, but he practically concedes in his testimony his contempt for the subcommittee and his desire, by these publications, to bring the subcommittee into ridicule and disrepute. If this is not wholly conceded by him in his testimony it is certainly very fully proved.

Letters Called Offensive.

"He reaffirms in his testimony the views heretofore expressed by him in the letter referred to against the subcommittee and declines to offer any apology or retraction of the offensive matter in the letters contained, but rather reiterates and reaffirms and thereby aggravates the contempt. * * * That the House of Representatives as a representative body has the inherent power to protect itself against defamation and all slanderous and lawless conduct that would bring it into reproach and popular contempt, whether uttered or committed in the presence of the House or elsewhere, has not been disputed since the case of Anderson vs. Dunn, 6 Wheaton 204.

"Offensive, abusive, and defamatory language against a committee of the House acting within its authority is offensive, abusive, and defamatory against the House, and is just as dangerous to the integrity of that body as if it had been committed in its presence."

The report says that Mr. Marshall's letter "is defamatory and a clear expression of contempt. It was as much a violation of the privileges of the House to have directed a sourrilous and offensive letter of this character against one of its committees as if it had been addressed directly to the House.

"It is proper to say," continues the report, "that Mr. Marshall was given every opportunity to retract or apologize or in some way modify his statements contained in the letter. He reaffirmed and reasserted the same, only with the statement that it was intended to criticise the procedure of the sub-committee and was not intended as contempt of the House.

Wants a Warrant Issued.

"It is clear that if the House could tolerate such a construction of this letter and could tolerate such vile and defamatory language against one of its committees it would be powerless to conduct impeachment trials or perform any other duty without living under the disgrace of the contempt that would necessarily come to a body so unmindful of its duties to the people as to permit such insult and injury."

The Select Committee recommends that the Speaker be authorized to issue a warrant directing the Sergeant at Arms to bring District Attorney Marshall before the bar of the House, where he shall have the report read to him and be entitled to make reply in person or by counsel.

"If the said H. Snowden Marshall desires to avail himself of either of these privileges," the report says, "the same shall be granted him. If not, the House shall thereupon proceed to take order in the matter."

Chairman Moon said he would not ask for the adoption of the report for two weeks in order that Mr. Marshall might have ample opportunity to prepare his defense, should he desire to make one, and that members of the House might be fully acquainted with the case. The report was a unanimous one, being signed by the five members of the select committee—Representatives Moon of Tennessee, Crisp of Georgia, Garner of Texas, Democrats, and Lenroot of Wisconsin and Sterling of Illinois, Republicans.

District Attorney Marshall yesterday had not received any official intimation of what the special committee of the House of Representatives had decided concerning the charge that he had acted contemptuously toward the House, by the letter which he wrote to the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee, which was holding a preliminary investigation of the impeachment charges against him here. He had not heard that he was to be summoned to the bar of the House to explain his conduct, as the Washington dispatches stated.

Mr. Marshall declined yesterday to make any statement concerning the matter.

DISCUSS MAURER'S SPEECH.

Board of Education Committee Seeks More Witnesses.

The speech of James Maurer before the Labor Forum at the Washington Irving High School last Sunday was considered yesterday at a meeting of the Committee on Care of Buildings, of which Isadore Montefiore Levy is Chairman. It was expected that the stenographic testimony taken at the hearing of President William G. Willcox of the Board of Education of the charges against Maurer would be at the disposal of the committee, but the stenographic report is not yet ready.

It was decided by the committee to notify John J. Keller to produce before it any additional witnesses in the matter. It was Mr. Keller who at Wednesday's meeting of the board offered a resolution that the permits to the Labor Forum and the Civic Forum to use the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School and P. S. 84, Brooklyn, respectively, be revoked. Action on the matter was put over until Mr. Keller is heard from. If new witnesses are not forthcoming the committee will make a report to the Board of Education based on the testimony taken by President Willcox.

CLEAR MISS BARKER OF STIGMA ON BIRTH

Girl, 17, Held a Legitimate Heir to $100,000 Share in Great-Grandfather's Estate.

PARENTS LEGALLY WED

Appellate Division Decision Ends Controversy Over the Marriage of Late C. S. Barker.

By a unanimous decision the Appellate Division in Brooklyn yesterday declared Beatrice Arabelle Barker to be the legitimate child of the late Charles S. Barker of Brooklyn, and entitled to a one-tenth share of the estate of her great-grandfather, Charles Barker, who died in 1876, leaving a large estate, including the building at 29 Elm Place, now occupied by Frederick Loeser & Co., and the buildings at 462 and 472 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Miss Barker's share in the estate will amount to more than $100,000.

By the will of Charles Barker, he left the income of his property, estimated to be valued at $3,000,000, for life to his sons, John A. G. Barker and Samuel P. Barker, and on their deaths to their children and grandchildren. The surviving son, Samuel P. Barker, died in 1912, and a partition suit, in which the legitimacy of Beatrice Arabelle Barker was questioned, was begun by heirs. It was alleged that at the time Miss Barker's mother maried Charles S. Barker she was the legal wife of another. Yesterday's decision held that allegation to be unfounded.

A mortgage of $30,000 which was placed on the premises at 462 Fulton Street, and a ten-year lease of the building from 1911 to Bedell Brothers, which were negotiated without Miss Barker's knowledge, were held to be invalid as to her. The question of whether she had not benefited financially from the transactions, and so should be held a party to them, was referred to the Special Term for further determination.

Miss Barker is now 17 years old and resides with her mother, Mrs. Henry F. Dorgeloh, in Brookline, Mass. Her father died in 1901, and a few years later her mother married Mr. Dorgeloh, Boston manager for the Hamburg-American Line.

TO REOPEN CANAL TODAY.

Fifteen Vessels Will Pass Through the Waterway.

PANAMA, April 14.—The Panama Canal will be reopened tomorrow with the passage of probably fifteen ships of a total of twenty-six which have been waiting to go through the waterway since the announcement was made that it would be again ready for traffic April 15. There will be no ceremonies to mark the event.

The waterway has been closed virtually for seven months, during which time the dredging fleet has removed a vast quantity of debris from the Gaillard Cut and has made the channel through the cut better than it ever was.

The canal at the cut has been widened 300 feet for a distance of a quarter of a mile, and has a maximum depth of approximately thirty-five feet. The majority of ships which will pass through tomorrow are of light draft and will be easily handled with the minimum of disturbance to the dredging operations, which will be suspended only for a short time.

MAGNETS REMOVE BULLETS.

Scientists Hear of Achievements in War Surgery at Session.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—Descriptions of marvelous feats of surgery performed on wounded soldiers, and of experiments on college students to discover secrets of the digestive apparatus, were among the features of today's sessions of the American Philosophical Society.

Experiments with vibrating telephone diaphragms, which it was declared, would eventually solve the problem of sending numerous messages over one wire at the same time, was the subject of another of the numerous papers covering a wide range of human knowledge read and discussed by the prominent scientists present.

Dr. Harvey Cushing, Professor of Surgery at Harvard University, who served with the American Red Cross in France, described how by means of magnets and the development of probing surgeons are able to remove bullets and particles of shell that have become imbedded in brain tissues.

$8,000 BAIL FOR JEWELER.

$12,000 Diamond Brooch Lost Between Greenberg and Walder.

Edward Walder, a jeweler of 215 West Forty-second Street, was held in $8,000 bail by Magistrate Breen in the West Side Court yesterday for trial on a charge of grand larceny, preferred by Nathan Greenberg, another jeweler, of 630 Fifth Avenue. The charge grew out of the disappearance of a $12,000 diamond brooch, said to be the property of a wealthy society woman.

Greenberg testified that he received the brooch from E. M. Gattle, member of the firm of E. M. Gattle & Co., of 630 Fifth Avenue, to have the diamonds reset. He asserts he gave it to Walder last Saturday to do the work, but Walder insisted that he returned the gems to Greenberg.

MERCHANTS GAIN RECRUITS.

Campaign for New Members of Their Association Brings in 439.

The final day of the campaign which the Merchants' Association has been conducting to increase its membership to 5,000 or more resulted in a gain of 439 new applications, making a total of 1,101 members for the three days, it was announced at the daily luncheon yesterday in the Biltmore. When Henry R. Towne, who presided, said that the association now numbered 4,494, William C. Breed arose and announced that he had gotten six well-known lawyers to join, which made the total an even 4,500. The lawyers were ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Henry W. Taft, Colonel William N. Dyckman, Henry L. Stimson, Francis Hutchins, and Isham Henderson.

Enthusiasm ran so high that it was unanimously voted to continue the canvass for new recruits until next Thursday. First honors yesterday went to Team 10, composed of William C. Muschenheim, Chairman; Fred A. Muschenheim, Andrew A. Benton, and Thomas M. Debevoise, who reported 36 applications. John Buckle, Chairman; S. J. Pearson, and A. Stile of Team 17 reported 27 members. This team, with a total of 64, held the record for the three days. Third honors went to Team 57, Julius Liebman, Chairman; H. A. Bullock, and Newman E. Drake, which obtained 23 applications.

Borough President Marks was the speaker yesterday. General Leonard Wood has promised to attend the luncheon on Thursday and make a short address to the association.

Child Burned to Death in Play.

PATERSON, N. J., April 14.—Fire started by children playing with matches in the home of Max Grocum resulted in the death of Mabel Grocum, 4 years old, today. The child was sleeping on a coach when the fringe on the edge of the couch took fire from a match dropped by an older sister. The child was carried by her father to St. Joseph's Hospital, but she died within two hours.

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Said our Lady of the Snows.
—KIPLING.

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DIDN'T GET OSBORN'S VOTE

Elected Chairman by 121 to 17—Committee Lauds Wilson and His Administration.

An eleventh hour attempt on the part of a few up-State Democrats to check Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy's dominance of the party, was quickly smothered yesterday when the newly elected Democratic State Committeemen met at the Hotel Knickerbocker to organize. Without the least difficulty the Tammany organization, backed by the principal up-State leaders, elected Edwin S. Harris of Schuylerville, Saratoga County, Chairman of the State Committee in place of William Church Osborn, who stepped down.

When the count was made there were just seventeen State Committeemen who dared to go contrary to the Murphy wishes. It had been arranged long ago to have Mr. Harris succeed Mr. Osborn, and so thoroughly had the wheels of the machine been greased that the Tammany men did not look for any opposition at all. Two weeks ago, however, Joseph J. Murphy of Troy, son of the late United States Senator, Edward Murphy, who had been State Chairman in his time, conceived an ambition to follow in his father's footsteps. With the help of William H. Manning of Saratoga, an old opponent of Harris, it was planned to spring an opposition candidate at the last moment.

A few up-State anti-machine Democrats flocked to the Murphy-Manning standard and they were joined by County Clerk William F. Schneider of New York, who is not a committeeman, but who held a proxy. When it was seen that Joseph Murphy did not have a chance August W. Merill of Utica, former Deputy Attorney General and now Corporation Counsel of Utica, consented to lead the forlorn hope. Stephen Ryan, the perennial Tammany fighter of Chenango, who was not re-elected to the State Committee, had his successor, David F. Lee, nominate Mr. Merrill. Retiring Chairman Osborn and sixteen others voted for Mr. Merrill, but when Mr. Harris the recalcitrants tumbled over themselves in their hurry to make the election of Mr. Harris unanimous.

State Machine Is for Wilson.

The election of Mr. Harris brought out the fact that all trouble between the Tammany organization and the Washington Administration had been ironed out. Collector Dudley Field Malone, who is supposed to have the President's ear, issued a statement extolling Harris for his fight against the Whitman Administration. As a further evidence that harmony exists all along the line, the State Committee adopted a resolution, proposed by Henry W. Killeen of Erie, upholding the Wilson policies. It read:

> Resolved, That wholly apart from, and above, all partisan considerations at this period in a great world crisis, we record by these resolutions the continued confidence of the Democracy of New York in the courage, the wisdom, and the patriotism of the Administration of President Woodrow Wilson.

To the jingo extremist he may seem too zealous for peace; to the pacifist he may appear too earnest in preparation for war, but we congratulate the American people that at this juncture in our national affairs we have in the White House at Washington a Chief Executive who exemplifies the noblest virtues of American statesmanship, able, thoughtful, considerate and courageous, avoiding war because of the death and disaster that follows in its wake; preparing for war wherever and whenever humanity or national honor demands. And to uphold these policies of his Administration we pledge to the President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, our continued aggressive and unswerving support.

When the State Committee was called to order by Mr. Osborn, former Excise Commissioner W. W. Farley of Binghamton, placed Mr. Harris in nomination. He described Mr. Harris as the intimate friend of the late David B. Hill; as the man who made the Glynn administration a success; as the man who discovered the discrepancy in the Whitman budget, having a nine months' year with a twelve months' appropriation; and who was removed as Canal Appraiser by Governor Whitman for having made the further discovery that Whitman was placing an unnecessary direct tax of $18,000,000 upon the State.

Mr. Harris was escorted to the platform and made a short speech in which he declared that the Republican Administration in the State had been a complete failure, and that the taxpayers were more oppressed than at any time in the history of the State.

George Van Name was then re-elected Secretary of the committee; Edward E. Perkins of Poughkeepsie Treasurer, and Charles White Sergeant at Arms. Albert E. Hoyt of Albany was appointed a clerk to help out the committee. Chairman Harris and Clerk Hoyt will work in Albany during the campaign, but the State headquarters at 1 West Thirty-fourth Street will be continued.

After the resolution indorsing the Wilson Administration had been adopted, another resolution commending the work of the Democratic minority in the Legislature and condemning the work of the Republican majority was adopted.

Malone Lauds New Chairman.

After the meeting Dudley Field Malone made this statement:

"No one is authorized to speak for President Wilson or his Administration on any matters which are local to the Democratic Party in New York State, for the President is following his fixed and continued policy of noninterference in State affairs. But the friends of the Wilson Administration in New York know Edwin S. Harris by his political achievements. Harris discovered the attempt of Governor Whitman and the Republican Party to levy the $14,000,000 direct tax on the citizens of New York. Harris has been an invaluable counselor to the leaders of the Democratic Party in the Legislature during the past two sessions, and has been of great aid to Mayor Mitchel and his administration in protecting the City of New York from the aggrandizement of the up-State Republican Party.

Chairman Harris called upon the members of the committee to contribute $100 each for the expenses of the coming campaign, as is customary on the eve of an election. It came out that 88 of those who were assessed last year have not yet paid their assessment.

MORGAN AT FATHER'S GRAVE

Visits Cemetery on Third Anniversary of Parent's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 14.—On this the third anniversary of his father's death, J. P. Morgan journeyed to this city today to visit the grave. The elder Morgan was born in Hartford and is buried in Cedar Hill Cemetary here.

Mr. Morgan was accompanied by one of his secretaries and after calling at the Goodwin offices in the centre of the city he lunched with his father's cousin, the Rev. Dr. Francis Goodwin and left for New York at 3:09 o'clock this afternoon.

YOU KNOW THESE PEOPLE

The other night you dined with Mrs. Pierce. Her husband, Butler Pierce, works in your office. They are as nice, well-bred people as you know. You chum with them every day and think that you see them through and through. But you don't—not by a good deal; and you can't know them or begin to know them until you have read their *real* story. It is the brilliant new novel, out today,

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ROOSEVELT'S MAIL BUSIES HIM ALL DAY

Several Stenographers Aid Him in Catching Up with Correspondence.

WATCHES MEXICAN NEWS

Hears from Chicago That One-third of Women Voters Wrote His Name in Republican Primary.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., April 14.—Colonel Roosevelt expressed the greatest interest today in news received here concerning the developments in Mexico, but pending more definite information would not make any statement. He had no political visitors and devoted the day to an effort to catch up with his correspondence, which has become so big that he has had the services of several stenographers.

One of the letters received by the Colonel today was from Harold L. Ickes, Chairman of the Progressive Party in Illinois. Ickes gave some interesting conclusions which political observers in Illinois had drawn from the vote, especially that cast by the women, which he took as evidence that the women voters were for Roosevelt and preparedness.

"Few women voted at the primaries," he wrote, "because under the law they could not vote for the delegates. All they could vote for was a preference for President, and only Sherman's name appeared on the Republican ballot as a candidate for President. Of the 4,829 women who voted the Republican primary ticket in Cook County, 1,831 voted for you and 2,873 for Sherman. The women as well as the men had to write your name in, and they had less experience than the men, so it was relatively a greater task.

"The fact that a considerably larger proportion of the women voting in the Republican primary cast their ballots for you than of the men ought to dispose effectively of the statement often made that the women are not for preparedness and are opposed to you because of your stand on that and kindred matters.

"I am more than pleased with the results. I am sure that if a fight had been made in your behalf all over the State in the Republican primaries you would have carried it practically solid.

"As between yourself and Justice Hughes, the results convince me that the sentiment of the Republican voters is overwhelmingly for you.

"There is no doubt in my mind that Illinois is for you as against Sherman. The Sherman slate has been broken in your behalf, and thousands of the Republicans went to the trouble of expressing their preference for you by writing in their names."

Colonel Roosevelt will remain in Oyster Bay until next Wednesday, when he will go to New York and spend several hours at his offices there.

GOV. WHITMAN WON'T BOLT.

Thinks Hughes Will Be Nominated, but Does Not Discuss Roosevelt.

Governor Whitman was in the city yesterday, and, while declining to be quoted directly in answer to the question whether he would support Colonel Roosevelt if nominated for the Presidency, he intimated that since he was a good Republican he would support any candidate the party selected. The Governor, however, felt sure that Justice Charles E. Hughes would be the choice of the Chicago Convention. The Governor said:

"The one candidate who I honestly believe can defeat President Wilson is Justice Hughes. In saying that, I am not merely expressing my own opinion, but the prevailing sentiment throughout this State and country. In order to be successful, the Presidential candidate must carry New York and Pennsylvania, and certainly Wilson cannot carry New York."

"Have you any intimation from Justice Hughes as to the likelihood of his acceptance of a nomination?" the Governor was asked.

"I cannot answer that question," was the reply. "It would not be right."

Among the Governor's callers was Frank Hitchcock, former Postmaster General and former Republican National Chairman. When asked about his talk with Mr. Hitchcock the Governor said:

"Mr. Hitchcock, you know, is keenly interested in the candidacy of Justice Hughes. I do not think he is managing the campaign for Justice Hughes, because I do not think any one is doing that. It is managing itself."

In regard to the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench in Brooklyn, Governor Whitman said:

"I would appoint District Attorney Cropsey to the vacancy in a minute if it were not for the question of a successor to his present office."

The Governor said that in addition to Mr. Cropsey, the names of Almet R. Latson and Lewis L. Fawcett were being considered for the place. He said he had received no charges against the State Boxing Commission or any of its members. Among others the Governor conferred with yesterday were Victor F. Ridder, F. J. H. Kracke, Bridge Commissioner; Alexander M. White, and Walter R. Deuel. The Governor returned to Albany last night. He will be in this city on April 24 to review the Thirteenth Regiment in Brooklyn.

OPPOSED TO ROOSEVELT.

Yates and Ontario County Committees Go on Record Against Colonel.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, April 14.—When the Yates County Republican Committee met at Penn Yan this morning, the members placed themselves on record as being opposed to the candidacy of Colonel Roosevelt in so far as the Republican Presidential nomination is concerned.

"We don't want a candidate for President who hasn't been in the ranks fighting with us," declared Matthew McEvoy, a Republican leader, "nor do we want a wild and woolly West man to run for us. Root is my choice."

McEvoy's remarks were greeted with cheers and laughter. While the majority of the committeemen were not favorable to Root, they voted unanimously for a resolution demanding the nomination at Chicago of an enrolled Republican who will stand upon a platform which represents the principles of the Republican Party.

The Republican Committee of Ontario County met at Canandaigua yesterday and passed a resolution urging the highest type of loyal Republican for President and refusing to admit the presence of Roosevelt sentiment in the county.

To Codify Laws of Jersey Cities.

TRENTON, N. J., April 14.—Governor Fielder today named Francis A. Stanger, Jr., of Bridgeton, Edward F. Merry of Paterson, and Leon Abbott of Jersey City as the Commission of Lawyers authorized by the last Legislature to revise and codify the laws relating to municipalities. Stanger is a Republican and the other two are Democrats. Each member will receive $2,500 for his services, and the commission will name a Secretary.

Dutton's

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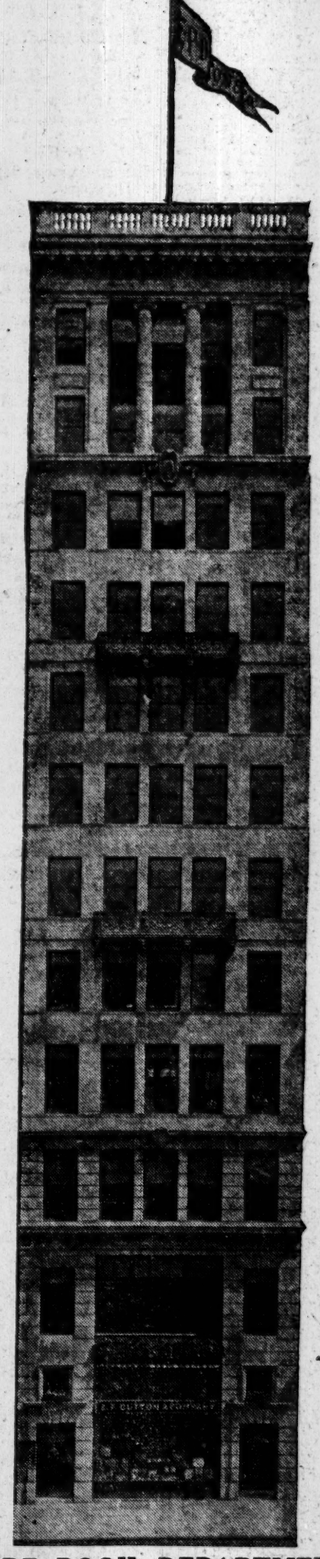

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FREEDMAN PICTURES SOLD FOR $115,850

Corot's "Nymphs Bathing" Bought by John McCormack, Irish Tenor, for $20,000.

$10,600 FOR A SCHREYER

Marie Dieterle's "Cattle in Pasture" Fetches $8,900, a Record Auction Price for This Artist.

There was a large gathering, spirited bidding on many of the pictures and good prices at the sale of the collection of paintings of the late Andrew Freedman, under the auspices of the American Art Association, Thomas E. Kirby, in the auctioneer's chair, at the Plaza last evening.

It was a one night sale and the fifty-two pictures brought $115,850. The highest price was given for a Corot, "Nymphs Bathing," No. 47 in the catalogue, by John McCormack, the Irish tenor, $20,000. A record price was given for a charming, sunlit picture by Marie Diéterle, "Cattle in Pasture," No. 48, which went to Seaman, Agent, for $8,900. This was the highest price ever paid at public auction for a painting by this artist.

There was a $5,000 first bid for Troyon's "Normandy Pastures," No. 49, which went to Stephen Birch for $8,700 and the same first bid, $5,000, for the Schreyer of the collection, "Arabs en Route," which went to Bernet, Agent, for $10,600. Mrs. Isabella Freedman bought Blakelock's "The Edge of the Forest," No. 29, for $2,500, and Jose Weiss's "The Old Bridge," No. 82, for $400.

There was applause when the first Blakelock was sold, going to H. Reinhardt for $1,300. It was a small picture, a panel, No. 11, "Moonlight," and said to have been a study for the big "Moonlight," which recently brought the record price of $20,000.

The Pictures and Prices.

Following is a full list of the pictures with names of artists, buyers and prices:

A Cardinal, (panel)—H. Printzenfried; Stephen Birch	$140
Chickens, (panel)—J. Scheurer; Stephen Birch	50
A Cavalry Bugler, (panel)—J. A. Walker, D. D. Freedman	90
The Horse Market, (panel)—H. Reinfuss; Seaman, agent	50
In Pasture, (panel)—F. Brendel; C. J. Sullivan	80
Le Marchand d'Etoffes—Alberto Pasini; Seaman, agent	500
A Passing Shower, (canvas, backed by wood panel)—John Constable; Bernet, agent	300
Nymphs in the Forest, (panel)—Ralph Albert Blakelock; T. Hecksher	310
The Cottage on the Moor, (panel)—Jean Charles Cazin; A. C. Lewy	525
Jeune Fille, (panel)—Jean Jacques Henner; Bernet, agent	675
Moonlight, (panel)—Blakelock; H. Reinhardt	1,300
The Falconers, (panel)—Eugene Fromentin; Knoedler & Co	2,425
Two Ladies With Fruit and Flowers, (panel)—Constantine Netscher; J. S. Van Wezel	650
The Bathers — Henri Fantin-Latour; John Levy	1,000
The Caravan; Jean Leon Gerome; A. Rudert, agent	750
The Flag of Truce—Sir Laurens Alma-Tadema; A. Rudert, agent	2,650
The Cardinal, (panel)—Vibert; George C. Heimerdinger	1,250
The Willows, (panel)—Henri Harpignies; Moses Tannenbaum	650
A Pool in the Forest, (panel)—Diaz; Seaman, agent	2,100
Le Moulin—Cazin; Seaman, agent	5,000
Tete de Jeune Femme, (panel)—Henner; Jack Harris	1,300
Les Petits Pecheurs—Harpignies; A. O. Levy	800
Nymph at the Waterside—Fantin-Latour; Henry Reinhardt	925
In the Forest of Fontainebleau, (panel)—Diaz; Seaman, agent	5,200
Paysage avec Grandes Herbes—Cazin; C. J. Sullivan	1,300
A Nobis African—Edouard Charlemont; Stephen Birch	1,000
Paysage au Bord de la Mer—Harpignies; Bernet, agent	1,950
Sleeping Nymph—Henner; G. Fonn, agent	1,800
The Edge of the Forest—Blakelock; Mrs. Isabella Freedman	2,500
Petite Riviere Ombragee—Jules Dupre; Stephen Birch	2,150
La Rixe—Isabey; Stephen Birch	700
The Old Bridge—Jose Weiss; Mrs. Isabella Freedman	400
Returning from the Washing Place—Georges Perre; C. J. Sullivan	150
Magdalen—Henner; George C. Heimerdinger	2,200
La Passerelle du Moulin Colas—Harpignies; Rudert, agent	1,200
Sheep and Landscape, Near Fontainebleau—Jacque; Clapp & Graham	3,000
Sunset in Venice—Felix Ziem; Mrs. D. Delavan	3,300
A Nymph of Diana, (canvas, oval)—Julius Robert Beyschlag; Bernet, agt.	500
Swimming Ducks—A. Koester; P. Burns	825
Nymph Reclining — Henner; Henry Schultheis	2,150
Venice, (panel)—Ziem; Seaman, agent	6,200
Arab Horsemen — Georges Washington; Stephen Birch	775
Picking Roses — De Scott Evans; J. J. Julia	150
Sanderson's Creek, New Jersey—Julian Rix; Stephen Birch	1,300
Confidences, (pastel)—Pierre Carrier-Belleuse; R. Deutsch	175
The Red Roofs—Fritz Thaulow; Seaman, agent	4,700
Nymphs Bathing—Corot; John McCormick	20,000
Cattle in Pasture—Marie Dieterle; Seaman, agent	8,900
Normandy Pastures—Constant Troyon; Stephen Birch	8,700
Arabs en Route—Adolf Schreyer; Bernet, agent	10,600
On the Thames—James J. Tissot; T. E. Gilchrist	150
Morning After the Soiree—Josef Chelmonski; J. S. Van Wesel	325
Total	$115,850

The sale was by the direction of Walter G. Oakman, Samuel Untermyer, and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, executors.

LORIMER DENIES STORY.

Says He Was Not Advised to Liquidate His Bank.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Ex-United States Senator Lorimer was on the witness stand again today in his own defense in the case in which he is charged with conspiracy in connection with the closing of the La Salle Street Trust and Savings Bank. He had not finished when court adjourned for the day and it was expected his testimony would not be ended before tomorrow night.

The defendant contradicted the testimony of James B. Forgan, Chairman of the First National Bank, and also that of Owen T. Reeves, President of the Drovers National Bank. He denied that Forgan, who earlier in the trial testified that he had advised Lorimer to liquidate the bank, had said anything of that nature to him.

Referring to Forgan's testimony, that Lorimer had told him he had never failed in anything he had undertaken and was not going to fail in the banking business, the witness said he "would not be guilty of such bravado."

NO PRIMARY STRAW VOTE.

Republican Ballots Won't Show Presidential Preferences.

TRENTON, N. J., April 14.—Thousands of Republican voters at the primaries on April 25 will be deprived of an opportunity to register their individual choice for President by an opinion of Attorney General John W. Westcott, that has been sent to county and municipal clerks in the State. No petitions were filed at Trenton asking that names be placed on the ballots under the "Choice for President" column and Mr. Westcott rules that no blank spaces shall be left to permit the voter to write in a name.

It is the opinion of Mr. Westcott that the election law provides that blank spaces shall be left in the list of candidates for every office so that the voter may write in any name he chooses. No individual, however, can be a candidate for President on the ballot, he holds, and so no blank space in the "Choice for President" column should be provided for on the ballots.

REPORTS NEW CELL MARVEL

Dr. Just Says He Has Found Self-Renewing Electricity Producer.

VIENNA, April 13.—The Tageblatt says that the Budapest chemist, Dr. Just, who invented the Wolfram lamp, has discovered an electric cell, with iron and carbon electrodes, whose electrolyte is composed of an organic substance which renews its vigor from the oxygen of the air in a short time.

Electrodes, having a surface of 200 square centimeters, give a current of 5 to 6 amperes with 25-volt tension. One hundred watts was taken from one cell for four hours and the cell then had half an hour's rest, and it was found that its power was completely restored.

Walter I. Slichter, professor of electrical engineering at Columbia, said last night that if the reported discovery of an electric cell was really made the feat was remarkable, since the problem had been deemed wellnigh impossible of solution. He thought, however, that the report was inaccurate or the alleged discovery a fraud.

"This is a well-known problem," he said, "and many methods have been applied to solve it, but without success. It seems hardly credible that it could be solved in as simple a manner as the dispatch would indicate. Carbon contains energy which is not easily released by combining it with oxygen, as in all our furnaces. Unfortunately it is a passive substance at low temperature, and particularly in electrolytic cells. Iron also would give energy if combined with oxygen, but this is only a little less difficult than in the case of carbon."

"If the organic substance referred to contains an acid which will consume iron we have the simple action of all primary batteries. If these were placed in series it would be possible to obtain twenty-five volts, but this would not be any cheaper method of getting energy than we have at present."

DISCUSS TRANSFER TAX LAW

Attorneys and Appraisers Hear Praise of Pending Measures.

William Boardman, Deputy State Controller, called the first general conference of transfer tax attorneys and appraisers to order in Room 471 of the Woolworth Building yesterday morning, and introduced Controller Travis, who welcomed the conferees.

Lafayette B. Gleason, attorney for the Controller, discussed the new laws pending in the Assembly, and said the proposed method of estimating the value of the remainders on life estates would increase the valuation of such remainders by 5 per cent.

George McIlroy of Albany, general counsel to the State Controller, made an appeal for uniformity in the administration of the transfer tax law.

"Nearly every county in the State has some different rules," he said, "and there are counties in which estates are never referred to appraisers, but are heard before the Surrogates."

Edward R. Rayher, managing clerk of the New York branch, showed that thirty-eight estates aggregating more than $50,000,000, none of them less than $200,000, had been appraised in New York County in the first two months of 1916.

Surrogate George M. S. Schulz of Bronx County said that there should be some way devised by which the value of closely held stocks could be determined. T. Ludlow Chrystie spoke on the valuation of securities, and Edmund C. Alger spoke on the appraisal of gifts in contemplation of death.

$307,130 TO SALVATIONISTS.

President Wilson Sends Telegram of Encouragement.

At yesterday's luncheon Commander Evangeline Booth announced that the day's collection amounted to $12,267.84, which brings the grand total in the Salvation Army campaign to raise $500,000 up to $307,130.14. The Y. M. C. A. collected $4,885, and $2,110 came from Team 12, commanded by J. B. Coombs.

Colonel M. Bovill announced that of the $730 she had collected, $25 had been given in small sums by little girls in the slums of New York. One crippled girl gave $1, the savings of two years.

Commander Booth received the following telegram from President Wilson:

The White House,
Washington, D. C., April 14, 1916.
Miss Evangeline Booth, Salvation Army Headquarters, New York City:

My warmest good wishes go out to you in your effort for new strength in a new endowment.
WOODROW WILSON.

The telegram was read at the luncheon and received with cheers. The campaign will close on Monday.

NIJINSKI DANCES AGAIN.

His Grace and Great Agility Shown in "Les Sylphides."

Warslav Nijinski made his second appearance with the Diaghileff Ballet Russe at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, and this fact was probably responsible for the appearance of an audience which seemed the largest that has yet witnessed the organization's performances at the Opera House. Mr. Nijinski danced in "Les Sylphides" and "Carnaval," and the other ballet was "Petrouchka." The casts were the usual ones, except that Adolf Bolm, still indisposed, was replaced in his rôles by Nicolas Kremnieff.

Again it was made quite apparent that the presence of the famous male dancer has a bracing effect on his colleagues, for there was a brilliance and vitality about the presentations in which he took part that has sometimes been lacking before. In his own work, especially in "Les Sylphides," the dancer drew murmurs of admiration for his leaps and bounds and for the grace of his dancing. What was less obvious, but not less to be admired, was the keen rhythmic sense with which he adjusted his effects to the music, inspiring recollections of Pavlowa, who is marvelously subtle in this regard.

All things considered, last night's performance was one of the best the organization has yet given here.

STUDENTS IN 'AS YOU LIKE IT'

Ethical Culture School Contributes to Shakespeare Tercentenary.

"As You Like It," in an Elizabethan setting, was presented yesterday morning by the students of the Ethical Culture School, 2 West Sixty-fourth Street, in honor of the Shakespeare tercentenary. Unusual interest was lent to the production by reason of the fact that the stage settings, properties and many of the costumes were designed and made by the pupils in the various classes.

Following the play a breakfast was served to the students and alumni of the school. The menu consisted entirely of dishes in vogue during the days of the bard, as mentioned in his various plays. The menu was prepared by the class in cookery.

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CIRCUS NEEDS.

Return of the Dog Alto Bell Player and a Substitute Whiskers Bearer.

"Sandy," the small fox terrier that plays the alto bell in "Home, Sweet Home," as rendered at the circus by "Mary and her intelligent dogs," is missing, and the Barnum & Bailey management stands ready to pay a reward of $100 for his return. Without Sandy the tune, as played on the bells by the fourteen little fox terriers that figure in the act, misses several of its important notes and until those notes, in the form of the missing Sandy, are returned, the act will have to go on minus the alto bells.

"We don't know whether Sandy is lost, strayed, or stolen," said Jay Rial yesterday, "but he's gone, and until he returns those alto bells must remain unrung. Unfortunately, Sandy had no understudy, and it takes weeks to train a musical dog, so you see how vital it is for us to find Sandy and find him quickly."

Another little matter needing quick adjustment at the circus is the threatened strike of Bill Brown, one of the tentmen. In the parade of the freaks which follows the great Persian spectacle at the opening, Bill has to carry Alstair Macwilkie's twelve feet of whiskers. Bill walks ten feet ahead of the bewhiskered Scot holding the forward end of Alstair's wonderful chest protection. And Bill doesn't like the job a bit.

"I enlisted with this circus to help put up the tent, not to carry another fellow's whiskers around the ring, and it's up to the management to live up to its part of the contract," was Bill's ultimatum yesterday. "Unless old brother Macwilkie finds some other way to exhibit those four yards of whiskers I am going back to Winter quarters in Bridgeport. That's final, and it won't be submitted to arbitration either."

Up to last night's performance a substitute whiskers carrier had not been found.

"But we have hopes," said the manager of the freak department.

RUTH DRAPER DELIGHTS.

She Makes Her First Public Appearance in Monologues.

An hour and a half of genuinely delightful entertainment was provided in the eight monologues of her own writing which Ruth Draper gave yesterday afternoon at the Princess—her first public recital after many successful ventures on more private occasions. This young rival to Beatrice Herford achieves a wider and more ambitious range of characterization than the great Miss Herford attempts, although her humor is more superficial and her art as yet less perfect.

Miss Draper, who is a granddaughter of the late Charles A. Dana, has rich dramatic gifts. She moves easily from the old gossip, rocking rheumatically on the porch in a Maine coast town, to the gushing debutante, writhing in a heart-to-heart talk with a man at a dance at Sherry's. Pathetic and eloquent is her performance as the little French girl waiting at Ellis Island for her laddie to meet her, and you would think that her playing it would bring all the theatrical managers in New York a-knocking at her door. At the Princess yesterday a good audience gave evidence of being vastly pleased. The recital was under the auspices of the Music League of America.

QUITTING FRENCH THEATRE.

M. Faure and Mlle. Guerande Have Differences with M. Bonheur.

Raymond Faure and Guinette Guerande, who have been members of the French theatre for the past two seasons, announced last night that following this evening's performance of "L'Amour Veille," they would sever their relations with the company and M. Bonheur's management. Their departure is made on the eve of the production of "Le monde ou l'on s'ennuie."

M. Faure has played leading rôles in most of the productions made this season, but Mlle. Guerande, who is Mrs. Faure in private life, has not had such prominent parts in recent productions as she did when the company was at the Century Lyceum. She said last night that the differences between themselves and M. Bonheur had been accumulating all season, and that they were too dissatisfied to continue with him.

When notified that M. and Mme. Faure had made this announcement, M. Bonheur admitted that, though he had not received their resignations, he was undoubtedly true that they would no longer appear under his management. He said also that he "did not care," and refused to comment further on their action.

Messiah Home Children in Plays.

A reception will be given this afternoon at the Messiah Home, University Avenue, north of Washington Bridge, when the building will be open for inspection. The children of the home will give two plays under the direction of Louise Karr; one, Maude Morrison Frank's arrangement of "The Fairies' Plea"; the other, "Fire Sprites," by Miss Karr. The home receives and cares for at a nominal cost children of parents who cannot afford the entire cost of their support.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson will give his last performance on the stage of Greater New York tonight in the Majestic Theatre, Brooklyn, when he will present "The Passing of the Third Floor Back." His last performance of "Hamlet" here will take place this afternoon.

Grace George's performance of "Captain Brasshound's Conversion" this afternoon will celebrate the fifth anniversary of the opening of The Playhouse. The theatre was built for Miss George, and she gave the first performance in it in a comedy called "Sauce for the Goose."

Constance Collier will play Lady Macbeth to Sir Herbert Tree's Macbeth in the scene from the play the English actor will present at his special Shakespearean matinee Easter Monday. Phyllis Neilson-Terry will appear as Viola and Edith Wynne Matthison as Olivia in "Twelfth Night," with Tree as Malvolio, while Sir Herbert will play the title role in "Richard II.," with Lyn Harding in one of the principal parts.

Alice Brady, Peggy Wood, Bernice Buck, Lou-Tellegen, George M. Cohan, Sir Herbert Tree, Karl Jorn, Irving Cobb, and Edwin Markham will appear at the Green Room Club's annual dress rehearsal a week from tomarraw night at the Astor Theatre.

Marguerite Rafferty, a dancer who has been dancing at social functions in Washington the last Winter, will make her debut on the metropolitan stage shortly.

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PICTURES BRITISH NAVY.

Sir Herbert Ames, M. P., Shows Slides with His Lecture.

An illustrated lecture on the British Navy was delivered in Carnegie Hall last night under the auspices of the Canadian and Prince of Wales Relief Funds by Sir Herbert Ames, M. P. Sir Herbert displayed slides of battleships and drew comparisions between the ships of the day of the Lord Nelson and efficacy of the gigantic dreadnoughts now in the North Sea.

Dr. J. J. McPhee, Chairman of the Executive Committee, who introduced the lecturer, said that Canada's preparedness plans, first agitated three years ago, were very much the same as those about to be effected by the United States.

Young women who distributed programs wore attractive costumes. One of them representing "Peace with Honor," was Miss Annie Staples. "England" was represented by Miss Kathleen S. Gifford and Miss Clare Reid. "Ireland" was represented by Mrs. Ellis and Miss Alita Lavinder.

New Stage Gives a Yiddish Play.

The first of a series of performances by the New Stage, an organization which proposes to present Yiddish plays of the highest type, was given last night in the Garden Theatre. David Pinski's drama, "Gabri and the Women," was acted in Yiddish by a cast that included Henry Schacht, Henriette Schnitzer, Jechiel Goldsmith, Louis Weissberg, and Clara Langsner. The play will be repeated tonight and matinées and nights during Passover Week.

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EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
"Popular Success." —World
RIO GRANDE
"Popular Success." —Tribune

LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20.
THE HEART of WETONA

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evs. 8. Mats. Today & Wed. 2.
Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival
Tree in Henry VIII.
with Edith Wynne Matthison, Lyn Harding, Charles Dalton, Willette Kershaw & Co. of 185.

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LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
Mitzi in 'POM-POM'
"Sparkling effects, pretty melodies."—Globe.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
MRS. FISKE
It's All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhartz, Pa.
ERSTWHILE SUSAN

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Evs. World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

CANDLER West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
JUSTICE JOHN GALSWORTHY'S MASTERPIECE

CRITERION B'way at 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
3RD BIG MONTH Brandon Tynan's ROMANTIC IRISH COMEDY,
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with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today, Tues. & Thurs. 2:20
The Boomerang
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
IN HIS COMEDY TRIUMPH,
THE GREAT LOVER

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The COHAN REVUE 1916

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. at 2:15.
FAIR AND WARMER

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
COMMON CLAY

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1916.

THE MEXICAN DANGER.

Whatever misfortune may befall the punitive expedition in Mexico, it is the plain duty of every American citizen to view it calmly. There is no present proof that any troops of the de facto Government have turned upon our soldiers. There are encouraging indications that all Mexicans who willingly support CARRANZA are still inclined to permit the men of General PERSHING'S command to perform their task. The amicable meeting of LUIS HERRERA with PERSHING, so graphically described by our special correspondent at the front in yesterday's TIMES, must be accepted as proof of this, and indicates also the absolute falsity of many of the alarming rumors which come northward through the lie factories of El Paso. For only a week ago we were informed, and then more than half believed, that HERRERA had gone over to VILLA and was preparing to fight PERSHING. Nevertheless, the advance guard of our troops is in a perilous position and the expedition will be threatened with danger until it has accomplished its purpose and returned to American soil.

It would be folly to place too much faith in any Mexican protestations of friendly feeling while the southern republic remains in an unsettled state. The expedition was undertaken with that fact clearly in the minds of the military authorities. It was a mistake, at the very beginning, not to order a large part of the National Guard to the border, so that General FUNSTON might have all the well-trained troops available for use in Mexico. He and all the other experienced military commanders know the uncertainty of Mexican character, and the feeble hold that CARRANZA has upon many of the soldiers who are now ostensibly his adherents. They know, too, the extraordinary mobility of the Mexican troops, who can run like rabbits, climb mountains with the agility of goats and in their marches are never burdened by a commissariat.

The decision of the President not to recall the expedition, but to enter into further negotiations with CARRANZA, is logical and will be generally commended. Whatever has happened at Parral is an exceptional incident of the campaign thus far. It is expressly stated that the armed men who attacked a supply train further north were Villistas. The mob in Parral may have been made up of Villistas, too. Perhaps Major TOMPKINS has discovered VILLA'S lair. It is just as well, considering the smallness of our expedition, that it should not proceed south of the southern border of Chihuahua. To form a guard there, to prevent the outlaw's escape northward if he should be attacked by troops of the de facto Government, may be advisable. We do not hope, however, for any active assistance from the Carranzistas. They may look on and hold their peace. That they will actually help Americans to capture Mexicans is not likely. Meanwhile, General PERSHING may yet be able to report the extinction of VILLA. Even if he accomplishes that desired end he must thereafter make his way out of a country which contains hostile elements. While keeping the expedition in Mexico the Government at Washington would be inexcusable if it failed to give it all the support it requires. General FUNSTON may yet need to send 5,000 more men across the border; he should have men enough at hand to guard the border in any emergency.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

The Pan-American Conference has adjourned with results promising much benefit to all the nations represented. It would have been no mean accomplishment if it had adjourned merely without disagreement, but it is to be credited with affirmative accomplishment. With an unspecified exception, it adopted the uniform bill of exchange approved at The Hague for leading nations in 1912, thus bringing nearer world uniformity the document which operates as the nearest practicable substitute for international currency. It is a remarkable thing that the representatives of several nations were able to agree upon a subject at least as difficult as the adoption of a uniform domestic bill of lading, a task upon which this session of the United States Congress is no nearer agreed than its several predecessors.

The conference adopted as a Pan-American unit of account a weight of gold described as "exactly one-fifth "of the value of the United States "gold dollar." That is practically descriptive of the franc. That unit will suffice as well between American nations as between America and Europe. The main thing is the adoption of the gold standard, providing for the exchange of Pan-American coins in the same manner as that exchange is provided for by the Latin-American Union of Europe.

For the purpose of a universal exchange between the two unions of nations the franc is perhaps superior to the dollar, although any gold coinage would reach the same result. It is only an accident that at the moment the dollar is at a premium throughout the world and that the franc on the day that the conference acted was at the lowest known discount. That is due to temporary causes, and the action of the conference is for the long future. That prejudice against the dollar played a minimum part, if any, appears from the fact that Secretary MCADOO was elected President before adjournment.

THE COLONEL BLASPHEMES.

From time to time it has recently been announced that the fight against Mr. WILSON is to be waged only, or almost only, on the tariff. Such an appeal would be an appeal to the belly, and not to the soul of the American nation. By all means provide the things of the body, but only on condition that we treat the body as the servant of the soul.

So Mr. ROOSEVELT, impetuously charging against a suspected "boom" of Senator HARDING of Ohio, who blows the horn on the battlements of the citadel of protection. Mr. ROOSEVELT tries, vainly, to mitigate his lamentable sin against the true Republican faith. He believes heartily in protection, but never has he shown any real fervor for it. He confessed the other year in a magazine article that questions of the tariff and currency didn't interest him much. They require a knowledge of the subject, and he is a high moral intuitionist. He wants something moral or sentimental over which his boundless reservoirs of indignation can discharge themselves. But the tariff, from the Republican viewpoint, is such a question, the question of questions, vital, permanent. And now there isn't a tear in his lachrymal ducts about the competition of the pauper labor of Europe and the people's dinner pail.

The immortal protective tariff, the palladium of the nation's welfare, an "appeal to the belly"? This is laying profane hands on the ark of protection and national salvation. The belly, quotha! Why, a protective tariff is the heart and liver, the body and the soul of Republican doctrine and national prosperity. It is more than a law. It is a moral and religious principle, essential, basic, indispensable, holy. What is incalculably more important to the Colonel, it is the sinews of war, the accelerator of statesmen, the pinions of the heroic mood.

The tariff an appeal to the belly! Where is the American Protective Tariff League, where is the Home Market Club, in this dread and blasphemous hour?

OUR GERMAN MASTERS.

The United States gives shelter to German steamships. That shelter is abused by them to carry on war against the Allies, to plot the destruction of vessels of the Allies, to make this neutral and friendly soil a base of German hostilities. Two of the four Germans arrested by the New York police Wednesday on a charge of arson in putting fire bombs on ships loaded at this port with food or munitions, and of making liquid fire bombs, are important officers of the Hamburg-American Line, the nefarious activities of some of whose managers have brought them into the courts before. A third is an employé of the North German Lloyd. On Thursday four engineers of a ship of the latter line were arrested as principals in the fire bomb conspiracy. The ship, protected from destruction by the United States, was a bomb factory. Fires on thirty-three steamships have been traced to German bombs made here or elsewhere. Factories for their humane output have been running in New York and Hoboken. From these the explosives presumably have been sent to other parts of the country, for there is hardly any part of the United States where the German lawbreakers have not attempted, and often fulfilled, their criminal task.

The many-branched, unending conspiracy has been going on since the war began. What has been done to stop it? The terror of the law does not exist for these apostles of Frightfulness. From time to time we get a glimpse of this German Empire working Germanly on American soil, contemptuous of our laws and rights, plotting and practicing murder and arson, the ruin of great industrial plants, the intimidation of employés, relentlessly, and for the most part with entire immunity, pursuing its trade of hell. Often the names of German Consular and diplomatic representatives are read in documentary evidence establishing or clearly implying inspiration of and complicity in this long series of violations of neutrality. Three have been sent home, laughing in their sleeves at the nation they have gulled and dishonored. Almost every week it is an expected detail of the news that some German or Austrian Consular officer has been indicted, but nothing follows. The crimes go on. The punishment lags.

One BUCHANAN, a Representative in Congress from Illinois, is indicted in New York for alleged illegal pro-German activities. How is he punished? He goes to his associates in the House. The United States Attorney who has been no respecter of German and pro-German sanctity is threatened with impeachment. Finally, the prosecutor has to withdraw from the case, lest the interests of justice should be imperiled by the prejudice created against him by the faithful German patriot of Illinois. Mr. MARSHALL is out of the case. Yesterday a committee reported that he is guilty of contempt of the House. Punish the prosecutor! Let the defendant, if truly German, go free! The illustrious BUCHANAN is not tried. Why shouldn't the Germans, foreign or native born, believe that America is too much the chattel of "the German vote" to interfere with their research and demonstration work in destruction?

It is an intolerable shame that, month after month, the German conspiracy to wreck, to burn, to destroy, to kill, goes on unchecked, unpunished. There is no act the Germans will stop at. They hold that fear of the German-Americans will prevent any serious punishment, or impediment, even, of German Frightfulness in the United States. So they plod on phlegmatically at their work of making war in and against the country which gives them hospitality.

The Collector of the Port should redouble his efforts to protect shipping at this port from these emissaries of arson. It seems strange that, in spite of a vigilance which must have increased as the necessity for it became more imperious, so many bombs have been planted in vessels lading here. But the German spies are everywhere. The one deterrent, however, the one means of curbing these enemies of the United States, is speedy and severe punishment. There is a-plenty of indictment, a great hullabaloo, and then—nothing. Send a few of these insolent criminals to a Federal penitentiary for a good, long term, and the zeal of the rest will abate.

TEMPERAMENT AT VERDUN.

That the German General Staff grossly underestimated the power of defense at Verdun has been demonstrated. That the German military mind scornfully misunderstands the very nature of defensive fighting is now a tenable thesis. "In regard to "trench warfare," wrote General VON BESELER, the famous German military authority, "there is one principle "that must never be relaxed. The "transition to the offensive must be "constantly regarded as the sole ob-"jective of the future." That might stand as tactics. But the psychology is added. "The fatal inclination to "pile tier upon tier of defensive lines "one after the other," he continues, "can lead to nothing but a luke-"warm defense. The soldier who, "from his first line position, casts "furtive glances toward the rear and "thinks of nothing but of how he "will succeed in reaching the second "line unharmed—that soldier is al-"ready half-defeated."

The implication is that if the soldier has defensive lines behind him he will cast furtive glances backward. "The defender," the writer says, "must never look behind him; "he must stand or fall by his posi-"tion."

The French at Verdun have contradicted this theory at every point. They had tiers and tiers of defensive lines. They did not cast furtive looks behind them. They did not stand or fall by their first positions. Instead, they yielded ground to receive the impact, and at the same time maintained a defense which as a moral and tactical achievement is without parallel in warfare. The German temperament may require the intoxication of an offensive attitude. The French temperament does not.

Both the German General Staff and the German public were led astray by the initial gains, from the first terrific shock. At the capture of Fort Douaumont the military critic of the Berlin Gazette said: "The "hardest step in conquering a fort-"ress is the first break through the "outer circle of forts. In all the "French and Russian fortresses at-"tacked by us the storming of the "first outer forts has been the hard-"est part of the whole attack." That was forty-five days ago, and the Germans have yet to take their second outer fort.

The German theory of victory since then has been undergoing a gradual change. At first the fall of Verdun was the single objective, and the first break in the girdle of forts, at Douaumont, was celebrated by breaking out flags in Berlin. Today the idea of victory is in the terrain that is won, amounting to a little more than 100 square miles. "The Germans," writes a correspondent from Great Headquarters, "have forced "back the French line along a front "of forty-three miles, and at some "points to a distance of five miles." But that is very little to show for fifty-five days of terrific battle. The Germans understand only rigid resistance. The French defense was flexible. General VON BESELER was very wrong about the psychology of the soldier when he happens to be French. Perhaps he knew more about the psychology of the German soldier. Can a German yield without breaking? Has he the spirit of defense, or is he effective only as the aggressor? He has yet to be tried in that way.

CITY VERSUS STATE.

The State budget, as planned and as it will be passed, makes a mockery of the Mayor's program of legislation for lightening the tax burdens of the city. What that means cannot be stated better than in the Mayor's words:

> This means that New York City will not secure a share of the stock transfer tax.
>
> It means that the city will not secure a share of the motor vehicle tax.
>
> It means that the city will not secure a share of the new excise tax this year.
>
> It means that the city will not be relieved from paying for the regulatory expenses of the Public Service Commission.
>
> It means that the city will not be relieved from paying for its own normal schools, while it pays two-thirds of all of the expenses of all the normal schools elsewhere in the State.
>
> It means that the city must continue to pay for the maintenance of town highways in up-State villages, while it is denied any share of the State highway system for itself.
>
> It means that instead of securing a substantial reduction in the tax rate of next year, over and above that due to the avoidance of a direct tax, the people of New York City will be compelled to bear for another year an undue share of the burden of the rest of the State in addition to their own burdens.

The State budget includes provisions for expenditures which are as unnecessary this year as last, when there was a deficit. There is a surplus this year, and there is almost the same total in the State budget. A taxpayers' petition from forty counties has been presented to the Senate praying for a reduction in the State budget for State reasons. That is supplemented by the prayer for relief from this city, which is both more weighty and urgent than that from the forty counties. Yet there is no sign that the State budget will be moderated for reasons of either State or city necessities. Nor will the Legislature even attempt to do justice between city and State.

The sole way to avoid results burdensome to the State and disastrous to the city, as the Mayor says, is to bring an overwhelming weight of public sentiment to bear upon the Legislature to reduce the amount of the General Appropriation bill and the proposed special bills to a total that can be carried by the existing or new revenues and yet grant the city its equitable financial relief. This could be done if the Legislature would repeal the iniquitous State aid law, avoid appropriations for local benefit, and exercise economy at all points.

Unless this shall be done the Senate's passage of the Brown bills will stand to the credit of Senators BROWN and WAGNER and the Senators who supported them, but must remain a futile farce so far as the effect upon the affairs of either State or city is concerned.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Princeton's Critics Are Refuted.

By making military instruction a part of its regular curriculum, counting with other studies toward a degree, Princeton has sufficiently answered the disquieting rumors in circulation of late among the uninformed that it, as a university, was antagonistic to adequate national preparation for meeting the possibility of war. In harmonious action, too, with several other colleges, the course of instruction in this highly important subject has now been standardized, a fact which will be of material assistance to the remaining educational institutions that can confidently be expected to join the movement.

Unlike Harvard, Princeton has not as yet decided, and apparently will not for the present decide, to add military drill to theoretic teaching by means of books and lectures, but this will not prevent, and has not prevented, the Princeton students from availing themselves in large numbers of the opportunities offered at the Plattsburg and other camps further to prepare themselves for serving their country in time of need, and perhaps the difference between Princeton's method and the one adopted at Cambridge is not essential. Either will make the young collegians, not soldiers ready for the firing line, indeed, but far enough along in preparation for it to qualify them for a rapid passing from a third to a second and then to a first line of defense. At any rate, men thus trained would not go, in case of a great national emergency, "like cattle led to the shambles," to use the old but expressive phrase to which President HIBBEN resorted in a recent address.

And it is perhaps advantageous that the actual practice in military drill and manoeuvres should be given to the college boys elsewhere than on their own grounds and otherwise than as to a special and separate class. At Plattsburg and similar camps they will gain a desirable sense of solidarity with the rest of their countrymen—a sense which the youth in or just out of a university is rather too prone to lack. As the new course at Princeton will be "elective," not "required," the number of students taking it will be informative and significant for those who have been made more than slightly apprehensive over what has seemed to be the appearance in our colleges of that peace-at-any-price spirit which there is even more obnoxious and alarming than anywhere else.

Confession After Torture.

Two of the young thugs implicated in the Baff murder have now been convicted and in due time will meet the grim fate as thoroughly well deserved by them as it ever could be by anybody. Of their guilt there remains no doubt whatever in any reasonable mind, but in not a few such minds there does linger a feeling that there may have been some truth in the stories of these men as to how their original confessions were extorted by the police and a certain dissatisfaction with convictions based on confessions thus obtained.

For disquietude of that kind, however, there is little more than a colorable excuse. That police inquisitions have been in the past marked and disgraced by applications of torture more or less severe is true. Of course the method was abominable, and under it the innocent probably confessed as often as the guilty. But times have changed, here as elsewhere, and the present Commissioner of Police is a very different man from some of his predecessors. Under him the probability that policemen and detectives to any serious extent work the "third degree" on the prisoners they arrest is of the slightest.

It has been suggested that no confession obtained in private by the police should be accepted in court. There is theoretical support for that contention, and its adoption would probably do no great harm. It would, however, tend to increase the already too great difficulty of convicting criminals—would be of more profit to the guilty than to the innocent. Even as it is the perils of the innocent are vastly exaggerated. Real enough once, those perils have mostly disappeared, and too many of the safeguards once sorely needed by the innocent have come to be effectual only in saving the guilty from punishment.

The sworn testimony of the Baff murderers, it must be remembered, is of no weight whatever, and it is far more likely that they were rehearsing the traditions of their class than that they were recounting personal experiences.

A Strange Way of Thinking.

Two further illustrations of possibilities that seem at present wholly confined to Teutonic minds were given in yesterday's news. One of them came from abroad in the shape of a dispatch quoting a Berlin newspaper as expressing the opinion that "the correct and humane example of our submarine commanders should everywhere be followed." That was astonishing enough, but even more astonishing was it to learn from the accounts of the arraignment of the men arrested here on the charge of putting bombs in ships loading in New York Harbor that one of the prisoners regarded the whole proceeding as "outrageous." The reader of this second narrative had to look twice to convince himself that what Herr WOLPERT regarded as "outrageous" was not the placing of the explosives, but the fact that our police had dared to interfere with the activities of a German officer and to arraign him on a criminal charge.

Seemingly he expected our authorities to take his own view of service—any service—rendered to his Fatherland, and he was almost as much surprised as offended that a man should be haled to court for doing what he sincerely believed to be his duty. That in the performance of that duty he broke our laws he may have known, but evidently he considered that of no consequence.

DR. FLEXNER'S NEW SCHOOL.

Would He Train the Eye and Hand and Not the Mind?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As viewed from the altitude of the Litchfield Hills in Connecticut, Dr. Flexner's "modern school" seems about as ridiculous as Mr. Churchill's "mediaeval pedants." Imagine, for instance, a school teacher in one of New York's east side schools taking her class out to study "nature." Whither shall she go? To the Bowery or to Baxter Street? The trees that grow there, the flowers that bloom there, the birds that build their nests there, the insects that fly about the electric lights there, will all give wonderful opportunities for studying "nature." Or shall the several hundred thousand school children make daily excursions to Central Park, where they may pick the flowers, tear the shrubbery to pieces, climb the trees, and overrun the lawns? Perchance Dr. Flexner would have the children report each morning at Bronx Park, where they might study "nature" to their hearts' content.

When the children have learned all they can in the Bowery, or Baxter Street, in Central Park, or Bronx Park, will they then have acquired mental power beyond the ordinary increment of the adolescent period? Will they make more intelligent citizens, business men, doctors, lawyers, or even manual laborers? If the majority of New York's fathers and mothers think so, then by all means let the children get back to "nature."

I feel presumptuous in opposing so eminent an authority as Dr. Flexner. It seems to me, however, that he overlooks that very essential part of man called the mind. If we are going to train the eye, the ear, the hands only, then let a child go to the flowers, the birds, or the workbench, but if we are going to train the mind we must turn to language and literature, to philosophy, mathematics, and science.

Since the time of Pope, at least, "the proper study of mankind is man." Some there be who still believe this true. And where can one best study "man" if not in the literature of all ages? If you say there is no "man" in mathematics, let me ask you if the athlete trains for a supreme event by playing tiddledewinks?

So great a man as Mr. Thomas A. Edison a few years ago maintained that moving pictures would become the great means of education. As well say that a football coach will round his team into championship form by showing them moving pictures of previous games. But Mr. Edison is no trained educator, and so we may readily pardon his enthusiasm for his "talking machine" with its moving picture accompaniment. But what more can we say of Dr. Flexner than that he wants to pose as an iconoclast, or as one who has a chimerical idea that he wants to thrust upon an unsuspecting public?

If you want to know what, from this distant point of view, seems to be the matter with the New York public schools, let me enumerate: (1) Too much politics; (2) Too large and too meddlesome Educational Board; (3) Too many pupils to a teacher; (4) Too many "fads and frills"; (5) Too many non-professional teachers.

All of which is the personal view of one who has been trying to train boys' minds for nearly twenty-seven years.

MEDIAEVAL PEDANT.
Watertown, Conn., April 9, 1916.

A VISION OF THE FLIERS.

In some far land, where spirits dwell,
I saw a shadowy host arise;
Each shone with youth's immortal spell,
And held youth's ardor in his eyes.

In gladness, yet in deep amaze,
On those dim coasts I saw them stand;
Scarce had they learned the larger ways,
Death struck them with so swift a hand!

These, who had opened dreadful doors,
Closed hitherto to man's desire,
And trodden those ethereal floors
Where run the feet of wind and fire—

These, who had long forgotten fear,
And borne the quick heart of the child—
Now, from all earthly fetters clear,
Looked in each other's eyes, and smiled.

MARION COUTHOUY SMITH.

MR. SHAW'S IRELAND.

Would England Protect the Island, Even If It Were Free?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Those who know something about Ireland will admit that Mr. Shaw's recent article entitled "Irish Nonsense About Ireland" was appropriate without the quotation marks, though it might as well have been "English Nonsense About Ireland," because it represents, in a large measure, if not the English view, the opinions of the English settler in Ireland, to which class Mr. Shaw by heredity belongs.

He quarrels with those who take exception to English misrule, but the fact is that many Irish object to English rule in any shape, just as this country has done in the past, and no one will deny that it was wise in the decision. Mr. Shaw thinks that no small nation can stand alone with safety and that Ireland would be gobbled up if left to herself; but he forgets that other small countries are quite willing to take the risk. Belgium, of course, is a horrible example, but then it is jammed in between several warring nations, a position which fortunately Ireland can never occupy.

What would Ireland do without England's army and navy? asks Mr. Shaw. In the present circumstance, if Ireland had the luck to be free, she has the utmost security in her geographical situation as well as in the fact that it must always be to England's self-interest to defend Ireland from invasion, whether Ireland is free or not. In such an eventuality it is hoped that England could give more efficient protection than in the case of Belgium. It must be obvious that Ireland would really be safer from invasion if its sons were ready to defend her at home instead of defending her in Gallipoli and in France. The fact is that the Irish suffer too much from the protection of England to acquiesce in its supposed benefits. They pay altogether too dearly for the privilege.

England has been Belgiumizing Ireland for the past sixty years, and one has only to remember the fact of its diminished population as irrefutable evidence. Ireland, with a population of 8,000,000 in 1841, has now a little over 4,000,000. England may not have been responsible for this phenomenon, but at least it occurred under English rule.

Mr. Shaw taunts the Irish with the imputation that they are "the champion mendicants of the world." The answer to this may be found in the Report of the Financial Relations Commission, which showed that Ireland was being horribly overtaxed. We have the word of Lord MacDonnell that the contribution, "tribute" he calls it, of Ireland to England, over and above the cost of administration, has been $1,500,000,000 in the last ninety years. The most horrible fact of the situation is that the cost of administration is preposterously extravagant, as evidenced by the fact that the Lord Lieutenant receives $150,000 per annum for his casual services of administration. No wonder Ireland is the "champion mendicant of the world." "Damn the mere Irish and you will be sure of a job" is the reason why the cost of administration is so excessive.

Mr. Shaw exceeded the limits of credibility when he stated that "Ireland is only a cabbage garden, and a barren one at that" to the least of the States. He has not been in America, so he may be excused for overlooking Arizona, but he can hardly be excused for not knowing something about the exports from Ireland.

Had Mr. Shaw remained in Ireland and been more familiar with its situation it is quite probable his too free pen would have long since landed him in jail, but so long as he continues in England and writes smug platitudes about the recalcitrant Irish he will be safe. He seems to believe that there is a pro-German spirit in Ireland and he is not altogether wrong, but any pro-Germanism is possible only because some Irish believe that German government might be better and could not possibly be worse than English government. They have killed pro-Germanism in Ireland by a crafty "whooping up" of the crimes against Catholics in Belgium, by which campaign they have been aided by the Catholic clergy, who were gullible enough to believe all they read.

Mr. Shaw's most grotesque statement is that the Irish and English are "natural allies." Unfortunately juxtaposition makes no country the natural ally of another, as the present European war clearly proves. Holland will be the next country involved because of its geographical situation, just as the location of Ireland would have kept it out of the war if it had been lucky enough to be a free country, unless, being "the champion mendicant of the world," it begged to be allowed in.

J. D. HACKETT.
New York, April 11, 1916.

Record High Flying.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Page 5 of your paper this morning, I note where you make the statement that Lloyd Thompson yesterday broke the world's altitude record, flying with a passenger, reaching a height of 13,950 feet. You are evidently unaware that the afternoon before Steve MacGordon, Curtiss Flying School instructor at the school in the vicinity of Newport News, officially reached a height with a passenger of 14,800 feet. The writer happened to have the privilege of being a spectator, and from a layman's point of view should say that this record-breaking flight was made in a most commendable and clean-cut manner, as he returned with his biplane to the exact spot from which he started, under full control, and within an hour and a half of the time he left the ground. In other words, he started, according to my unofficial time, at 2:55 P. M., and landed again at the same spot at 4:25 P. M.

R. J. MAGOR.
New York, April 12, 1916.

Bread for Starving Albania.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A nation is dying of hunger. It is a small, weak nation, and its call for help is unheard among the stronger appeals of its powerful neighbors in their sudden recent sufferings. For three years the country of Albania has been the victim of sword and famine. Now the people are without food. Ten thousand human beings are starving daily.

The women are emaciated; their bones seem about to protrude through the skin. Will you give bread to one famished woman and save for her a child as dear to her as yours is to you?

Give 100 cents to buy flour for Albania. If you have given to other countries until you feel that you can do no more, give 10 cents. A bit of bread from each of the well fed to one of these will feed all.

ALBANIAN RELIEF FUND.
70 Fifth Avenue, New York, April 14, 1916.

The Bomb Plotters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How can we read so calmly and talk so coolly of these treacherous bomb plotters? Do we realize at all adequately what this means? It means that creatures calling themselves men do not scruple to conspire against the social order while living in safety under its protection. It means that these enemies of peace take advantage of neutrality to plan in secret for the destruction of private property and for the slaughter of helpless human beings. Can heartlessness and hideous disregard of every high obligation go further than this? Is there any legal penalty, prospective or possible, commensurate with such degenerate depravity?

E. H. CLEVELAND, M. D.
Fordham Hospital, April 13, 1916.

THE NATIONAL GUARD AT THE CAPITOL.

General Wingate Denies That There Is a Lobby and Attacks the Plan for a New Volunteer Force.

By GENERAL GEORGE W. WINGATE.

New York, April 12, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I trust that I may be permitted to register a protest against the use of the words "lobby" and "lobbyist," which are now being so freely applied to the officers and members of the National Guard in respect to their action in communicating to Congress their opinions as to what military legislation is best fitted to insure the protection of the country. These expressions are opprobrious words, implying secret and sinister activities, and are used in connection with statements which emphasize that what the Guard has been doing is something which is sneaking and wrongful.

I have been familiar with the Guard for over fifty years. I think that I know it thoroughly, and also know the character of the men who belong to it. I cannot but believe that the great majority of those who criticise it as they do do not stop to consider the facts of the situation.

The Guard today is by Federal law made a part of the army, and constitutes the second line of national defense. It has been made this almost entirely through its own demands continuously exerted through a series of years, for the purpose of enabling it to become an efficient military organization which would be ready at all times to respond to a call from the President. Its officers and members not only give their time gratuitously, but are required to annually spend a large sum for necessary expenses. The officers in particular provide their own uniforms and other equipment. The cavalry and field artillery purchase their own horses.

There is undoubtedly a difference in efficiency between the National Guard of different States. In some of the smaller and agricultural States which have little occasion for the services of a Guard, very small appropriations are made for it, and it consequently is not in as good condition as the country requires. But in most of the larger States the average National Guard regiment is fully as good as was the case with the average volunteer regiment in the civil war. In fact, it is better in that its officers and men understand sanitation and know how to shoot, both of which were unknown in the '60s. The Guard is organized, uniformed, and equipped, and the armories in which it is housed alone represent an expenditure of many millions. It numbers 120,000, of which at least 90,000 are fairly efficient. It has made wonderful progress since the Spanish War, and is continuing to do so.

The proposition presented to Congress is practically to throw this whole organization aside, and to install a new volunteer organization which is to be composed of detached companies formed in the different States, which will be without regimental organization and officers except such as may be temporarily detailed from the regular army, (which, by the way, has not got them to spare.) These companies are to drill thirty days in each year, and then, apparently, retire for eleven months into innocuous desuetude, without home or place to drill, permanent organization, without meeting their officers, and, therefore, necessarily without cohesion or esprit de corps. In fact, the resemblance between such a force and the much decried militia of 1812 is quite marked.

Yet because the National Guard has presumed to state to its representatives in Congress that it objects to this, and to submit its ideas on a subject upon which it has more practical experience than any one else, its officers and members are called "lobbyists," working dishonorably and in secret, to accomplish their own selfish ends.

This statement is preposterous. The experience of the officers of the Guard, who, without thought of personal benefit, have labored for many years to build it up and who have in so doing learned what can and cannot be done to procure enlistments in time of peace, is not only that the proposed scheme is impracticable, but that advocated, as it is, by the regular army, it will result in building up an organization which, although failing itself, will have a most harmful effect upon the Guard

As far as secrecy is concerned, it would be safe to say that the National Guard of this and other States have for many months been openly expressing their views in respect to this subject in their State and national conventions, and have publicly argued their cause before the committees of Congress.

As to their being actuated by selfish purposes, I do not hesitate to assert that the names and records, as citizens and business men, of those representatives of the National Guard Association who have been in Washington to express its sentiments on this subject are fully equal to those of the representatives of the different organizations who are advocating the substitution of the Continental Army for the National Guard.

What is wrong in the action of either Congress represents the people of the United States. In all matters in which any considerable class of the people are represented leagues for and on behalf of them have always been formed to present the views of their members to their Congressional representatives. To enable them to do this, such leagues are necessarily supplied by those whom they represent with funds and usually with forces of trained employes skilled in distributing information and influencing public and Congressional opinion.

All that the National Guard has done in this matter is much less than the campaign that has been made by its opponents. It has been represented in the open by men whose character is above reproach, and has relied on their efforts to convince the good judgment and common sense of Congress that the reasons for the views it entertains are substantial and merit consideration.

In reply to the worn-out statements as to the failure of the militia in the war of 1812, it is sufficient to say that the National Guard of today is as different from the militia of that day as a full-grown man is from a child in arms. Perhaps in this connection it might be well to call attention to the fact that, although the National Guard of 1861 was greatly inferior to the Guard of the present day in everything which makes a soldier, yet it was the Guard of 1861 that saved the capital at Washington, enabled the North to hold its own until a volunteer army could be organized, furnished the great majority of the officers of that army, and in 1863 held back the Confederate invaders from crossing the Susquehanna at Harrisburg until the Army of the Potomac could get to Gettysburg, and thereby saved Philadelphia, and probably New York, and that at the present day, beyond the Coast Artillery who man our forts, it is the only uniformed and disciplined organization that the country can turn to for national defense, outside the handful of regulars who are over or along the Mexican border.

GEORGE W. WINGATE.

THE TEACHERS' STAND.

Why They Do Not Favor the Lockwood-Ellenbogen Pension Bill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One evening last week I read in your paper some of the reasons why the teachers are not in favor of the Lockwood-Ellenbogen Pension bill. I have heard many teachers give these reasons:

First—None of us is familiar with the contents of the bill, as we have never had an opportunity to read it.

Second—When we attended meetings and wished to express our dissent to the statements made by the speaker, we were refused the opportunity to do so.

Third—It was explained to us that it was necessary to deduct almost twice as much from the salary of the woman teacher as from that of the man teacher, which we consider rank injustice and refuse to submit to.

Fourth—The gross injustice of permitting Principals and high-salaried people, who have never paid more than 1 per cent. of their salaries into the fund, to retire within the year on pensions ranging from $1,750 a year up, while the grade teachers who receive a salary of $1,500 and have already paid in 1 per cent. of their salaries for ten years must pay into the fund 8 per cent. of their salaries for twenty-five years more before they can retire on $750 a year.

In justice to the teachers, no bill should be passed by the Legislature until every teacher be given an opportunity to read the bill and decide, without being influenced, whether or not that bill is for the good of the teachers.

ELIZABETH C. MERSERBAU.
New York, April 13, 1916.

Public Employes' Insurance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may be of interest for public employes to know that the bill to amend the workmen's compensation law and make its provisions applicable to them has been amended to read as follows, the words after "gain" being new matter:

"Employment" includes employment only in a trade, business, or occupation carried on by the employer for pecuniary gain, except where the employer and his employes have, by their joint election, elected to become subject to the provisions of this chapter as provided in Section 2.

As proposed in the second section, any employer, including the State and a municipal corporation or other political subdivision thereof, not carrying on one of the hazardous employments enumerated in the section, or, who, carrying on one of such employments, has in his employ an employe not included within the term "employe" as defined by Section 8, and the employes of any such employer may, by their joint election, elect to become subject to the provisions of the chapter. The employer must post notices and file a statement of his election to be under the law, and any employe in the service of any such employer is to be deemed to have accepted the provisions of the compensation law unless he elects, by notice to his employer, not to be subject to the law.

HENRY W. ODION.
Brooklyn, N. Y., April 12, 1916.

A Letter from The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think it is a most pleasing system you have of acknowledging a communication not solicited. It is a great thing to receive one of your letters with THE NEW YORK TIMES printed on the corner of the envelope. It impresses the colored boys of the elevator service and the other residents in your apartment house with your importance. You are in close touch with a powerful, influential newspaper, and, indeed, you may be a member of the press yourself as far as they know. Thank you and I wish you to know there is but a step between my sentiments on the subject.

A. M. K.
New York, April 11, 1916.

THE ORIGIN OF 'BOCHE.'

More Interesting Theories of the Frenchman's Name for the German.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Professor Lancaster in his recent letter calls attention to another explanation (Suran's) of the origin of Boche, namely, that it is derived from Alboche. The weakness of this theory seems to me to consist in the fact that Boche existed as a common noun meaning "mauvais sujet" before it was applied to the Germans. I am aware that Suran put aside this word as of no influence. It is, however, improbable that, inasmuch as the word Boche already existed with its peculiar meaning, Alboche could have been derived from Allemand, with no thought of the word Boche. This is the idea expressed in my first letter to THE TIMES (see also Sainean's recent book, "L'Argot des Tranchees.") It is quite possible that the use of Boche as a proper noun arose after the confusion of Boche and Allemand had produced Alboche; this has been neither proved nor disproved. I have no theory of my own in this matter and merely wish to have light shed on the origin of a curious word.

DOUGLAS L. BUFFUM.
Princeton, N. J., April 10, 1916.

Before 1870.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with the derivations for Boche and Aliboche, some early uses of the words may be interesting. In the Figaro for Dec. 7, 1914, Mme. D—— writes:

As far as I can remember, that is to say, eight years, about, before the war of 1870, I recall that at Metz, which was always unhospitable to the Germans, they were called "Alboches" through execration for their language and "Tete de boches" on account of their stupidity.

In an article signed Remi, in the Figaro for Dec. 10, 1914, the following passage occurs:

My colleague, M. Renaudet, writes me that in 1868, at the lycee of Tours, when he was a pupil, the English professor called impetuously "tetes d'Alboches" the d

MACKAYE EXPLAINS MASQUE TO CHORUS

Like an Author's Reading to a Cast Is the First Shakespeare Ensemble.

600 CATCH THE SPIRIT

Rehearsals to Begin at Once of Great Throngs for Celebration In Stadium Next Month.

Five or six hundred of those who are going to take part in the Shakespeare Celebration at the City College Stadium went last night to the Stuyvesant High School, First Avenue and Fifteenth Street, to find out what it was all about. They had been recruited already as Egyptians, Greeks, Germans, or English, but they had not been told how their parts were to fit into the general celebration or what was the idea behind the movement.

So Percy MacKaye and the rest of those responsible for the festival explained everything to them last night in much the same way as a play is read over by the author to the cast.

"I wish we were all sitting around a table together," said Mr. MacKaye as he looked over the High School Auditorium, but before the evening was over something of the spirit of such a play-reading came out.

As Richard Ordynski explained for himself and Joseph Urban how the Stadium was to be arranged for the celebration; as Arthur Farwell, the musical director, played over some of the music he has written, and as Mrs. Grace Jenkins Anderson put on half a dozen of the old English dances which will form part of the interludes, the audience caught the civic spirit which Miss Mary Porter Beegle told them it was the hope of the committee to bring out.

Mr. MacKaye described the general plot of "Caliban by the Yellow Sands," as his masque is called. Caliban he takes where Shakespeare left him in "The Tempest." He is a brute, but he is, after all, a suffering, groping piece of humanity. With all kinds of backslidings he tries to attain the level of Prospero, and the Masque and Interludes will show his progress.

The Progress of Caliban.

"In the world today," said Mr. MacKaye, growing a little serious, "we need the art of co-operation. If it were not for co-operation we should not stand where we do. But where is the art of co-operation better taught than in the art of the theatre? You go to the theatre to have good fun, and I hope you will have a jolly time before you get through with this celebration."

The Prologue, the three acts, and the Epilogue of the Masque, explained Mr. MacKaye, will each of them have something to do with the progress of Caliban, and Prospero will summon Ariel to show in the Interludes the theatre at different periods such as the Egyptian, the Greek, and the Roman, the Germanic, French, and Spanish, and the English.

As Mr. Ordinsky showed a plan of the stadium with its seats for 18,000 spectators, with its great circle where the Interludes will be given, and the double stage—an inner one for episodes from Shakespeare's own plays, and the outer one for the Masque—he urged on the crowd before him that each player even in the throngs of the Interludes had his special part to perform.

"In the Greek scene," he said, "Pericles and Aspasia are watching a play by Sophocles. Outside the roar of the crowd is heard rising gradually till we can hear cries of 'Pericles.' A messenger comes running in for Pericles, and the shouts grow more insistent. It will all depend on the individuals in the crowd how they make way for the messenger and gaze at the dispatch he carries how that scene goes off."

The boys and girls in the audience were growing thoroughly interested. They laughed as Garnet Holme, the Director of the Interludes, warned them of his power.

"Be courteous to me," he said. "On me depends all your future career. I can make you ladies or peasants, sweeps or milkmaids."

The Music and Dances.

They applauded vigorously the snatches of Mr. Farwell's music. He told them what he meant by it. In a lyric, he said two notes were supposed to be "bow-wow," the honest watchdog's bark; as an air from the scene of the "Field of the Cloth of Gold" was given, he explained how he aimed at a simple melody with the rich harmonies suited to modern ears, and he told them how he had contrasted musically the characters of Prospero and Setebos, the private god.

A girl appeared garbed in a gown of checker pattern of white and black, with draperies of scarlet flowing from her tiara-crowned head. She was a lady of the Court of the Emperor Charlemagne, and Mr. MacKaye pointed out that in designing it Robert Edmond Jones had had to bear in mind the scale on which the interludes were to be staged and the needs of great distances.

Although we met up at the smock of a country Hodge from the English interlude, but it was realized as another performer came on in a dull yellow coat with long golden streamers flowing behind how gorgeous will be the Field of the Cloth of Gold, when 130 men and women picture it.

Louis Koemmenich, the musical director, bespoke full attendances at the rehearsals of the choruses which are to take place weekly at the High School of Commerce, and then Mrs. Anderson and Miss Beiderhase, with a picked few, showed what dances will be performed. They were old English dances, with such quaint names as "Getting Peascods," "The Black Nag," and "If All the World Were Paper." But best of all was "Bo-Peep," with the maidens gazing coyly over their shoulders as their lovers crept up behind, and it carried the house off its feet.

One or two Morris dances were led by Miss Mary Van Alst Smith. They were curiously fantastic, and when the thirty-two male dancers are recruited will have a very quaint effect.

DADY LOSES HIS FIGHT.

D. Harry Ralston Beats His Candidate for District Leader.

The Republican Committeemen for the First Assembly District of Kings County, selected at the recent primaries, met last night to elect the executive member. Henry P. Erwin, who had the support of Michael J. Dady; Alexander M. White, and D. Harry Ralston were the candidates.

The first six ballots resulted in a deadlock, and a recess of ten minutes was taken. When the committeemen got together again White asked that those who had voted for him, transfer their support to Ralston. On the seventh ballot Ralston was elected, getting 32 votes, against 27 for Erwin and 1 for White.

Paquita Madriguera Plays.

Paquita Madriguera, a young Spanish girl, who was a pupil and protegée of the late Enrique Granados, gave a piano recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. She played Busoni's arrangement of a Prelude and Fugue by Bach; Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 81; a group of compositions of her own; and numbers by Mendelssohn, Granados, Chopin, and Liszt. Miss Madriguera is put forward as an "infant prodigy," more or less, by those in charge of her destinies, and this is, perhaps, not altogether fortunate, for there was a certain individuality and worth about her playing which lift her out of the class of youngsters who have precociously acquired a good technique and are generally not to be taken at all seriously otherwise.

HAT SHOP FOR WAR RELIEF.

Prominent Women to Sell Latest Models for French Orphans.

Prominent women are to open a hat shop for two days, beginning next Tuesday, and closing Wednesday night, in aid of the war orphans of France. The money taken in is to be turned over to the New York Committee of the Orphelinat des Armes. Mrs. Frank K. Pendleton will have general charge of the shop and will be assisted as saleswomen by Mrs. Stephen H. Olin, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.; Mrs. James W. Markoe, Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Mrs. Howard Cushing, Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. William Greenough, Mrs. Austen Cray, Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, and the Misses Edith Wetmore, Janetta Alexander, and Sarah Schuyler Butler.

The shop will open at 10 A. M. on Tuesday at 725 Fifth Avenue. The hats offered will be the latest models and creations of leading milliners and many of them came direct from Paris. Miss Luisita A. Leland is the Chairman, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Vice Chairman, and Mrs. Douglas Robinson is the Treasurer of the New York committee who will receive the funds.

INDIA LIFE AT COLUMBIA.

Ratan Devi in an Entertainment at Philosophy Hall Tonight.

The Columbia University Chapter of the Corda Fretres Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs will give an entertainment in Philosophy Hall tonight at which the music, literature, and life of India will be discussed. Ratan Devi will give a program of Indian music, and Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy will talk on the subject of the music of India. Basanta Koomar Roy, an intimate friend of Rabindranath Tagore, and who has written a book, recently published, on the life of Tagore, will give some intimate glimpses of the poet. Dr. Suchet Singh, a member of one of the Royal families of Punjab, will be another speaker.

There are twelve students from India at Columbia, two of them young women. Some of these will have a place on the program. Twenty-five nations are represented in the membership of the club.

Hosts at Theatre Party and Dance.

J. Theus Munds and Maury H. B. Paul gave a theatre party last evening, followed by a supper and dancing in the small ballroom at Sherry's. Mrs. Eleanor V. Paul and Mrs. Robert Grigg Reese chaperoned the party, which included the Misses Constance Peabody, Marion Tiffany, Florence Gilbert, Caryl Hackstaff, Maud Kahn; Katharine Dahlgren, Muriel Oakes, Ina Kissel, Mildred and Elise Rice, Helen Geer, Madeleine Dahlgren, Mary I. Francke, Elizabeth Kirlin, Olivia Sturtevant Erdman. Edith Williams, and Esther H. Jean Bochman of Philadelphia; also Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman B. Kendall, Dr. Robert G. Reese, Dunbar Adams, RushEster, W. T. Jerome, Jr., Charles Potter, Harry Renkorf, Hennen Le Gendre, Geoffrey Taylor, Sidney Dillon Ripley, John Murray Forbes, Jr., Charles McA. Pyle and L. A. Coffin, Jr.

Talks to Children of Fairies.

The Assembly Room of the Women's University Club was filled yesterday afternoon to hear Dugald Stewart Walker talk about "Fauns, Fairies, and other Pleasant Creatures," a talk illustrated with word pictures as well as paintings, for the benefit of the Music School Settlement for Colored People. He made a hit with the children, with gifts of trifles, including a little presentation speech about each trifle and its recipient. Among those interested in the entertainment were Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. Harry H. Chapin, Mrs. R. Sargood Mason, Mrs. F. Kingsbury Curtis, Mrs. Ripley R. Hitchcock, and Mrs. Douglas Robinson.

Benefit for City Federation Hotel.

The City Federation of Women's Clubs gave a card party yesterday afternoon at the Hotel McAlpin for the benefit of the building fund of the City Federation Hotel for Working Girls. All the federated clubs are interested in raising funds for a larger building, so as to accommodate more girls, as the present quarters have proved inadequate. Small wagearners have been enabled to have comfortable rooms with good food and homelike surroundings at the hotel at 52 West Thirty-second Street, and the price of board remains the same as when the house was opened, $3.50 and $4 per week.

Miss Janet Richards Lectures.

Miss Janet Richards gave a lecture on "The Vital Question of the Hour" at the Plaza Hotel yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Viviscetion Investigation League and under the patronage of Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. David Lydig, Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman, Frank K. Sturgis, F. Augustus Schermerhorn, Charles F. Hoffman, and Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

Mrs. G. A. Thompson Is Hostess.

Mrs. Griswold A. Thompson (Miss May Van Alen) gave a luncheon yesterday at the Ritz-Carlton. Her guests included Mrs. W. V. B. Hoffman, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Cyril P. Dugmore, Mrs. Preston P. Satterwhite, Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mrs. John Aspegren, Mrs. Alexander Brown, Mrs. Edward N. Breitung, and Mrs. Arthur G. Glasgow.

Today's Receptions.

Several receptions will take place this afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Joel Nott Allen are to give a reception at their new home, 550 Park Avenue, to which they recently removed from the Sherwood, and Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Tartoue will also give a reception at 6 East Forty-sixth Street, from 4 until 7 o'clock.

Miss De Long to Wed C. I. Kellogg.

At a bridge party at her home yesterday the announcement was made of the engagement of Miss Sara De Long, daughter of Julius De Long of 1,100 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, to Carll Irving Kellogg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Kellogg of Washington. No plans have been made for the wedding.

Arrivals from Liverpool.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the St. Paul were:

John H. Acheson, Sir Charles Allom, T. Balmer, W. C. Bartlett, Miss L. M. Bayliham, Mrs. R. Beck, Miss Sybil A. W. Bourne, E. R. Bowen, H. A. Burnett, H. D. Burrell, Dr. A. Campbell, C. P. Chainey, Irwin Chase, David Cook, Harold R. Cox, Miss C. P. Cox, Miss Edith Davie, Frank C. Dodd, Mrs. M. Durant, George Fisher, Miss M. O. Flack, R. Fiavelle, G. E. Foley, Mme. C. Fortin, James French, Miss Frances Godby, J. W. Greene, Miss Hilary Gurney, R. F. Hammond, R. M. Hawley, Mrs. M. E. Haynes, Mr. and Mrs. Hilton-Johnson, Ernest Hollings, Mrs. M. F. Hope, Miss Jane Houston, A. R. Hunt, E. H. Huxley, S. Innes, Miss Mary King, Mrs. S. Lightower, Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Linden, Miss Helen Mack, Walter Mather, George C. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moorhouse, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Mosley, R. North, George E. Oxley, Thomas Paul, Horace G. Reed, Miss B. M. Fym, F. Phillips, the Rev. J. M. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Rutherford, Miss Kathleen Rutherford, L. C. Rutherford, Miss May Seymour, Miss L. Spence, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. Albert S. Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph T. Warwick, Walter J. Webb, A. R. Wheeler, and R. Wilkinson.

Tourists for Panama and Cuba.

Among the passengers sailing today for Havana and Colon on the Metapan are:

Robert J. Boyd, F. H. Phillips, A. S. Adair, F. T. Mathison, J. Ralph Bailey, Mrs. E. V. Trott, J. F. Packard, W. J. Farris, E. H. Wands, C. W. Clark, Edward W. Walton, C. M. Dayton, Miss Gladwin, Mrs. F. Galiup, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bataille, Walter Martin, Lieutenant J. W. Lyon, Miss Mary McNamara, L. Rose, and D. Copeland.

HAVANA, (Havana.)—H. C. Bunn, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Kent, Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Cozzens, Miss Louise Cozzens, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Stevens, Mrs. J. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Dewey, Jose Garcia, and Juan Carbo.

WOMEN SOLDIERS VOTE FOR TROUSERS

More Than 200 Members of Defense League Take Action After Long Debate.

MISS HIGGINS'S PLEA WINS

Appeals for "Age of New Woman" and Asks Recruits to Get Rid of Dresses.

More than 200 members of the American Woman's League for Self-Defense when they finished their weekly drill in the Ninth Regiment Armory last night and took a vote on the style of uniform they intend to wear as loyal and serviceable soldiers came out in favor of trousers.

Before the final vote could be counted there was a long and arduous discussion in which woman's fighting spirit demonstrated itself beyond a shadow of a doubt. On the question of dress their fighting blood was up, and remained up until after 11 o'clock. It seemed every one present had a separate and distinct idea of what she ought to wear and who the tailor ought to be.

Mrs. General J. Hungerford Millbank, who took a leading part in the discussion, even insisted that she did not care what kind of a uniform the other person wore, so long as she was allowed to wear what suited her own individual taste. In substance, she tried to convince her associates that their uniforms need not necessarily be uniform. She concluded with an objection to breeches, because such an apparel without a skirt, might be unpleasant to the contemplating gaze of "husbands and sweethearts."

By bringing the question of modesty into the issue, however, she merely stirred up the resentment of the "new womanhood" movement as personified by Miss Anna Higgins, who not only advocated breeches and leggings, with the supplement of a long coat, but defied any sane and really intelligent person to prove such a costume immodest.

"This is the age of the new woman," shouted Miss Higgins. "Get rid of your dresses. Dresses have been the curse and the burden of women. Dresses belong to the woman of the last generation. But this is a movement for a new generation and a new woman. Come forward and show that you have the courage to be a new woman.

"Think no longer of husbands and sweethearts. Think about ditches and barb fences. Think of the work you will have to do when your husbands and sweethearts go to the front. You will have to remain behind to guard your home against marauders and when they come you will have to keep them down. It will be a man's work and you can't do a man's work in dresses. Don't be ashamed of your arms and legs. Get acquainted with them. You are far more immodest in evening clothes than you would be in breeches."

Miss Higgins, who wore a riding habit, cast off her coat and gave a practical exhibition of what a woman could do in breeches. Before many moments she convinced all the women present that she lost nothing in modesty, but gained much in grace and rapidity by wearing breeches instead of a dress. Following her demonstration a vote was taken, and the breeches won by an overwhelming majority. Among the women who spoke in favor of breeches was Miss Ida Vera Simonton, the African explorer.

REINALD WERRENRATH SINGS

Young Baritone Has a Fine Quality of Tone and a Finished Style.

Reinald Werrenrath, a young American baritone who is a product of this country's teaching, and who has made successive appearances here in which the growth of his artistic stature was to be observed, gave a song recital in Aeolian Hall last night in which he reached a new level and made it plain that he is now to be taken as a singer of the first rank.

His program consisted of a group of Italian airs, for the most part well known; a group of songs in German by Schumann, Grieg, and Wolf; songs in French by Aubert and Faure, with "Vision Fugitive" from Massenet's "Herodiade," and a concluding group in English, which consisted of songs by F. Morris Class and Stanley R. Avery, with three old Irish airs arranged by William Arms Fisher.

In this program Mr. Werrenrath's work was notable both for his beautiful singing and for the attributes which go to make up a finished style in song singing. The fine quality of tone, the notably good legato of his style, the breadth and confidence of his phrasing all marked off his singing of the Italian music from the ordinary. In later songs he displayed a vivid but never unrestrained sense of the dramatic, great delicacy of nuance and admirable vitality and variety of effects. He was singing such as is heard only once in a good while, even in such a busy season as the one that is now rapidly drawing to a close.

The splendid accompaniments of Richard Epstein had their share in the deep impression the recital made.

LUKEWARM TO PENSION BILL

Teachers Seem to Have Decided to Wait Another Year.

The Federation of Teachers' Association issued a statement yesterday which seemed to indicate that it might withdraw from its campaign for the Teachers' Pension bill. It says that members of the City Pension Commission are seriously considering whether the time is ripe for establishing a scientifically sound retirement fund for teachers, and whether all legislation looking to the reorganization of the teachers' bankrupt pension fund should not go over until 1917.

It is said that the opposition on the part of a number of the teachers has proved more persistent than the framers of the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill anticipated. Now that the Civil Service Reform Association has declared against the bill the advocates of the measure are inclined to think that there must be a year's campaign of education before the merits of the compromise pension bill are appreciated.

LIEUT. HENRY IS KILLED.

Son of Former Miss Lewisohn of New York Died at Loos.

LONDON, April 14.—Lieutenant Cyril Henry, son of Sir Charles Henry, was killed in the battle of Loos.

Hitherto he has been reported wounded and missing. His mother was Julia Lewisohn of New York.

Boy Breaks $1,000 Window.

Henry Neu, 16 years old, was arrested last night on the charge of throwing a stone through a thousand-dollar stained-glass window in the Temple Anache Chesed at Seventh Avenue and 114th Street. The arrest was made by Rudolph Nass, the caretaker, who was inside when the stone crashed through the window and ran out and saw Neu running away. In Night Court Magistrate Simms said that breaking such a window was a felony and remanded the boy to be charged with malicious mischief.

BACKS MITCHEL'S PROTEST.

Tax Reduction Committee Urges Legislative Economy.

A nonpartisan committee, backing up the city administration's protest against legislation unfriendly to the city, yesterday issued a statement urging the Legislature to reduce the appropriations called for by the General Appropriation bill just introduced. The committee declared that the present program of the Legislature, as reflected in this bill, threatened to defeat all attempts to obtain relief for the taxpayers of New York City.

Those who issued the statement were Alfred E. Marling, Chairman of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests; Isaac N. Seligman, William Hamlin Childs, E. H. Outerbridge, George Gordon Battle, Cyrus C. Miller, Peter J. Brady of the Allied Printing Trades Council; Frank Bailey, Vice President Title Guarantee & Trust Company; William Fellowes Morgan, Jesse Isidor Straus, Adolph Lewisohn, Herbert F. Gunnison, Jacob C. Klinck, Edward C. Blum of Abraham & Straus; Laurence McGuire, President of the New York Board of Real Estate Brokers; C. G. M. Thomas, President of the Queens County Chamber of Commerce, and other citizens constituting the Tax Reduction Committee of the City of New York.

The statement said in part:

"Extravagance at Albany threatens to defeat all attempts at tax reduction in this city. The Appropriation bill just introduced in the Legislature is so large that, if it is passed in its present form, it means the end of New York City's hopes for lower taxes.

"Every citizen of New York City, whatever his political affiliations, owes it to himself and to his fellow-citizens to protest at once to the leaders in the Legislature and ask them to modify the present appropriation plan. If the bill now under discussion goes through it will stamp the present Legislature as one that neither economizes itself nor permits New York City to economize."

MAYOR'S NAME HISSED.

Staten Island Bankers Lead Protest Against Disposal Plant.

Mayor Mitchel's name was hissed by several hundred Staten Islanders at a mass meeting held in the German Club Rooms in Stapleton last night to protest against the establishing of a garbage destruction plant on Staten Island. When Edward C. Bridgeman, President of the Staten Island Savings Bank, declared that Mayor Mitchel was a knave and Controller Prendergast his partner in knavery the crowd cheered.

The meeting was advertised by dodgers, which were distributed by prominent Staten Island bankers, including Charles A. Bruns, President of the Stapleton National Bank; L. C. Hall, cashier of the Staten Island Savings Bank; Anning S. Prall, Director of the Port Richmond National Bank; William K. Welch, President of the Richmond County Trust Company and Director of the Staten Island Savings Bank, and Louis Dreyfuss, chemical engineer and Director of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce.

They met all the trains and ferries from 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon until 7 last night to hand out the dodgers.

William Wirt Mills presided at the meeting. Mr. Bridgeman, who was the first speaker, said: "I have heard it said of the Mayor that he was either a fool or a knave. I have looked up the dictionary definitions of these two terms and I have concluded that the Mayor is not a fool. He is a knave."

It was denied at the meeting that the United States Disposal Company on Barren Island was responsible for the opposition to placing the plant on Staten Island.

NEW HAVEN LIFTS EMBARGO.

But Many Restrictions on Traffic Are Still in Effect.

The freight embargo on the New Haven Railroad was lifted last night except as far as export freight was concerned. In a few instances it remains in effect for special reasons. Thus, Naugatuck, Waterbury, Torrington, Bristol, New Britain, and Hartford have not cleared up their yards fully enough to permit the unimpeded transportation of goods to them, and restrictions have still to be kept in force against cotton, consigned to Fall River and Watuppa, and a few individual firms which have permitted their freight to accumulate beyond their ability to unload. The embargo on bituminous and anthracite coal, lumber, and cement was also lifted last night, only sufficiently to cover one-third of the average daily receipts from connecting lines during April last year.

The weather, according to Boyd Berry of the Traffic Bureau of the Merchants' Association, has had a good deal to do with the modification of the embargo. It has permitted the trucking in the streets to be carried on very much more expeditiously than a month ago and the accumulations of freight at the piers have been substantially reduced. It has also increased the efficiency of the lighterage service on the rivers around Manhattan. A great deal of the freight trouble had been caused by the inadequacy of the lighterage equipment of the railroads. Now that it can be used more efficiently that inadequacy is of course reduced.

MARRIED BY CONTRACT.

Judge, Assured Bride Knows Her Mind, Performs the Ceremony.

Robert Leopold Wolf, 21 years old, and Miss Anne Page, 23 years old, of Brookline, Mass., were married by contract on Saturday last by Judge La Fetra of the City Court. Mr. Wolf is a graduate of Harvard University. He is the son of L. J. Wolf of Cleveland, O. His bride was a student at Bryn Mawr, and later graduated from Radcliffe College. She is the daughter of George Page.

The parents of the bride attended the ceremony, but before proceeding with it Judge La Fetra telephoned the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension and an uncle of the bride, to learn whether the young woman had correctly described herself. Mr. Grant said she was all right, a girl who knew her mind, and quite capable of taking care of herself.

The contract was filed with County Clerk Schneider yesterday. It read:

"The contract parties promise to faithfully perform to the community all the duties and obligations of marriage necessary to the community's welfare."

ARMY CAPTAIN DISMISSED.

President Approves Finding of Court-Martial in Fulton Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.— Captain James E. Fulton, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., who was recently tried by a court-martial at the Panama Canal Zone, on the charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the Sixty-first Article of war," with four specifications alleging the violation of a pledge given March 10, 1915, to abstain from the use of alcoholic liquor, was found guilty by the court and sentenced to be dismissed. The sentence has been approved by the President, and Captain Fulton ceases to be an officer of the army tomorrow.

Captain Fulton was born in Virginia. He was promoted to a First Lieutenancy in the Artillery Corps, Jan. 24, 1902. He was promoted to a First Lieutenant in 1907, and four years later was made a Captain.

Lady Wernher Aids Red Cross.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 14.—At today's session of the Red Cross sale at Christie's, Lady Wernher bid $3,250 for a Toft ware dish, which she later put up again for auction and rebought for $3,000. Thus one article enriched the fund by $6,250. The National Collection is also a gainer, for Lady Wernher presented the dish to the British Museum.

THEATRE ELEVATOR DROPS FOUR STORIES

Twelve Persons in Car at the New Amsterdam Shot to Basement When Cable Breaks.

ONE "FOLLIES" GIRL FAINTS

Roof Actors Trudge Many Flights, and Will Rogers Reaches Stage All Out of Breath.

The stage elevator that carries the actors from the stage at the New Amsterdam Theatre to the dressing rooms on the floors above fell from the third floor to the basement when crowded with passengers after the performance of "King Henry VIII," shortly before last midnight. There were twelve passengers, including Harry McLaughlin, the operator, in the car, and none received a scratch. That was due to the fact that the elevator was equipped with air cushions, which broke the force of the fall when the car reached the basement.

While no one was injured, the accident was not without casualties. Margery Cassidy, a member of Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic" Company, was standing at the elevator door on the first floor. Miss Cassidy had just rung the bell and was waiting for the car to descend, when there was a deafening clatter up the shaft, and the car, full of people, shot by her on its way to the bottom of the shaft. Miss Cassidy promptly fainted, but she was able to go on in the midnight revue when the time came.

The New Amsterdam dressing rooms are used by the players appearing in Sir Herbert Tree's production of "King Henry VIII" and by the members of the Ziegfeld company as well. The passengers in the car were three young women of the former company and eight boys, all on their way out of the theatre from the upper dressing rooms. The boys are supernumeraries in the coronation scene that brings the Shakespearean production to a close.

Two stalwart policemen whom the accident brought to the scene threw off their coats and dashed toward the basement, fully expecting to have to use axes to release the injured, only to be met by the gang of youngsters coming up the steps grinning over the thrill of their exciting ride.

The parting of the main weight cable was responsible for the accident. The noise of the broken strands as they hit the sides of the shaft brought the players running from their dressing rooms, and until it was learned that no one was hurt there was great excitement back stage. An ambulance was called before it was learned that it was not needed.

The dressing rooms are widely separated from the auditorium, and no one in front of the curtain knew anything had happened. Lora Hoyt, among the actors of the Ziegfeld show had to climb the countless flights to the roof. This so exhausted Will Rogers that he didn't have time to think up more than a dozen new gags in the five minutes that remained before he went on.

$535 FOR PEPYS DIARY.

Library of John W. Barrow and Other Rare Books Net $21,272.

The sale of the library of the late John W. Barrow of New York and rare books from other consignors was held at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. The catalogue numbers and prices of the more important items with their purchasers were as follows:

198—Ackerman's "Repository of Arts," complete set, London, 1809-28; Gabriel Weis	$345
201—"Real Life in Ireland," with colored engravings by Henry Aiken, F. Heath, and others, first edition; George D. Smith	225
207—C. J. Apperley's "The Life of a Sportsman," with illustrations by Aiken, first edition, 1842; George D. Smith	260
209—Fine set of the "Annals of Sporting and Fancy Gazette," London, 1822-1828; Gabriel Weis	525
215—Set of first editions of Jane Austen's works; Henry Malkan	590
240—"The Fancy, or True Sportsman's Guide," two volumes, London, 1822-25, first edition; Gabriel Weis	210
285—Autograph edition of Mark Twain's writings; Gabriel Weis	325
303—Extra-illustrated "Pickwick," by John Forster, in binding by Riviere; Gabriel Weis	285
314—"Pierce Egan's Finish to the Adventures of Tom, Jerry, and Logic," first edition; Gabriel Weis	220
366—"A New and Further Narrative of the State of New England," folio, London, 1675, in binding by Riviere; Frank H. Dodd	285
375—First editions of John Keats's "Poems," "Endymion," and "Lamia Isabella, the Eve of St. Agnes and Other Poems;" Gabriel Weis	625
388—Collected set of W. H. H. Lacy's works, in binding, by Zachusdorf; H. Springer	206
394—Eight original drawings in color by John Leech; E. Weyba	210
404—"A History of Miniature Art," by J. L. Propert, with fifty miniatures painted on ivory by Miss Currie after Sir Joshua Reynolds; H. O. Harris	270
416—Extra illustrated copy of W. M. Sloane's "Life of Napoleon;" Gabriel Weis	340
417—Collection of 28 autograph letters, signed by Horatio Nelson, in binding by Zuchusdorf; bought on order	530
423—"Diary and Correspondence of Samuel Pepys," large paper copy, binding by Riviere; Gabriel Weis	535
445—A set of the first editions of Scott's Waverley Novels; Charles Scribner's Sons	510
506—First edition of Christmas books by W. M. Thackeray; George D. Smith	317.50
528—Works of G. J. Whyte-Melville, limited edition; Gabriel Weis	250

The grand total was $21,272.05.

$20,000 LOOT UNDER BEDS.

Police Find Stolen Jewelry in Duboff's Apartment.

Detectives Downing, Dowd, and Asip of the Sixth Branch Bureau of Brooklyn last night visited the jewelry shop of Abraham Duboff at 158 Chrystie Street, Manhattan, and for the second time in two weeks found there loot which Harry Lefkowitz, a convicted burglar, had said he sold to Duboff. The first trip of the police resulted in the recovery of $15,000 worth of silverware and jewelry and the arrest of Duboff on a charge of receiving stolen goods. He is now out on $5,000 bail.

Last night the detectives said that they found $20,000 worth of valuables concealed under carpets and in beds in Duboff's apartment at the rear of his shop. Among the things the detectives found were eighty-one bracelets, sixty-six gold watches, seventy-five diamond rings, and eighty gold lockets, many of them engraved with names.

Lefkowitz yesterday afternoon toured Flatbush in a Police Department automobile and pointed out more than twenty dwellings which he had robbed.

POLK WILL NOT RESIGN.

State Department Counselor Says Report Is Not True.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., April 14.—Frank L. Polk, counselor of the State Department, arrived here today with Mrs. Polk and will remain until Monday. He spent most of the day playing golf with John H. McCullough of New York, and on coming in this afternoon was interviewed concerning a rumor of his intended resignation as a result of the Mexican situation.

He said that there was no truth in the report, and that he has had absolutely no differences with Secretary of State Lansing. His trip to Hot Springs is one that was planned a fortnight ago.

CHECKS GET BOY INTO COURT

Says They Were Given to Him to Mail and He Forgot.

Because he had two checks, totaling almost $1,000, not payable to his order, Timothy Enright, 14 years old, of 344 West Seventeenth Street, was arrested last night by Post Office Inspector Vick and Policeman Feaster and taken to the Children's Society charged with juvenile delinquency.

Enright was employed by M. Kliner, a butcher at 1,074 Park Avenue, and among papers dropped in the butcher's shop yesterday by the boy Kliner found a check payable to Mrs. Jesse Cornelia B. Hoyt for $743, and another for $250 made out to Ethel Zabriskie, both of whom live at 969 Park Avenue. Under cross-examination the boy said that the two checks in envelopes had been given him by the doorman at 969 Park Avenue to mail, and that he had forgotten to do so.

HARVEY D. HINMAN VERY ILL.

Suffering from Pneumonia Contracted During Successful Primary Fight

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 14.—As the result of the bitter fight made prior to the primaries by the supporters of State Excise Commissioner Green and Senator Hill against the Republican organization, led by ex-Senator Harvey D. Hinman, the latter is in a critical condition tonight from an attack of pneumonia contracted the day prior to the primaries, when he made a flying trip through the northern part of this county. Mr. Hinman won in the primaries, and when the Republican County Committee met for organization this afternoon the Hinman adherents elected all their officers and sub-committees by a vote of 4,035 to 2,714.

At the Hinman home tonight it was said Mr. Hinman's condition was about the same. His heart action was good, but one lung is considerably affected. A consultation of local physicians resulted in summoning Dr. Thompson, a New York specialist, who is at Mr. Hinman's bedside.

MICHAEL J. KENNEDY DEAD.

Ex-Park Commissioner for Brooklyn and Queens Was 57 Years Old.

Michael J. Kennedy, former Park Commissioner for Brooklyn and Queens, died yesterday at his home, 261 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, in his fifty-eighth year. He was born in Ireland, and came here with his parents when three years old. He was the firm of Kennedy & O'Connell, dock builders.

In 1902 he was one of the organizers of the Brooklyn Democracy and took an active part in the election of Seth Low as Mayor. He was then appointed a member of the Board of Education, from which he resigned to become Park Commissioner in 1904.

W. R. Kett Dead; Weighed 573 Lbs.

William R. Kett, an auctioneer, who, owing to his weighing 573 pounds, was said to have been the heaviest man in Jersey City, died yesterday at his home, 196 Bay Street, in his forty-fourth year. His great size caused him to use a strongly reinforced automobile and he lived in rooms that were especially constructed to support his weight. Mr. Kett is survived by his mother, two brothers and a sister.

Architect Dies in Hotel Lobby.

William H. Smith, a retired architect of 216 West Seventy-eighth Street, dropped dead last night in the lobby of the Hotel Imperial, Broadway and Thirty-second Street. He was 70 years old and had been in the habit of dropping into the hotel to read the evening papers. Dr. Adair of New York Hospital said that his death was due to natural causes.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ANNA AUGUSTA CHESTER, wife of John Cook Chester, a retired restaurant proprietor of Manhattan, died on Wednesday at her home, 799 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, from paralysis. She was 62 years old and lived in Brooklyn for more than half a century.

BENJAMIN EMBREE HICKS, 73 years old, a son of the late George Embree and Mary M. Hicks, died at his home in Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday. Mr. Hicks had been president of that place for a great many years.

Mrs. MARY E. PALMER, widow of George W. Palmer, at one time prominent in the affairs of the old Town of New Lots and a member of the legislative body which that town became a part of Brooklyn, died on Thursday at her home, 39 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 72 years. Mrs. Palmer was one of the oldest members of Trinity P. E. Church, and is survived by two sons, Jay and Cyrus C. Palmer, a lawyer, connected with the Claim Department of the Long Island Railroad.

EDWARD O. BRAGDON, a city weigher for half a century and head of the firm of E. O. Bragdon & Son, of Pine Street, died on Thursday at his home, 740 McDonough Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Bragdon was born seventy-eight years ago in Boston, Mass., and had been a resident of Brooklyn for fifty years. He was at one time President of the National Provident Union and prominent in fraternal circles. His wife, a son, Edwardon, and a daughter, Mrs. May E. Colville, survive him.

LEON ROSENBLATT, a fire insurance broker and adjuster with an office at 123 William Street, died in Mount Sinai Hospital on Thursday from a stroke of apoplexy. Mr. Rosenblatt was stricken on Monday while attending a benefit performance for the Friars at the Almack Theatre. He was a Director of the Beth Moses Hospital and a prominent member of the Temple Glory of Israel, in Brooklyn. Mr. Rosenblatt lived at 500 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, and left a widow and a son.

CHARLES SCHAIBLE, 38 years old, formerly in the wholesale butter and egg business in Manhattan and an active member of the Greenwood Baptist Church in Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home at Grand-View-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. The funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. William E. Broadhurst, 681 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

Miss CECELIA A. HARTT, well known in Catholic circles in Brooklyn, died at her home, 120 Bainbridge Street, that borough, on Thursday. Miss Hartt was a member of the Supreme Council of the Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion, and was a former Treasurer of the Sts. Peter and Paul Council, No. 25, C. W. B. L., and a former Secretary of the Brooklyn Hospital Guild of that league.

Capt. CHARLES WALLACE MINERLEY, for many years a well-known figure around New York Harbor, died on Wednesday at his home, 676 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, aged 56 years. He was born in Athens, N. Y. He was a member of the American Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots, and of General Wayne Council, No. 48, Jr. O. U. A. M. His widow and two sons survive him.

GEORGE ANDREW NICHOLAS, 67 years old, for half a century in the employ of the Jacob Henkel Box Company in Manhattan, died from heart disease on Thursday at his home, 144 Winthrop Street, Flatbush.

WHITNEY AND SANDS AND GOULD AND HUHN REACH FINAL IN NATIONAL COURT TENNIS DOUBLES

BEAT BOSTON PAIR AT COURT TENNIS

Whitney and Sands Put Out Crane and Fearing in Exciting Five-Set Match.

STURDY UPHILL PLAY WINS

Gould and Huhn Defeat Cutting and Waterbury Easily, and Will Meet New Yorkers in Final.

One form reversal developed yesterday in the playing of the semi-final round of the national court tennis championship in doubles at the Racquet and Tennis Club. Payne Whitney and Charles E. Sands defeated Joshua Crane and George R. Fearing in a thrilling five-set match and upset, pretournament anticipations. Crane and Fearing were the ones to contest the final round a year ago against Gould and Huhn, the victors, and it was thought that the two teams would meet again in the present tournament.

Whitney and Sands did not have easy going on the road to victory, but they finally won an uphill struggle at 1—6, 2—6, 6—2, 6—4, 7—5. Gould and Huhn came through in the other semi-final match, defeating C. S. Cutting and L. Waterbury in straight sets at 6—3, 6—2, 6—1.

At the outset the Whitney-Sands, Crane-Fearing match appeared for all the world to have pronounced Boston leanings. Crane was playing a powerful game, and was ably aided by Fearing, who made some nice placement shots and many strong forehand drives. The men from the Hub worked well together, and their play kept Whitney and Sands on the defensive much of the time. Aggressiveness was apparent in all of their work during the first two sets, and they won them both so handily that it seemed as if the match was as good as over at the close of the second. The placing of Crane was of the highest order, and there was little reason to believe that Fearing would be unable to stand the strain of carrying through the third set with the same speed that had characterized his earlier work.

A fact which was quite lost sight of was that Whitney and Sands, though they were still playing excellent and steady tennis, the success which attended the spectacular efforts of their opponents obscuring the work of the New Yorkers. Whitney was alert, going after everything in sight, and Sands, though he was not so active, was placing well and netting a number of points on accurate shots to the grille and the dedans. The latter vantage point was frequently sought out with success by Whitney also.

When Whitney and Sands did begin to blaze their way to the front in the third set it was still not generally believed that the effort was purely one of merit. There loomed up the mental query whether the Bostonians, with the match apparently in hand, had not decided that it was only fair courtesy to allow their opponents to win one set. Fearing especially played as if indifferent to the result of this one set, and Crane was the culprit in committing many errors, some being drives out of the court, but more just plain nets of easy strokes. Each Boston player had gone off form, Fearing, as after events proved, was the first to succumb to the speed of the game, and Crane was influenced largely by the poor play of his partner. Whitney and Sands took the set at 6—2, and won three of the four deuce games.

When Crane and Fearing failed to start on a road to rapid victory in the fourth set it became evident that Whitney and Sands had exhausted the resources of their opponents to the fullest extent, and that, could they maintain their steadiness, the victory was theirs. Fearing showed unmistakable signs of fatigue. He leaned against the side of the court when the play was to Crane and showed a lack of zing in going after the hard shots. Crane was doing the work of two men and doing some of it well, but he could not combat the co-ordination of Whitney and Sands. Whitney at times played brilliantly, and Sands was ever steady and reliable, seldom being drawn into errors.

The Bostonians managed, nevertheless, to pull ahead so that the set score was 4—2 in their favor. They were then brought to an abrupt halt, and Whitney and Sands brought the set to a quick conclusion by taking four games in a row, in which their opponents could gather but six points. This made the score even on sets.

The deciding set was the longest of all, going to 7—5 before Whitney and Sands won. The two points which finally gave them the victory were on errors by Crane. The set was at one point 5—4 in favor of the Bostonians. Accurate placing by Sands and Whitney brought it to deuce, an error by Fearing helping in the result. The Bostonians failed to win two chases in the next game and both Fearing and Crane made errors, so that the vantage was with the New Yorkers. The final game was easy for the New Yorkers against the fast-tiring Bostonians.

The victory of Gould and Huhn over Cutting and Waterbury was decidedly easy. Waterbury did not have the speed nor the skill of Cutting, and the Philadelphia team closed out each set with little struggle. The second set provided two closely-played games, the second and third, one going to 8—6 on points, and the other to 9—7, but each one was won by Gould and Huhn, who at no time in the match were forced to extend themselves, except for brief moments. The diminishing power of Cutting and Waterbury is conclusively shown by the score of the games. The Philadelphia team always played just enough better to win game after game. The scores:

Whitney and Sands vs. Crane and Fearing.

FIRST SET.

Whitney and Sands..	2	1	1	3	5	2	1	—15	1
Crane and Fearing..	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	—28	6

SECOND SET.

Whitney and Sands.	1	4	3	0	0	4	1	2	—15	2
Crane and Fearing.	4	2	5	4	4	3	4	4	—29	6

THIRD SET.

Whitney and Sands.	3	5	5	4	1	6	4	4	—32	6
Crane and Fearing.	5	3	3	1	4	4	2	0	—22	2

FOURTH SET.

Whitney and Sands..	5	0	4	0	2	3	4	4	4	—30	6
Crane and Fearing..	3	4	2	4	4	5	1	2	1	—28	4

FIFTH SET.

Whitney and Sands..	1	4	6	3	4	3	1	5	2	4	4	—41	7
Crane and Fearing..	4	2	4	5	1	5	4	3	4	1	2	0—35	5

Gould and Huhn vs. Cutting and Waterbury.

FIRST SET.

Gould and Huhn..	4	5	3	3	1	4	4	4	4	—31	6
Cutting and Waterbury..	1	3	5	4	4	1	2	1	1	—23	3

SECOND SET.

Gould and Huhn..	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	6	—41	6
Cutting and Waterbury..	4	6	7	1	2	1	6	4	—31	2	

THIRD SET.

Gould and Huhn..	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	—32	6	
Cutting and Waterbury..	1	3	3	3	1	7	2	—20	1		

PUBLIC LINKS READY SOON.

Van Cortlandt and Mosholu Courses to Open April 22.

Park Commissioner Whittle of the Bronx gave out the good news yesterday that the Van Cortlandt and Mosholu links will be opened for play on April 22, although the formal opening will not take place until May 1. The lower course has received a thorough grooming in the last few weeks and is now in fine shape. The tees will be decorated this year with wash boxes, a luxury that the public links golfers have not hitherto known but will much appreciate.

It is expected that the Mosholu course will be opened to the full extent on April 22. Golfers were allowed to play over the upper course last year, but only fifteen holes were completed. This season the eighteen holes will be available, although the work of improving and bunkering the course will be continued through the Spring and Summer.

The first nine holes of the Mosholu course is a much better test of golf than any other part of the public links of this city. The length of the first half-circuit is 3,122 yards, which compares favorably with any of the private club courses in the country. The fairway is narrow and the golfer must keep straight, but when the greens become hard and true the good player will be rewarded for his skill.

The second half of the course is much shorter than the first, nearly a thousand yards less, but this is not due to the making of easy drive and pitch holes, but rather to the superabundance of one shot mashie and iron holes. The par for the second nine holes is 30, as compared to 36 for the others. It is probable that most of the good players will prefer the upper to the lower links this year. The card for the new course is as follows:

Hole ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dist..	376	340	405	395	296	118	282	350	365—3,122
Par ..	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4—36
Hole ..	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Dist..	400	190	147	390	153	307	188	231	186—2,143
Par ..	4	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	3—30—66

Total.....5,265

LINKS CLUB PLANS FILED.

New and Exclusive Golfers' Organization to Have Fine Home.

Plans were filed yesterday in the Building Bureau for the erection on a 40-foot plot in Sixty-second Street, between Madison and Park Avenues, of a home for the novel and exclusive Links Club. As the name implies, its members will be drawn entirely from the ranks of the enthusiasts of the ancient Scotch game, but there will be only 200 members. Some of the best known as well as wealthiest golfers of New York and the immediate vicinity are among them, including Henry C. Frick, James A. Stillman, W. de Lancey Kountze, Charles H. Sabin, Frank L. Crocker, H. de Forest Weeks, H. R. Whigham, a former amateur champion; R. H. Williams, William H. Sands, C. W. Hammill, and Charles B. Macdonald, another ex-champion. Mr. Macdonald organized the club and is its President.

The object of the club will be to provide a city home for the golfing members, where they may enjoy a good dinner after a day's sport on their nearby club links, and where they may leave their golfing togs on returning to the city and dress for dinner. Besides these conveniences, facilities for exercise during the winter months will be provided for the benefit of those who are not playing on Southern courses. One floor will be laid out as well equipped putting green, where the members can practice the gentle and difficult art of running down the ball.

INWOOD GOLF PLANS.

Season Starts May 7, and Play on Holidays Will Be Feature.

The season's club golf competition at the Inwood Country Club begins May 7 with an eighteen-hole medal-play handicap. Three large tournaments in addition to the club championship will be played during the season—one on Memorial Day, one on the Fourth of July, and one on Labor Day. The club championship will begin on Sept. 9, and will be continued on the three following Saturdays in September. As the Inwood course can be used almost throughout the year around, the tournament season will continue late into the Fall. The schedule calls for tournaments on Election Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas.

The women in the club have a schedule of their own, beginning with a medal-play handicap on June 16 and closing Sept. 8 with a kickers' handicap. Their club championship will be held from Aug. 28 to Sept. 1.

HARTWELL TO PLAY BEALL.

Pinehurst Mid-April Golf Final to be Contested Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 14.—The competition in the mid-April golf tournament today brought the four divisions to the finals. In the first division tomorrow, C. A. Hartwell, Country Club of Brookline, will meet E. C. Beall of Uniontown, who won the qualifying round. Hartwell beat Dr. M. W. Marry in the semi-final today, 4 and 3. He took the lead at the start and kept the advantage throughout. He was 4 up at the turn and won on the fifteenth green. The summary:

First Sixteen.—Semi-Final Round—E. C. Beall, Uniontown, beat J. T. Hunter, North Adams, 3 and 2; C. A. Hartwell, Brookline, beat Dr. M. W. Marry, Woodland, 4 and 3.

Second Sixteen.—Spencer Waters, Apawamis, beat Jack Tunis, Bellevue, 4 and 2; B. E. Smith, Saginaw, beat W. H. Nevins, Springfield, 5 and 4.

Third Sixteen.—Dr. E. W. Bush, Southern Pines, beat A. J. A. Gibson, Rosedale, 2 and 1; I. W. Champion, Brantford, won from A. B. Mallory, Orlando, by default.

Park, Old British Golfer, Here.

Willie Park, winner of the British open golf championship in 1887 at Prestwick and at Musselburgh in 1889, arrived in this country yesterday from Liverpool on the St. Paul. Park made an extended tour of this country two decades ago, but this time it is probable that he will locate here for business purposes. He is a past master in the art of laying out golf courses and will undertake this work in this country. Park was for many years the professional at the Musselburgh links, where he won his second championship. His father, Willie Park, Sr., was even more famous as a golfer in his day, having won the first open championship ever played—the contest over the Prestwick course in 1860, and he subsequently won the title on two more occasions.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 2:15 P.M. N. Y. Americans vs. Washington. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c. —Advt.

M'KECHNIE TO PLAY THIRD FOR GIANTS

Lobert's Injury and Brainard's Crudeness Compel McGraw to Get New Man.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—William McKechnie, third baseman and former manager for the Newark Federals, left here today for New York, where he will report to the New York Nationals. McKechnie belongs to Harry Sinclair, former owner of the Newark Federals, but he was loaned to the St. Louis Americans for the Spring training season.

When Hans Lobert, the Giants regular third baseman, was injured in the Yale game, Manager McGraw tried Brainard at third base, but he did not come up to the requirements. The only other player available for the place was Hunter, who is so inexperienced that another player was absolutely necessary. Lobert's leg has been placed in a plaster cast, and it is doubtful whether he will ever be a useful player again.

McKechnie has had a lot of experience in the major leagues, having played with Pittsburgh and the New York Yankees. His batting with both of these clubs was only ordinary. McKechnie played second base until he joined the Newark Federal League club last year, when he went to third.

When Bill Phillips was deposed as Newark's manager, McKechnie was appointed in his place. He played in 117 games at third base and had a fielding average of .956. He had 226 assists and nineteen errors. McKechnie's batting average was .257. He had 22 two-base hits to his credit and stole 30 bases.

The Giants will play in Newark tomorrow, opening the season with Fred Tenney's Newark International League club. Kauff, Rariden and Rousch, who were Federal League favorites, will be in the Giants' line-up. The game will be played at Wiedenmayer's Park.

Manager McGraw yesterday released Catcher Kenney to the Troy Club of the New York State League.

ERRORS DEFEAT PIRATES.

Cardinals Bunch Pair of Singles with Opponents' Misplays.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—Costly errors by Pittsburgh's infielders were responsible for Pittsburgh's defeat at the hands of St. Louis here today by a score of 5 to 3.

With the visitors leading by one run in the seventh, Snyder reached second on Schultz's throw over first. Butler, batting for Jasper, singled, putting Snyder on third. Beck singled to right, scoring Snyder. When Hinchman threw to third to head off Beck, no one was there to back up Viox, and Butler raced in with what proved to be the winning run. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'ch'r, lf.3	1	0	0	0	0
Beck, 3b..3	1	1	2	3	
Smith, cf..4	0	2	1	0	
Mc'r, rf..3	1	0	0	2	0
Gons's, 1b.1	0	1	5	0	
Long, rf..4	0	0	1	0	
Betzel, 2b.2	0	1	4	3	
M'rphy, ss.3	0	1	2	3	
Snyder, c..3	1	0	3	2	
Jasper, p..2	0	0	0	4	
*Butler ..1	1	1	0	0	
Griner, p..1	0	0	0	0	
Total..30	5	7	27	21	

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J'ston, lb.3	0	0	11	0	
Carey, lf..4	1	1	2	0	
Baird, cf..3	0	1	2	0	
H'rnsby, ss.4	0	0	2	3	
Wag'r, ss.4	0	0	1	3	
Viox, 3b..3	0	0	1	2	
Sch'tz, 2b.4	1	1	0	4	
Schalk, c..3	0	1	7	1	
H'mon, p..2	1	0	0	1	
F. M'r, p..0	0	0	0	0	
Total..29	3	5	24	12	

*Batted for Jasper in seventh inning.

Errors—Viox, Schultz, Beck, Hornsby.

St. Louis	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	—5
Pittsburgh	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Stolen bases—Baird, Betzel, Carey. Sacrifice hits—Beck, Johnston, Baird, Hornsby. Double play—Hornsby to Betzel to Miller. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 5; St. Louis, 7. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Harmon, 5; off Miller, 1; off Jasper, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Harmon, 5 hits, 1 run, in six innings, none out in seventh; off Jasper, 4 hits, 2 runs, in seven innings; off Miller, 2 hits, no runs, in two innings; off Griner, 1 hit, no runs, in two innings. Struck out—By Harmon, 4; by Miller, 2; by Jasper, 1. Wild pitches—Harmon, Jasper. Passed ball—Schmidt. Time of game—Two hours and ten minuntes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

REDS OVERTAKE CUBS.

Behind Until Fifth, They Get Busy and Win Out, 4 to 3.

CINCINNATI, April 14.—Cincinnati, playing an up-hill game until the sixth inning, won out from the Chicago Cubs in the third game of the series today by the score of 4 to 3. The visitors took kindly to Schneider's curves, and forced his withdrawal after three innings, but they could do nothing with McKenry, who relieved him, getting only one hit in the remaining six innings. Hendrix was steady for four innings, but the locals bunched their hits with his two bases on balls in their last four innings and gathered in just enough runs to win. Groh carried off both the fielding and batting honors. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kil'fer, cf.4	0	0	4	0	
H'rs'g, ss.4	1	1	1	1	
K.Wil'm, lf.3	1	0	2	0	
Grif'th, rf.4	0	1	3	0	
Groh, 3b..5	1	3	1	4	
L'den, 2b.4	0	0	3	2	
M'w'rs, 1b.2	0	0	7	0	
Clarke, c..3	1	1	6	0	
Schn'r, p..0	0	0	0	2	
M'K'try, p.2	0	1	0	1	
†Neale ..1	0	0	0	0	
Total..30	4	7	27	10	

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mul'n, ss.4	0	0	0	4	
Flack, rf..3	1	0	3	0	
F. W'rs, cf.3	1	1	4	0	
Zim'n, 3b.3	1	1	2	0	
Saier, 1b..3	0	0	8	0	
Sch'ite, lf.4	0	2	2	0	
Yerk's, 2b.3	0	0	0	1	
Archer, c..2	0	0	4	0	
Hend'x, p.2	0	0	0	2	
*Zwilling..1	0	0	0	0	
†Fischer...0	0	0	0	0	
‡Mann ...1	0	1	0	0	
§Zelder ..1	0	0	0	0	
Total..31	3	4	24	7	

*Batted for Yerkes in ninth inning.
†Batted for Archer in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Hendrix in ninth inning.
§Batted for Mulligan in ninth inning.
¶Batted for Schneider in third inning.
Errors—Yerkes, Mollwitz.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	..	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Zimmerman. Three-base hit—McKenry. Stolen base—Flack. Sacrifice hit—Zimmerman. Sacrifice fly—Groh. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Cincinnati, 5. First base on error—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hendrix, 2; off Schneider, 1; off McKenry, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Hendrix, 7 hits, 3 runs, in 8 innings; off Schneider, 3 hits, 1 run, in 3 innings; off McKenry, 1 hit, no run, in six innings. Hit by pitcher—By Schneider, (Archer;) by McKenry, (Fischer.) Struck out—By Hendrix, 3; by Schneider, 3. Wild pitches—Hendrix, Schneider. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley. Time of game—1 hour 57 minutes.

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BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York,
(Wet grounds.)
Philadelphia at Boston,
(Rain.)
St. Louis at Cleveland,
(Cold weather.)
Chicago, 7; Detroit, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia,
(Rain.)
Boston at Brooklyn,
(Wet grounds.)
Cincinnati, 4; Chicago, 3.
St. Louis, 5; Pittsburgh 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Boston	2	0	1000
St. Louis	2	0	1000
Washington	1	0	1000
Chicago	2	1	.667
Detroit	1	2	.333
New York	0	1	.000
Philadelphia	0	2	.000
Cleveland	0	2	.000

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Boston	1	0	1000
Cincinnati	2	1	.667
St. Louis	2	1	.667
New York	1	1	.500
Philadelphia	1	1	.500
Chicago	1	2	.333
Pittsburgh	1	2	.333
Brooklyn	0	1	.000

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Detroit at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Faber Well Supported by His Mates at Bat in Chicago's Victory.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Faber's good pitching and hard and timely hitting by Chicago gave the locals another victory over Detroit today by a score of 7 to 2. Cunningham's moist ball possessed no terrors for the White Sox and he paved the way for some of the runs by giving passes. Felsch's triple in the sixth inning and doubles by Jackson and Schalk in the second were factors in Chicago's victory. Eddie Collins's wild throw, following Veach's single and steal, accounted for the first Detroit run, and Vitt's single and Cobb's triple netted the other. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf..5	1	1	1	0	
Weaver, ss.5	0	1	1	1	
E. C'l, 2b.3	0	2	1	2	
F'nier, 1b.3	1	0	15	0	
J'kson, lf..4	2	2	3	0	
C'l'ns, rf..4	0	0	2	0	
Schalk, c..3	1	1	6	1	
Terry, ss..3	1	0	2	3	
Faber, p..3	0	0	1	7	
Lamike, p.0	0	0	0	0	
Total..31	7	7	27	14	

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss..3	0	0	0	3	
Vitt, 3b..4	1	2	0	2	
Cobb, cf..4	0	1	2	0	
Veach, lf.4	1	1	2	0	
C'ford, rf.3	0	0	1	0	
H'm'n, 1b.4	0	0	10	1	
Young, 2b.3	0	1	1	3	
St'ge, c...4	0	1	6	1	
C'ham, p..2	0	0	0	0	
Dubuc, p..0	0	0	0	1	
*K'vanagh	0	0	0	0	
†Burns ...1	0	0	0	0	
Total..33	2	9	24	12	

*Batted for Cunningham in seventh inning.
†Batted for Dubuc in ninth inning.
Errors—Heilman, Cunningham, E. Collins, Faber.

Chicago	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	0	—7
Detroit	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Jackson, Schalk. Three-base hits—Vitt, Cobb, Felsch. Stolen bases—Veach, E. Collins. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, Terry. Double play—Cunningham, Heilman, Vitt, and Stanage; Dubuc, Stanage, and Heilman; Faber, Weaver, and Fournier. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; Chicago, 10. Bases on balls—Off Cunningham, 2; of Lawdermilk, 3; off Dubuc, 3; off Faber, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Cunningham, 7 hits, 7 runs in six innnigs; of Lawdermilk, no runs, no hits in one-third of an inning; off Dubuc, no hits, no runs in one and two-thirds innings; off Faber, 9 hits, 2 runs in seven innings. Hit by pitcher—By Cunningham, (Terry.) Struck out—By Cunningham, 3; by Faber, 4. Wild pitch—Cunningham. Passed ball—Stanage. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.

Results of Baseball Games.

At Bloomington, Ind.—Indiana, 4; Northwestern, 3.

At New York—College of the City of New York and Seton Hall game postponed—wet grounds.

At Hanover, N. H.—Dartmouth and Bowdoin game canceled—snow.

At Nashville, Tenn.—Vanderbilt, 3; Michigan, 1.

At Dayton, Ohio—Milwaukee, 17; Dayton, 1.

At Springfield, Ohio—Toledo, 3; Springfield, 0.

At Champaign, Ill.—Illinois, 7; Notre Dame, 2.

At Providence—Rhode Island State and Maine game canceled—rain.

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FULTON CANNOT BOX NEGROES IN PUBLIC

Athletic Commission Bars Mixed Training Bouts Proposed by Heavyweight.

The State Athletic Commission has refused to permit Fred Fulton to give public boxing exhibitions with Sam McVea or Harry Wills, the negro heavyweights, so Fulton's manager, Mike Collins, has arranged to have the Minnesota giant box the colored fighters in an uptown gymnasium. Fulton boxed a few rounds yesterday with Bill McKinnon before a few people at the Pioneer Club, but today he expects to have three sparring partners.

Fulton's work yesterday was watched by Kid McCoy. The former welterweight champion stated that Fulton boxed well and had the necessary speed, but he would have to develop a new line of defense. Fulton has evidently paid little attention to defensive boxing, and many of the old-timers who have seen him say that he would be easy for even a fairly clever fighter to hit. Fulton wants the best sparring partners possible for his coming bout with Reich, and for that reason he will work part of the time in private with the negro heavyweights.

Negotiations were practically completed yesterday for the ten-round bout between Frank Moran and Jack Dillon. The Stadium A. C. has offered a purse of $25,000 for the bout, guaranteeing Moran $17,500 and Dillon $7,500. Moran has consented to the terms and it is expected that Dillon will accept, as this is the largest guarantee that has ever been offered to him for a ten-round bout. The boxers will probably meet at the Stadium Club in the last week of the month.

MARTY CROSS DEFEATED.

Jimmy Coffee Easily Outpoints Leach's Brother in Harlem Bout.

The pugilistic stock of the Cross family of boxers has taken a decided drop since the retirement of Leach, its most prominent member. This was indicated last night at the Harlem Sporting Club, 135th Street and Madison Avenue, where Jimmy Coffey, announced as a Mohawk Indian, decisively outpointed Marty Cross, the only survivor in the ring of a family which gained considerable prominence because of the activities of four of its members, in the feature ten-round contest.

Marty failed in many ways to uphold the prestige of the family, but particularly in boxing ability and the magnetism which usually attracts capacity crowds, for a small number of spectators witnessed the contest last night. Coffey was considerably faster than his opponent, and his cleverness enabled him to beat Cross to the punch in almost every round of the ten.

The Mohawk Indian kept Cross off balance for the greater part of the distance with a snappy left-hand jab to the face, and in the clinches he worked his arms like flails delivering blows to Cross's stomach, which usually made the latter hold on. For more than half the distance Coffey landed at will without receiving a return, but in the closing rounds Cross spurted and delivered several hard blows on his opponent's stomach and face. Coffey, however, was not daunted by these blows and continued to carry the fight to his adversary until the final bell, when he had a clear advantage.

Pal Moore, the sensational bantamweight of Memphis, making his second appearance in a local ring, easily outpointed Mickey Dunn of the east side, in the closing ten-round contest.

New Baby in Willard Home.

CHICAGO, April 14.—An eight-pound baby boy was born to the wife of Jess Willard, champion heavyweight of the world, last night, it was learned today. He is the fifth child.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Stadium A. C.—Andre Anderson vs. Charlie Weinert. Ten rounds.

Fairmont A. C.—Harry Gattle vs. Tommy Robson; Johnny Fisse vs. Young Britton. Both ten-round bouts. One six and three four round bouts also.

Pioneer S. C.—Jack Sharkey vs. Sailor Bobby Huben; Paddy Burns vs. Ray Hatfield. Both ten-round bouts. Anthony McGowan vs. Joe Paul. Six rounds.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn—Zulu Kid vs. Henry Irslinger; Fighting Fitzpatrick vs. Jimmy Barry. Both ten-round bouts.

Military A. C., Brooklyn—Young Lowrey vs. Charlie Smith. Ten rounds.

Queensboro A. C., Long Island City—Young Russell vs. Sammy Diamond; Knockout Sullivan vs. Young Jack Munroe. Both ten-round bouts.

SCHOOLBOY HOST AT N. Y. U.

Hundreds of Young Students on Hand for Today's Meet.

As the preface of New York University's annual preparatory school day exercises, several hundred students from high and preparatory institutions were entertained last night by undergraduates of the Violet institution at dinner in the various fraternity houses and the university commons. There was a basket ball game between the freshman and sophomore teams in the evening, and a series of underclass cane spree contests. The high school boys, who arrived at University Heights last night, were welcomed on behalf of the undergraduates by William H. Draper, Jr., Chairman of the Invitation Committee.

The prep. school visitors were conducted about the campus and through the extension of the open house privilege, which was the rule at the Greek letter society houses, received the opportunity of witnessing various phases of college life. A large number of the boys will take part in the seventeenth annual interscholastic meet and games to be held today at Ohio Field.

FIGHT FILMS NOT SEIZED.

Reported Proposed Action of Treasury Department Not Fulfilled.

No official action has been taken here toward seizing the films of the motion pictures of the Willard-Johnson fight, which were photographed at Rouse's Point on the Canadian boundary line two weeks ago. A dispatch from Washington yesterday stated that the Treasury Department had notified Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, to seize the films which are now in this city. Up to a late hour last night the order had not been received here.

To get around the Federal law prohibiting the importation of the films to this country, the original pictures were brought to the Canadian border and with a camera, placed a few inches away on this side of the border, a copy of the original pictures was made. These films, taken in New York State, were shown privately on last Sunday afternoon at the studio of the Duplex Motion Picture Corporation at 178 Fulton Street.

SEPPALA'S DOG TEAM LEADS

Last Year's Alaska Sweepstakes Winners Are Ahead.

NOME, Alaska, April 14.—On the home stretch in the All-Alaska sweepstakes, Leonard Seppala with his team of wolf dogs, winners of last year's race, was in the lead today, arriving at Council, eighty-five miles from Nome, thirty-two minutes ahead of Fay Dalzene. Fred Ayers was third, arriving at 8:01 A. M., forty-two minutes behind Dalzene. The two other contestants are supposed to be hitting the trail somewhere near Council.

The race, which is over a course of 412 miles, was started Tuesday.

HARVARD OFF IN SNOWSTORM

Baseball and Lacrosse Teams Start Southward for Games.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 14.—The baseball and lacrosse teams of Harvard University, with their substitutes, departed during a snowstorm today on their annual Spring Southern trips. Twenty-five men made up the baseball squad, for which games with the West Point, University of Virginia, Annapolis, Catholic University, Johns Hopkins and Columbia are scheduled.

The lacrosse team carried fifteen men for its four games with Swarthmore, University of Pennsylvania, Mt. Washington Club of Baltimore, and Annapolis.

PLAYERS IN SPEAKER DEAL.

Cleveland Gives Infielder Thomas and Pitcher Jones.

BOSTON, April 14.—The Boston Americans will take Fred Thomas, an infielder, and S. P. Jones, a pitcher, from the Cleveland Club as part payment for Tris Speaker, who was transferred from Boston to Cleveland early this week, President J. J. Lannin announced today. The players will report to the Red Sox within a day or two.

Dalton's Demands Too Big for Reds.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 14.—The deal in which Jack Dalton, former outfielder of the Buffalo Federals, was to come to Cincinnati will be called off, according to an announcement made by President August Herrmann at the ball park here today. "Dalton tried to get us to pay him more than we had arranged to," said Herrmann, "and I am going to call off the deal."

Southern Association.

At Mobile—Mobile, 6; Atlanta, 4.
At Nashville—Chattanooga, 3; Nashville, 0.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 6; Birmingham, 3.
At Memphis—Little Rock, 5; Memphis, 3.

LARGE ATTENDANCE AT THE THIRD NIGHT'S JUDGING OF BROOKLYN HORSE SHOW CONTESTS

MILITARY MOUNTS HORSE SHOW STARS

Officers of Army and National Guard Ride Their Pets at Brooklyn Exhibition.

Military events, in which officers of the Regular Army and National Guard took part, were the features of the twenty-fourth annual horse show of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club last night. The attendance was the largest of the entire exhibition. Horsemen and horsewomen who have taken part in exhibitions at Madison Square Garden and other important shows, drove and rode.

The award of the blue ribbon to Lieutenant James S. Larkin of the First Field Artillery for the best officer's charger and military mount, pleased the spectators hugely. He rode Tam-o'Shanter, a gelding standing 16 hands 2 inches. The red went to the entry made by Troop F, First Cavalry of New York.

A. B., shown by John J. Farrell, made the best showing in the class for the model military mounts. The fact that two artillery officers and one officer of cavalry were the judges perhaps accounts in part for the winning of A. B., which is more of an artillery horse than a cavalry mount.

The program opened with a class for harness horses, to be driven to an appropriate wagon, in which J. Campbell Thompson's Nestledown Asthore was entered, but did not show. The blue went to A. W. Atkinson's Supreme Polonius, a veteran of the show ring, the red going to F. M. Warburg's Woodlands Emperor.

Mr. Atkinson scored again in the event for heavyweight saddle horses able to carry 200 pounds, Sandy McDonald, an aged horse, taking the honors. Another of the Atkinson entries won in the class for combination harness and saddle horses, suitable to be ridden or driven. The winner was MacGregor, which was driven by Miss M. Hubbs of Brooklyn.

Miss Isabella Wanamaker of Philadelphia, driving her own pair, Eve and Suave, took the blue in the class for pairs of harness horses to be shown to a lady's phaeton and driven by a lady. Mrs. Bushnell of Springfield, O., drove her husband's team, Gypsy Girl and Gypsy Maid landed the red ribbon.

The Middle West scored again in an event for harness horses over fourteen hands two inches, when the Governor added another blue to his long list.

The awards follow:

Harness Horses, Over 15.1 and Not Exceeding 15.3.—Won by A. W. Atkinson's ch. g., Supreme Polonius; F. M. Warburg's blk. g., Woodlands Emperor, second; John L. Bushnell's br. g., The Prince, third; F. M. Warburg's Woodlands Empress, fourth.

Combination Harness and Saddle Horses.—Won by George A. Anderson's ch. g. MacGregor; Miss M. Hubbs riding; Owenoke Farm's br. g., Tennessee, second; Mrs. Josephine Reynold's ch. g. Supreme, third; A. W. Atkinson's ch. g., Sparkling Moselle, fourth.

Saddle Horses, docked or undocked, over 14.2, up to carrying 200 pounds.—Won by A. W. Atkinson's ch. g. Sandy McDonald; Mrs. Charles M. Allaire's blk. g. Crusader, second; H. B. Hess's gr. g., Tango, third; Owenoke Farm's b. g., Tennessee, fourth.

Model Military Mounts, to be shown in hand by enlisted man in uniform.—Won by John J. Farrell's b. g. A. C.; Lieutenant J. S. Larkin's ch. g. Tam-o'-Shanter, second; Vira Cornell's ch. g. Rockcress, third; Troop F's, First Cavalry, N. G. N. Y., ch. m. Lady Isabella, fourth.

Pairs of Jumpers—For best performance over jumps of four feet.—Won by Charles D. Lanier's b. m. Sister, and Miss Ivy Maddison's ch. g. His Grace the Duke; Miss Kathleen M. Kilog's ch. m. Juanita, and Henry Deegan's ch. g. Acrobat, second; Robert E. Tod's b. g. Aviator, and b. g. Mainspring, third; Miss Vira Cornell's ch. g. Rockcress, and Owenoke Farm's b. g. Montrose, fourth.

Military Jumping Class—Won by Squadron C. Farm's ch. m. Courvette; Troop F, First Cavalry's Judge Brown, second; W. E. Coe's b. g. Paddy, third; Capt. A. H. Platt's b. g. Chance, fourth.

CAVALRY OUT OF POLO.

Fifth's Team Will Be Unable to Compete in Washington Tourney.

The fifth United States Cavalry polo team, which was entered for the Army Polo Association tournament, starting today at Washington, D. C., has had to withdraw, as the regiment has been ordered to Mexico. In its place there will be an All-Army four, which will be captained by Colonel Charles G. Treat, the army delegate to the polo association.

Other teams to enter the contest will be: Pine Tree Polo Club of Aiken, S. C.; Westmoreland Polo Club of Greensburg, Penn.; Deal Beach Polo Club of New Jersey, and a team made up of New York players, with F. S. von Stade, as Captain. A number of unattached players will participate in the tournament, and it has been decided to make up a number of matches, after these men arrive.

The event is in charge of Captain H. N. Cootes of the Thirteenth Cavalry. Accommodation has been made on the Washington Horse Show grounds for 150 mounts, many of which are already in the stables. The two tournament fields are in excellent condition for the event, which will be the first polo fixture of any importance held at the capital in six years.

Anglers' Tournament in Park.

A fly-casting tournament of the Anglers' Club of New York will be held in the big lake in Central Park, opposite Eighth Avenue and Seventy-second Street entrance, today, starting at 2 o'clock. The Tournament Committee, of which J. S. Pettit is Chairman, states that the events will be useful under actual fishing conditions and the contestants will be allowed to use their favorite stream or the club's tackle. The list of events consists of dry fly casting for accuracy, bull's-eye fly accuracy, and distance fly handicap.

Fordham Athletic News.

Fordham University will hold its annual Spring alumni reunion this afternoon, when two of its athletic teams will be seen in action. The Maroon baseball team will play the Holy Cross nine on the Fordham diamond. It will mark the opening of the Catholic college championship series. As McQuade, who twirled against the Boston Braves will work today, Fordham is hoping for a victory over its ancient rival.

At the same time the Fordham tennis team will open its season at the new courts against the City College racquet wielders.

Following the challenge of the Cascadilla crew management to the rowing schools of New York, a move was started to have Fordram "Prep" meet the Ithacans in the preliminary to the Cornell-Princeton race on May 27.

Best Scores in Pistol Shooting.

Competition in this city in connection with the national revolver championships was continued last night at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. The best scores made were: Captain R. H. Sayre, 447, in the pistol championship; D. J. Gould, Jr., 443, in the revolver championship; Jacob Berson of the Canal Zone, 234, and C. L. Cammann, Jr., 242, in the pistol handicap. Tonight the police team of this city, composed of five men, will shoot at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, while the police representatives of the other cities will each shoot in their home armories in various parts of the country where the competition is being held. Last year the New York police team took third place in this competition.

SPORTING EVENTS.

STADIUM A. C. 5th St. & 5th Av. MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
TONIGHT—Weinert vs. Anderson
Adm. 50c. Res'd 75c, $1, $1.50. Boxes $2.

FIFTY IN NEWARK STAKES.

Nominations for Junior League Racing in July Meet.

Fifty entries have been received for the two-year-old and three-year-old sweepstake races which are to be among the features of the Junior League of Amateur Driving Clubs meeting at Newark in July. The meeting will be the biggest horse race event on the program in connection with the 250th anniversary celebration. Twenty-nine colts have been named for the two-year-old race, and twenty-one for the three-year-old event.

Many high class colts have been named, and some exceptionally good racing is expected. Members affiliated with other clubs in the Junior League outside of the Road Horse Association have made the most entries. In the two-year-old race eight horses from New Jersey have been named. Eugene Schwarz and Sidney S. Schwarz will race their stable under the name of the Pastime Stables of Newark. They have entered the chestnut filly Azetta in this race. T. S. Miller and T. S. Miller, Jr., have nominated their colt Ed Jolla, while Andrew Albright, Jr., has entered the bay filly Melody. Jacob Roth of South Orange has entered two colts, and Moko Axworthy will be the starter for the R. A. Huson stable.

The entries of some speedy colts have been received for the three-year-old event. Among them is Revelry, a black gelding, owned by Horace and Ernest I. White of Syracuse. John Nicoll, the Newark horseman, has named his roan gelding Helmar, and some of the horsemen believe Helmar will be one of the real contenders for the prize. Kathleen Azoff and Poinsetta's Brothers will be the representatives of the Pastime stables.

$42,000 FOR STAKE RACES.

Feature Events for Grand Circuit Meeting at Syracuse in Fall.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 14.—Purses and stakes aggregating $42,000 are offered horsemen by the New York State Fair Commission at the meeting of the Grand Circuit in Syracuse next September. The stake events are as follows:

2:08 Trot—The Empire State; purse, $10,000.
2:11 Pace—The Karnivals; $5,000.
2:24 Trot—The Kah-Noo-No; $2,000.
2:04 Pace—The Chamber of Commerce; $2,000.
2:20 Trot—The Governor's; $2,000.
2:17 Pace—The Syracuse; $2,000.
2:15 Trot—The Devereaux; $2,000.

All these events will be under the three-heat plan. The program will include seven colt races for two and three year olds, and in these events the purses aggregate $15,000.

The American Horse Breeders' Futurity for three-year-old trotters is valued at $30,000. The program of class races has not yet been arranged.

MONTCLAIR HORSE SHOW.

Saturday, June 10, Selected as Date for Annual Exhibition.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., April 14.—Announcement was made today by the Montclair Horse Show Association that its annual exhibition would be held this year on Saturday, June 10, which is earlier than heretofore. In past years the show was usually held the first week in October. In 1915, out of respect to the memory of the late J. M. Greenfield, the show was not held. Vincent S. Mulford has been chosen President of the association; the Vice Presidents are Union Noble Bethell, Andrew Morison, and I. Newtop Rudgers.

New Roller Skating Record.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Roland Cioni of Pittsburgh is today the holder of the world's roller skating record for five miles. At the championship meeting held here last night he skated the distance in 13 minutes and 25 seconds, six seconds faster than the previous mark.

Eastern Clubs Trade Players.

LYNN, Mass., April 14.—A trade of players between the Lynn and Worcester Clubs of the Eastern League, by which William Carroll, a catcher, goes to Lynn and Patrick Maloney, an outfielder, to Worcester, was completed here today.

WRESTLER PASHAL LOSES ON A FOUL

Greek-American Pokes Elbow in Face of H. Klein and Is Disqualified.

The competition was so lively last night in the second round of the Metropolitan A. A. U. wrestling championships, which are being held at the Greek-American Athletic Club, in West Fifty-third Street, that one of the grapplers, P. Pashal of the Greek-American Club, got excited and deliberately poked his elbow in his opponent's face and lost the bout on a foul. Pashal was wrestling against H. Klein of the Hungarian-American A. C., and the bout was rough from the start. Pashal was disqualified after about two minutes of wrestling and poking.

J. Hiltuman of the Kaleva A. C., one of the favorites in the 145-pound class, lost his match by default. Hiltuman was runner-up in the 135-pound class in the Olympic Games at Stockholm. Few of the bouts last night were won by straight falls. Many of them went to the limit of ten minutes and were awarded on points. The decisions of the referee were in most instances received with favor.

One of the best bouts brought together C. McIntyl, unattached, and F. Giraszy of the Hungarian-American A. C. The two went at it so hard at the beginning that they tore the ropes around the mat from one of the corner posts. During the last few minutes of the match McIntyl had his opponent in the clutches of a half nelson and almost had him pinned to the mat. Giraszy managed to stay the limit, although he lost the match on points. L. Nelson of the Norwegian A. C. made short work of A. Camineris of the Greek-American Club, and threw him in 2:43 with a body hold. The bouts in the 135-pound class were unusually fast. C. Carlson of the New York A. C. won from M. Shapiro of the Boys' Club in 4:35 with a body lock. The semi-finals and finals of the championships will be held tonight. The summary:

115-Pound Class.—A. Pascarella, N. Y. A. C., threw D. Ekrman, Boys Club, in 5:30; S. Goldstein, Boys Club, defeated A. Dialetis, Greek-American, on referee's decision; N. Strobbach, Elizabeth Y. M. C. A., won from S. Deutsch by default; N. Sievers, Norwegian-American A. C., defeated H. Juenge, Turn Verein, referee's decision.

145-Pound Class.—P. Pashal, Greek-American A. C., won from H. Klein, Hungarian-American A. C., on a foul; G. Romanoff, Twenty-third Street Branch Y. M. C. A., won from O. Johnson, Harlem Branch Y. M. C. A., by default; M. Kohos, Greek-American A. C., won from J. Hiltunen, Kalera A. C., by default; C. McIntyl, unattached, won from F. Giraszy, Hungarian-American A. C., referee's decision; G. Trietler, Hungarian-American A. C., won from J. Buckley, East Side Y. M. C. A., referee's decision; L. Nelson, Norwegian-American A. C., defeated A. Camineris, Greek-American A. C., in 2:45; Rudolph Carlson, Swedish-American A. C., won from E. Bohm, Kalera A. C., by default; P. Jatteman, Finnish-American A. C., defeated Lambert Neff, N. Y. C. A., in 2:42.

125-Pound Class.—C. Liljehult, Bronx Church House, won from J. George, Greek-American A. C., on referee's decision; C. Saudellis, Greek-American A. C., defeated R. Krovatz, Boys Club, on referee's decision; P. Hersch, Boys' Club, won from Ben Bernstein, Hungarian-American A. C., referee's decision; S. Cuck, Hungarian-American A. C., threw C. Mulinos, Greek-American A. C., in 2:40.

135-Pound Class.—C. Carlson, N. Y. A. C., threw M. Shapiro, Boys' Club, in 4:35; L. Gnigle, Greek-American A. C., defeated N. Chrysorergis, Greek-American A. C., referee's decision.

Yale and Princeton Squash.

Only one match was played in the Yale Club squash tennis tournament yesterday. In the Class C event C. E. Merrill defeated L. Connick at 15—0, 15—0.

In the Princeton Club squash tournament two matches were played yesterday. J. Taylor defeated K. G. Stern, 15—11, 9—15, 15—3, and F. R. Holland defeated R. Piel, 15—5, 15—11, in the second round of the event.

READY FOR YALE OARSMEN.

Quaker Crews Put on Final Touches for Saturday's Races.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—Pennsylvania's crews are now putting on the finishing touches for their races with Yale, now only one week away. Manager Thayer announced today that the Yale crew would arrive in Philadelphia next Tuesday night, which will give them three days to get used to the Schuylkill course before they go to the starting line on Saturday afternoon.

Coach Wright is a busy man these days. He sends his crews over the racing distance daily and watches for flaws in the eights as well as in the physical condition of each individual oarsman.

At the beginning of the week Wright decided that the junior eight was trained into condition, and therefore stopped their rowing in the morning. Several of the men in the boat, however, said they did not feel as well without the short paddle before breakfast, and, at their request, Coach Wright again started the crew on a schedule of two rows a day.

Every morning the 'varsity, junior 'varsity, and freshmen eights take a short spin and then have breakfast at the training house on Franklin Field. The afternoon workout is light and the men are not so tired after either row as they would be if they crowded all the work into the afternoon.

CYCLE TRACK IN BALL PARK.

Federal League Grounds in Brooklyn to be Home of Outlaws.

The syndicate headed by Harry Pollok has been granted a franchise by the Federation of American Cyclists for a track in Brooklyn, to be located at Washington Park, the old home of the Brooklyn National League team and last year the home of the Brooklyn Federal League club. This was one of the most important announcements made at the meeting of the professional riders' union.

The franchise was granted after the governing body had examined the lease on the property and approved the document. It was said after the meeting that all of the riders, including those who were on the verge of jumping to the Velodrome side, would remain loyal to the outlaw cause as it was apparently certain that at least one track will be built.

An agreement entered into six weeks ago between the Pollok syndicate and the Federation of American Cyclists called for the breaking of ground for tracks in Brooklyn and the Bronx April 15, but ground will not be broken today. Instead President Harold Dibblee of the F. A. C., Alf Goullet of the riders' union, and a carpenter and an architect, will meet today to draw the plans for the Brooklyn track. The actual work on the structure will not start until the plans have been completed. As a matter of fact, it is not necessary to break ground for a track at Washington Park, for the ground is smooth and level. One of the first steps will be to decide whether to build a five or a six lap track.

While it was not announced officially, a member of the riders' union stated that an immediate effort will be made to have the Boston track, in which the Cycle Racing Association owns a half interest, placed on the unfair list by Boston labor unions. The opening of the season at Boston has been scheduled for next Wednesday.

TIGER CREW GREEN, BUT SHOWS POWER

Princeton Men Not Downcast Over Prospects in Harvard Race on Thursday.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 14.—Next Thursday afternoon at about 4:30 o'clock placid Lake Carnegie will stage the opening spectacle of the 1916 season for crew races. At that time the eights of Harvard and Princeton will line up for a test of speed over the mile and seven-eighths course. Incidentally, it will be the first time that a Harvard crew has ever taken part in a race over the Princeton course. The second race of the season will follow two days later, when Yale and Pennsylvania match speed at Philadelphia.

Interest in the outcome of the Harvard-Princeton race is intense here in spite of the fact that it is scheduled to come on the second day of the Spring recess. There is no false confidence in Princeton over the outcome of the event. Harvard gets due credit for more veterans, while the lateness of the outdoor season has handicapped both eights. But the Tiger adherents feel that there is strength in their boat and something more than an outside chance for victory.

The finishing touches in preparation for the race will be received here by both crews this week. Harvard's representatives will arrive here Sunday, making their quarters at the Osborne Field House, where Princeton teams have their training tables, and will take morning and afternoon workouts on the lake. Much practice is needed to accustom the visitors to the conditions imposed by the shallow water of Lake Carnegie. It is probable that Doctor Smith will have the Tiger eights out to do double duty, also.

With six veterans on their eight, Harvard will have the edge on Princeton so far as experience goes. The latter have only two men on the eight this year who rowed last year, Captain Cochran, who is now at stroke, and Lee at No. 4. In addition, however, Gadebusch, who rowed at Ithaca in 1914, but was prevented from taking part in races last year because of illness, will be in the boat. The rest of the men are inexperienced, and one man has been developed entirely within the last two years.

Cochran, who took the stroke position when outdoor practice began, is the lightest man in the boat, weighing 158 pounds. He has pluck, a splendid stroke and strength entirely out of proportion to his size. Lee's showing will doubtless be of a high standard, and Gadebusch at No. 6 should prove an asset.

Faull at No. 7, although green, is rowing as well as any of his mates. Savage has the bow position almost cinched, in spite of the fact that this is his first appearance on the Varsity, and Ingersoll at No. 5 is another man whose inexperience is almost belied by his showing this year. Otis at No. 3 succeeds the giant Heffron and it is predicted that he will make good.

Open West Side Tennis Courts.

The dirt courts of the West Side Tennis Club, at Ninety-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue, in this city, and at Forest Hills, L. I., will be formally opened to the use of the members today. Dr. T. B. Barringer, Jr., Captain of the club, is of the opinion that the courts are in better condition than ever before this early in the season.

News of the Amateur Athletic World

After a successful tour of Norway and Denmark, during which they boxed in four of the principal Scandinavian cities, William Spengler, John Maloney, and John Karpinski, American amateur boxers, have returned aboard the liner Frederik VIII. Maloney, representing St. Rita's Catholic Club, Philadelphia, and Karpinski, the Cleveland Athletic Club, participated in four tournaments, and won all their bouts. Spengler met defeat twice in five tournaments.

The amateur boxing situation in New Jersey has started to straighten itself out so far as the A. A. U. is concerned, and nothing remains now for a successful start of the sport but the completion of police regulations. The Newark authorities have already adopted rules controlling the game, but the Jersey City police have failed as yet to decide how they will act. Under the Dugan law the authorities of the various New Jersey municipalities are empowered to make their own rules directing the sport, but all must agree that no bouts can be held without Amateur Athletic Union sanction.

Frederick W. Rubien, President of the Metropolitan Association, believes that any clubs in New Jersey making money out of amateur boxing should help amateur track and field sports in the State. He took up this matter yesterday with John O'Brien of the Warren A. C., the first club in Jersey City to secure a sanction, and O'Brien promised to promote a road race on Memorial Day.

At the last meeting of the High Schools Games Committee of the Public Schools Athletic League the question of whether schoolboys should be permitted to represent both their schools and their clubs was once more laid on the table. The attention of the committee was called to a rule adopted several years ago permitting each school to make its own rule governing this point. An addition to the eligibility code was presented stating that "a boy entering a New York City evening high or evening trade school shall be eligible to compete after twenty days." The propdsed new rule will be presented at the next meeting for adoption. The high schools track and field championships, coupled with the novice relays, were set for May 27 and will be held at the Brooklyn Public Schools Athletic League field.

Local clubs have indicated that they do not want the Metropolitan A. A. U. cross-country championship contested in the Spring. During the past Winter, when a date was set for the 1915 championships, there was a long discussion regarding the merits of deciding the hill and dale contests in the Spring, and it was generally believed that such would be the case starting this year. The New York Athletic Club has been strong for this move, but the inactivity of the other clubs interested has been reflected in the junior and senior metropolitan championship committees, and nothing has been done in the matter. According to President Frederick Rubien it is improbable that championships will be arranged at this late date.

Peter Hol of the Norwegian Turn and Athletic Club, recent winner of the Metropolitan A. A. U. title for all-around gymnastics, will compete in the national tournament at Newark next month. Hol has applied for membership in the polar exploration party, which will be led by Roald Amundsen. Hol is a native of Christiania, Norway, and is an expert ski runner, holding the King's Cup in Norway for his prowess in this line.

Joseph Wheatley of the New York A. C., Duke Kahanamoku of Honolulu, and Perry McGillivray of the Illinois A. C. yesterday left here for Detroit, where they will compete tonight in a special 220-yard swimming race arranged by the Detroit Athletic Club. Herbert Vollmer, winner of the 220-yard national championship on Monday night, was unable to make the trip because of his studies. It is improbable that Vollmer will go to St. Louis next week for the 500-yard national championship to be contested at the Missouri Athletic Club, but he has arranged to compete in the 50-yard titular event in Chicago within two weeks.

The committee in charge of the New York State Amateur boxing championships, to be held at the City A. C. on next Tuesday and Thursday evenings, extended the date for the closing of entries until tonight. There has been a point trophy put up for competition, and the Trinity Club, Union Settlement A. C., Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., New West Side A. C. and East Side House have entered their full teams.

Walter Storey of the New York Athletic Club, who, though one of the best junior short distance runners in the district, has never won a title, has taken to hurdling and is preparing to compete in the quarter-mile junior championship. He has been training under Bernie Wefers on the Columbia University track.

The Paulist Athletic Club has received a sanction to hold a novice road race of about three miles on Sunday afternoon, May 7, starting at the club house, 10 West Sixtieth Street. Entry blanks will be issued in a few days.

Regardless of weather conditions, the ten-mile bicycle road run of the Unione Sportiva Italiana will be contested tomorrow at Floral Park, starting at 10 o'clock. It was postponed last Sunday on account of snow. The race will start from the Oriental Hotel, and the course will be along Jericho Turnpike and Emerson Avenue. Fifty prizes have been offered.

Entry blanks were issued yesterday by John Bredemus, athletic director of Horace Mann School, for the first annual elementary track and field games, open to grammar schools of Westchester County, which will be held on Horace Mann field, West 246th Street and Broadway, on May 6. Ten events are listed, and a silk banner will be awarded to the school scoring the highest number of points.

The District Championship Committee of the Metropolitan A. A. U. has awarded to the Monument Athletic Club the privilege of holding a fifteen-mile walk, scratch event, to be known as the New York and New Jersey State Championship at Celtic Park, Sunday afternoon, May 7.

The leading speed skaters of the metropolitan district will contest tonight at the St. Nicholas Rink for the President's Cup, offered for a mile race by Cornelius Fellowes, President of the International Skating Union of America. The trophy must be won three times before becoming the personal property of any competitor.

There are five other races on the program, including a quarter-mile contest for women. On Tuesday night an attractive program of events will be offered for the employes' benefit. The rink will close on Wednesday night with a fancy dress and masquerade carnival.

Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati has sent a silver trophy for the inter-hotel relay race at tonight's athletic meet of the Samaclar A. A. in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory. Teams from the Café Savarin, the McAlpin, and the Claridge Hotels will compete for the trophy, which will be in competition at future meets among the hotel men of the city until one team wins the cup three times and becomes the owner of it.

Eleven events will be contested in the annual inter-class track meet at Columbia University on Tuesday, April 25. Manager Walter P. Pfeiffer announced yesterday that there would be no handicaps and members of the 'Varsity track team may enter any of the competitions. The events will be 100 and 200 yard dashes, the quarter, half-mile, and two mile runs, high and broad jumps, pole vault, shot-put, and discus throw. Other meets on the Columbia outdoor track schedule are April 28 and 29, Penn relays at Philadelphia; May 6, dual meet with Brown University on South Field; May 13, dual meet with United States Naval Academy at Annapolis; May 26 and 27, intercollegiates at Cambridge, Mass.

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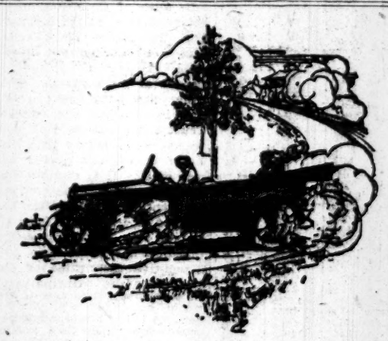

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Move Up After Further Losses.—Uncertain State of Trading Sentiment.

A rebound in prices after a further considerable decline during the morning hours of yesterday's session reflected the net result of conflicting viewpoints and forces, most of which centred around our international relations, and principally around our relations with Germany. The Mexican situation, at least, assumed no graver aspect than it presented the day before, and it was upon the prospect of a break with Germany that stocks were again sold freely at the outset of the day's trading.

The chief pressure against the market was encountered during the first hour, and thereafter for a considerable time there was no material change in the general level. As the day wore on without bringing news of any positive action by the United States, and particularly after the adjournment of the meeting of the Cabinet, stocks were repurchased in sufficient quantity to bring about a fairly vigorous upturn. This went far enough to result in net gains for the day in a majority of stocks.

A good deal of the buying which brought about this result consisted apparently of short covering by traders who had thought that the day's Cabinet meeting might bring announcement of some immediate action. When no such announcement came the likelihood of a delay before a break with Germany, if a break was to come, lessened the pressure upon the market and induced a retracing of steps of traders who had counted on a rapid fall in prices. Another consideration which played a part in this change of front on the part of traders was the belief prevalent in Stock Exchange circles that large financial interests had been taking stocks on the decline. There was less activity yesterday than on the day before, suggesting among other things that the liquidation of commission house accounts had gone far enough on Thursday and in the early trading yesterday to lessen materially the pressure from that source.

Yesterday's events did not serve to change the views of those who have believed that a break with Germany is unavoidable, but rather added to the number who took that view. On the other hand, a large part of the Street still adhered to the idea that diplomatic relations with Germany will not be severed. The existence of this division of opinion suggested to a good many traders that the market had not yet fully discounted a rupture with Germany. This view introduced another element of uncertainty in the forces controlling the market. Very many hold the view that breaking off with Germany would not cause more than a temporary unsettlement of the stock market, but this opinion had only a minor bearing on the shaping of stock market sentiment yesterday, for what was being thought of most was the immediate outlook. There traders were at the mercy of events which they could not clearly foresee. Under these conditions the brisk upturn after the previous sharp decline reflected the conflict of opinion rather than any new set of facts upon which to base a revised judgment of the market outlook.

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Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	4½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4½	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3	3½	3
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	3	3½	3
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5		3½	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	4	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

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Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	4.70¾	4.76¼	4.76¾	+.00⅛
Cables	4.71¼	4.77	4.77½	+.00⅛
Paris—				
Demand	6.04¾	6.03¾	6.04¾	+.02¾
Cables	6.04	6.03¾	6.04	+.02¾
Berlin—				
Demand	72.25	73.00	73.25	+.62½
Cables	73.31¼	73.06¼	73.31¼	+.62½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchange so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.76⅛	4.77⅛
5.1825 Paris	6.04¾	6.03¾
19.20 Spain	19.40	19.45
.5826 Switzerland	5.18	5.17
19.225 Greece	19.33	19.38
99.28 Berlin	73.25	73.31¼
20.20 Austria	12.65	12.70
26.70 Scandinavia	29.75	29.80
40.19 Holland	42.68¾	42.87½
5.1826 Russia	6.48¾	6.46
51.45 Russia		30.20
China—		
Hongkong	50.00	50.12½
Shanghai	69.50	69.62½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84 Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.36	42.41
32.40 Rio	22.78	22.87

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.78	$4.71	$4.72⅝	$4.70⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $418,689,847; balance, $25,044,233; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $800,950.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $3.75 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 30½d, up ⅛d; New York, 63¼c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 48⅝@50⅝c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	621,142
Same day last year	1,110,793
Year to date	48,836,589
Same period last year	28,016,157
Average price and change 50 stocks	85.95 + .19
Same day last year	70.62 + .72

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1
Same period last year	71.61	Apr. 16	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20¼	20½	5,300	Alaska Gold Mines	20¼	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ½
9¼	9½	100	Alaska Juneau	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
28¼	29	600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	27⅞	28⅞	27⅝	28⅝	+ 1⅝
66	67¼	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	66	66	66	66	...
97	97½	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	− ⅛
88	88½	2,000	Am. Beet Sugar x d.	87¾	88¼	87¼	88	− ½
59¼	59½	5,540	Am. Can	58⅝	59⅝	58⅞	59¼	+ ⅛
111⅝	112½	300	Am. Can pf	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	+ ⅜
66	66⅞	5,300	Am. Car & Fdry	65	66⅞	64¼	66⅞	+1⅛
153	153	1,900	Am. Coal Products	153	153½	152	153	...
115	116¼	300	Am. Coal Prods pf	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	− ⅛
51½	52½	800	Am. Cotton Oil	52½	52½	52	52	−1
9½	10	200	Am. H. & Leather	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	− ⅛
51	51¼	600	Am. H. & Leath. pf	50¾	51	50½	51	+ ⅜
26	26½	900	Am. Ice Securities	26¼	26¼	26	26	− ⅜
24	24¼	4,800	Am. Linseed	23	24⅜	23	24¼	+1
48¾	49¾	7,420	Am. Linseed pf	48¼	48⅝	48¼	48⅝	+1¼
73	73¼	17,900	Am. Locomotive	71⅝	74	71⅞	73	+ ⅛
97½	97⅝	16,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	97	97¾	96⅝	97½	− ½
50	50½	900	Am. Steel F'dries	49¾	50	49¾	50	...
109	110¼	600	Am. Sugar Ref	110	110⅝	110	110⅝	+1⅛
127⅛	128¼	400	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128	128	127⅞	128	...
194	195	800	Am. Tobacco	194	194	193⅞	194	...
47	48	2,100	Am. Woolen	46	47¼	45	47	...
97½	98	100	Am. Woolen pf	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	− ¼
97½	98	25	Do., odd lot	97¾	97¾	97¾	97⅝	...
17	19	500	Am. Writing P. pf	17½	18⅞	17½	18⅞	+1⅝
92¾	92⅞	9,200	Am. Zinc L. S.	90¾	92⅞	90¾	92⅞	+ ⅝
85	85⅛	16,100	Anaconda Cop. Co.	84½	85¼	84½	85¼	+ ¾
53	...	50	Associated Oil	66	66	66	66	− ⅛
102⅝	103	900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	102¾	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞	− ⅛
102¼	102⅜	17,350	Baldwin Loco	100¼	103	100¼	102¾	+1¼
108½	110	700	Baldwin Loco. pf	106⅝	108¾	106⅝	108½	− ⅛
85¼	85⅝	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio	85¾	85¾	85	85⅜	− ⅜
...	...	50	Bank of Commerce	169	169	169	169	...
2¼	2¼	300	Batopilas Mining	2¼	2½	2⅛	2⅛	...
465	469	400	Bethlehem Steel	465	469	460	469	−5
85¼	88	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85¼	85½	85½	85½	− ½
80	81	100	Burns Brothers	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	− ⅞
105	110	50	Burns Brothers pf	108	108	108	108	...
92	92½	9,800	Butte & Superior	92	92⅞	91¼	92½	...
22½	22⅝	1,200	California Pet	22⅜	23	21⅝	22½	+ ⅜
49½	52	300	California Pet. pf	49	50	49	50	+ ¾
166½	167	1,600	Canadian Pacific	165⅝	166¼	165½	166¼	+ ¾
52	52¼	2,450	Central Leather Co	52¼	52⅝	51⅞	52⅛	+ ⅛
110	111	900	Central Leather pf	110½	110¾	110½	110¾	+ ¼
94	97	200	Chandler Motor	94	94	94	94	+ ⅞
60⅝	60¾	2,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	60⅝	61	60¼	60⅝	− ⅛
12¼	12½	100	Chi. Great Western	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	...
34	35	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf	35	35	34½	35	...
93¼	93½	1,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93	93⅝	92⅝	93	+ ⅛
128¾	129	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	128¾	129	128¾	129	+ ¼
126	127	100	Chi. & Northwest	127	127	127	127	+1
17¼	17⅝	1,980	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	17	17⅝	17	17¼	− ⅛
133	...	100	C., St. P., M.& O. pf	133	133	133	133	+1¼
22¼	22½	900	Chile Copper	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
53⅜	53⅝	1,546	Chino Copper	53	53⅝	53	53⅝	...
70	71	200	Chunt, Peabody Co	71	71	71	71	−1¼
42¾	43	4,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	41¾	42¾	41¾	42¾	+ ½
132½	133½	900	Consolidated Gas	132⅞	133½	132⅝	133½	− ¼
82½	84	600	Continental Can	82½	83	82½	82¾	+ ¼
19¼	19½	4,900	Corn Products Ref	18½	19⅝	18½	19⅝	+ ⅛
94¼	95	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	93½	94	93¼	94	+1
90	90¼	64,400	Crucible Steel	87	90⅝	86¼	90⅛	+2
116	116¼	200	Crucible Steel pf	115	116	115	116	+1½
150	151½	300	Delaware & Hud	151	151½	151	151½	...
150	151½	10	Do., odd lot cash	150	150	150	150	...
45¾	46	4,600	Distillers' Secur	45	46	44½	46	+ ⅝
25	25⅛	500	Dome Mines	24⅞	25¼	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅛
61	61¼	200	Elec. Storage Bat	60¾	60⅞	60¾	60⅞	+ ⅛
34⅞	34⅞	12,500	Erie	35	35	34	34⅞	− ⅛
50¼	50½	600	Erie 1st pf	50¼	50¼	50⅛	50¼	...
320	322	10	General Chemical	330	330	330	330	...
165	166	1,000	General Electric	164⅞	165	164⅜	165	−10
425	430	300	General Motors	440	440	440	440	
115⅜	116½	300	General Motors pf	115¼	115⅞	115⅛	115⅜	...
77¼	77⅝	10,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	76¾	77½	75⅞	77⅜	+ ⅝
115	115⅞	200	Goodrich pf	115⅝	115⅞	115½	115½	− ⅜
88¼	88	200	Granby Consol x d	86	86	86	86	− ⅜
119¼	120	650	Great Northern pf	119	119½	118⅝	119½	+ ⅜
41½	41¾	2,900	G. N. certs. ore prop	41¼	41¾	41¼	41¾	+ ⅜
46¼	46½	1,200	Greene-Cananea	46	46	45½	46	− ⅛
20⅜	21	400	Guggenheim Explor	20⅜	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	− ⅛
101	101⅞	100	Illinois Central	101	101	101	101	−1
45¼	45½	6,800	Inspiration Copper	45⅛	45½	44⅜	45¼	...
16¾	17	1,000	Interboro Consol	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
73⅝	74	275	Interboro Con. pf	73½	74	73½	74	...
57½	58	300	Int. Agriculture pf	58	58½	58	58⅛	− ½
110¼	111⅜	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	110⅜	110⅝	110⅜	110⅝	+1⅜
21	21¼	13,000	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	20¼	21⅛	20⅛	21	+ ⅛
72⅞	73	17,900	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r	71	73	70⅝	73	+ ⅜
47⅜	47⅞	6,800	Int. Nickel	46¾	47⅜	46⅝	47⅜	+ ⅜
10⅝	11	200	Int. Paper	10⅞	11¼	10⅞	11¼	...
47½	48½	700	Int. Paper pf	47	48	47	48	+1½
87	88	100	Jewel Tea	87½	87½	87½	87½	−2½
25½	26½	100	Kansas City South	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
25¼	26½	50	Do., odd lot	25	25	25	25	...
60	62	100	Kan. City South. pf	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	+ ⅝
74	75	1,000	Kelly Spring T. x d	73	73⅝	73	73½	− ⅛
55¾	55⅞	18,300	Kennecott Copper	55	55⅞	54⅜	55¼	− ⅛
75¼	76	2,000	Lackawanna Steel	73⅜	75½	73½	73½	+ ⅝
52¾	52⅞	5,100	Lee Rubber & Tire	51¾	52⅝	51⅞	52⅜	+ ⅝
76¾	77	1,400	Lehigh Valley	77	77	76⅞	77	− ⅛
230	245	200	Liggett & Myers	240¼	240¼	240	240	−5
118	120	100	Liggett & Myers pf	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	− ¼
125	126	200	Louis. & Nash	125	125	125	125	...
70	79	100	Mackay Cos	78	78	78	78	−1⅝
71½	72¼	5,100	Maxwell Motors	70¾	72	70¾	72	+1
84	85	700	Max. Motors 1st pf	84	84	84	84	− ⅝
54¾	54⅞	2,400	Max. Motors 2d pf	53⅜	54⅞	53⅜	54⅜	− ⅝
101⅜	101⅝	61,100	Mexican Petroleum	101	102¾	99¾	101⅝	−1¾
37½	37⅝	4,700	Miami Copper	37½	37⅝	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
6¾	7	300	Minn. & St. Louis	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
17½	18½	200	Minn. & St. L. pf	17½	18	17½	18	− ⅛
43	45½	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	43½	43½	43½	43½	...
47	48	100	Mo. Pacific t r	47	47½	47	47⅜	− ⅛
77½	78¼	300	Montana Power	77½	78	77½	77½	− ⅛
43½	44½	1,700	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	125½	125¾	125½	125½	−1
78¼	79	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	− ¼
22½	23	1,200	Nat. En. & St. Co	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝	− ¼
65¼	66	600	Nat. Lead	65¼	65¾	65¼	65¾	+ ⅛
16⅝	17	3,000	Nevada Con. Cop	16⅝	17¼	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛
136	139	900	N. Y. Air Brake	135½	137½	134	137½	+ ⅞
6,500	102	6,500	N. Y. Central	101¾	102	100½	102	+ ¼
3,100	62	3,100	N. Y., N. H. & H	60½	61¾	60	61¾	+1¼
200	275	200	N. Y. Ont. & West	274	277	274	277	+ ½
3,600	120½	3,600	Norfolk & Western	120¾	121	120	120½	− ½
100	87	100	Nor. & W. pf., s30f	87½	87½	87½	87½	...
600	...	600	North American	66¾	66¾	66	66¾	− ⅛
800	111½	800	Northern Pacific	110¾	111¾	110¾	111½	− ⅛
1,400	89	1,400	Ontario Mining	89¼	90	89¼	89¼	− ⅛
100	34	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	33¾	33¾	33½	33½	+ ⅛
5,100	56⅞	5,100	Penn. R. R.	56⅜	57	56½	56⅝	+ ⅛
300	103	300	People's Gas, Chi	103	103	102½	102½	−1
500	42½	500	Philadelphia Co. x d	41	42	41	42	+ ⅝
600	25¾	600	Pittsburgh Coal	25⅜	26	25⅜	26	+ ⅛
200	101⅜	200	Pitts. Coal pf. x d	101	101	101	101	− ⅛
200	99	200	Pittsburgh Steel pf	98	98	98	98	−1
1,200	62	1,200	Pressed Steel Car	61⅜	61⅝	61½	61½	− ⅛
400	3	200	Quicksilver	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
400	39¾	400	Railway Steel Sp	37	37	37	37	− ⅛
5,400	23¾	5,400	Ray Con. Copper	23¼	23⅜	23	23⅜	...
10,900	83	10,900	Reading	82	83	81¾	82¾	+ ½
2,300	50	2,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	49	50	49	49¾	+ ¼
200	108	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	108	108	108	108	...
1,800	2	1,800	St. Louis & San F	1⅞	2	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
500	2½	500	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	2½	3⅜	2½	3½	+ ⅛
1,400	2	1,400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	2	2½	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
50	14¾	50	Seaboard Air Line	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	...
12,500	34	12,500	Sears, Roeb. & Co	33⅝	35	33⅝	34⅞	− ⅛
600	50¼	600	Erie 1st pf	50¼	50¼	50⅛	50¼	...
10	322	10	General Chemical	330	330	330	330	...
1,000	166	1,000	General Electric	164⅞	165	164⅜	165	−10
300	430	300	General Motors	440	440	440	440	
300	116½	300	General Motors pf	115¼	115⅞	115⅛	115⅜	...
10,300	77½	10,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	76¾	77½	75⅞	77⅜	+ ⅝
200	115⅞	200	Goodrich pf	115⅝	115⅞	115½	115½	− ⅜
200	88	200	Granby Consol x d	86	86	86	86	− ⅜
650	120	650	Great Northern pf	119	119½	118⅝	119½	+ ⅜
2,900	41¾	2,900	G. N. certs. ore prop	41¼	41¾	41¼	41¾	+ ⅜
1,200	46½	1,200	Greene-Cananea	46	46	45½	46	− ⅛
400	21	400	Guggenheim Explor	20⅜	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	− ⅛
100	101⅞	100	Illinois Central	101	101	101	101	−1
6,800	45½	6,800	Inspiration Copper	45⅛	45½	44⅜	45¼	...
1,000	17	1,000	Interboro Consol	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
275	74	275	Interboro Con. pf	73½	74	73½	74	...
300	58	300	Int. Agriculture pf	58	58½	58	58⅛	− ½
100	115⅞	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	110⅜	110⅝	110⅜	110⅝	+1⅜
13,000	21¼	13,000	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	20¼	21⅛	20⅛	21	+ ⅛
17,900	73	17,900	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r	71	73	70⅝	73	+ ⅜
6,800	47⅞	6,800	Int. Nickel	46¾	47⅜	46⅝	47⅜	+ ⅜
700	11	700	Int. Paper	10⅞	11¼	10⅞	11¼	...
700	48½	700	Int. Paper pf	47	48	47	48	+1½
100	88	100	Jewel Tea	87½	87½	87½	87½	−2½
100	26½	100	Kansas City South	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
50	26½	50	Do., odd lot	25	25	25	25	...
100	62	100	Kan. City South. pf	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	+ ⅝
1,000	74	1,000	Kelly Spring T. x d	73	73⅝	73	73½	− ⅛
18,300	55¾	18,300	Kennecott Copper	55	55⅞	54⅜	55¼	− ⅛
2,000	76	2,000	Lackawanna Steel	73⅜	75½	73½	73½	+ ⅝
5,100	52¾	5,100	Lee Rubber & Tire	51¾	52⅝	51⅞	52⅜	+ ⅝
1,400	77	1,400	Lehigh Valley	77	77	76⅞	77	− ⅛
200	245	200	Liggett & Myers	240¼	240¼	240	240	−5
100	120	100	Liggett & Myers pf	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	− ¼
200	126	200	Louis. & Nash	125	125	125	125	...
100	79	100	Mackay Cos	78	78	78	78	−1⅝
100	72¼	5,100	Maxwell Motors	70¾	72	70¾	72	+1
700	85	700	Max. Motors 1st pf	84	84	84	84	− ⅝
2,400	54¾	2,400	Max. Motors 2d pf	53⅜	54⅞	53⅜	54⅜	− ⅝
61,100	101⅝	61,100	Mexican Petroleum	101	102¾	99¾	101⅝	−1¾
4,700	37½	4,700	Miami Copper	37½	37⅝	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
300	6¾	300	Minn. & St. Louis	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
400	17½	400	Minn. & St. L. pf	17½	18	17½	18	− ⅛
100	43	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	43½	43½	43½	43½	...
100	47	100	Mo. Pacific t r	47	47½	47	47⅜	− ⅛
300	77½	300	Montana Power	77½	78	77½	77½	− ⅛
100	43½	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	125½	125¾	125½	125½	−1
100	78¼	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	− ¼
1,200	22½	1,200	Nat. En. & St. Co	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝	− ¼
600	65¼	600	Nat. Lead	65¼	65¾	65¼	65¾	+ ⅛
3,000	16⅝	3,000	Nevada Con. Cop	16⅝

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Little Changed Over the Previous Day's Trading—Bonds Active and Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 403,874 shares of stock and $213,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 97,541; oil, 60,413, and mining, 245,920. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
12,300	‡Aetna E., w.i.	22½	22⅝	22	22⅝
400	Ajax R., Inc...	68	68¼	68	68¼
125	American Nav.	11	11⅛	11	11
15	Atlantic Steel.	60	60	60	60
300	A., G. & W. I.	32⅜	33	32⅜	33
160	A.,G. & W.I. pf	49	49	49	49
100	Balt. Tube Co.	114½	114½	114½	114½
300	‡Butler Chem.	3	3½	3	3
90	C. Car & Fdy.	67	67	67	67
1,000	‡Car L. & P...	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
5,900	Chevrolet Mot.	183	187	181	186⅞
115	Con. Ordnance.	25	25	25	25
5,000	Corp. of R.&L.	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
10	‡Cramp Ship'g.	79	79	79	79
21,400	‡Cuba Cane S.	60½	61	58⅝	61
8,700	‡Cuba C. S. pf.	93¼	93¾	92⅝	93¾
200	Dav. Chemical.	90	90	89½	90
2,000	Driggs-Sea.	140	146	140	145
400	‡Electric Gun..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Gaston W. W.	70	70	70	70
30	General Signal.	96	96¼	96	96¼
10	Hendee	29	29	29	29
290	Holly Sugar pf.	47	47	45½	45½
900	Holly Sugar pf.	97½	97½	97	97½
8,900	I. A. F. S. C..	14⅝	17¼	14⅝	17¼
150	Inter. Rubber..	13¾	*14	13¾	14
100	‡Int. Motors...	15	15	15	15
400	K. Bronze pf.	25	25½	25	25
400	K. Zinc Corp..	14	14⅜	14	14⅜
700	‡S. S. Kresge..	123½	125	124¼	124⅝
500	‡Lake Torp. B.	9½	9½	9	9
100	‡Lima L., new	37¼	37¾	37¼	37¾
800	‡Lynn Phono..	8½	8½	8¼	8½
1,100	Manhat Tran..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Marc. of Am..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
5,000	‡Max. Munit..	5¾	7	5¼	6⅞
11,300	‡Midvale Steel.	62⅝	63⅝	62⅝	63⅝
2,000	‡Perlman Rim.	120	120	115	115
200	Rock Isl. Co..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
28	‡Rock I. Co. pf	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	‡Saxon M. Car	70	80	69	80
245	Springf. Body.	57½	57½	56	57½
20	Std. Body pf.	102	102	102	102
300	‡St. Jos. Lead.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
100	St. L., R. M. & (a prospect).	25	25	25	25
2,500	‡Oat. Lazy Boy (a prospect).	32	32	31	31
1,000	‡Oat. Lexington (a prospect).	66	66	66	66
2,000	‡Oat. Nellie (a prospect)	30	30	30	30
3,000	‡Oat. South..	48	48	46	47
4,500	‡Oat.	2½	3	3	3
500	Pea. Coal. Co.	3	3	3	3
3,700	‡Peterson Lake	28	29	28	29
5,885	‡Ray Herc. M.	4¾	4¾	4½	4⅝
1,400	‡Rex Con. M..	18	19	18	19
6,600	‡Rood. Mines.	63	64	63	64
500	‡Round Mt..	69	69	69	69
400	‡Ruby Silver.	56	56	56	56
1,200	‡San Toy.....	17	18	17	18
1,000	‡St. Gig M..	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,500	‡Silver Pick..	9	9	9	9
100	Stand. S.-L..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	Stewart	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
4,600	‡Success Min.	78	78	76	77
25,000	‡Temiskaming	58	59	58	59
400	‡Tono. Belmont	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2,400	Tonopah Ext..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200	Tonopah Min..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
550	‡Tono. Mining	34	34	34	34
16,000	‡Tono. R. Eula.	41	42½	40	42½
200	Utah Apex..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
12,000	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,300	Un. Gas Impt..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,000	‡U. S. Continental Min...	13	13	13	13
11,650	‡Un. Verde Ext.	24½	*24⅞	23¾	24½
250	‡Vacuum Oil..	79	81	79	80
1,850	‡White O. Min.	11½	*12¼	11	12
150	‡Yuscaran Con.	1½	1½	1½	1½

BONDS.

$20,000	Cerro de Pasco Copper 6s...	117	117	117	117
76,000	‡Chi., M. & St. P. 4s...	95	95	95	95
15,000	‡Chicago Un. Station 4½s.	100	100	100	100
18,000	Con. Arizona Smelting 5s.	37	37	35	36
80,000	‡Midvale Steel con. 5s.	97¼	97⅝	97¼	97⅝
35,000	N. Y. City new 4½s, 1966...	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
20,000	Sulz. & Sons 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾

*Ddd lots. ‡Bell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx div.

Note.—Thursday 10 Driggs-Seabury sold at 139, and Wednesday 25 S. O., New York, at 210.

* * *

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	15	17	15	17
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.	15	17	15	17
Can. Nat. Gas	1¼	1⅝	..	..
Grant Motor Car	..	7½	..	..
N. Y. Transportation	14⅝	15½	..	..
Peerless Tr. & Mot...	25½	26	..	..

OIL STOCKS.

Pierce Oil	13⅜	14¼	14	14½
Sapulpa	11¼	12	11½	12
Int. Petroleum	11	11¼	..	..

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	85	86	84	86

* * *

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Astra Explosives pf..	80	85	..	..
American Brass.....	275	282	280	288
Atlas Powder.....	220	230	225	235
Atlas Powder pf.....	100	105	100	105
Babcock & Wilcox....	120	127	120	127
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	380	395	395	405
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdry & Forg....	175	195	175	195
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf..	100	105	110	..
Colt's Arms	750	785	750	785
Du Pont Pow., new..	340	350	345	355
Du Pont Powder pf..	105	108	105	108
Hercules Powder....	375	385	380	390
Hercules Powder pf..	114	120	116	120
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	160	170	165	175
Niles-Bement-Pond pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovill Mfg. Co....	560	570	560	570
Winch. Repg. Arms.	1925	2025	1925	2025

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts.....	$5,487,477	$101,306,196
Ord. Int. Rec'ts rets.....	12,562,042	266,256,648
Income tax.....	1,002,929	21,581,386
Miscellaneous.....	1,024,884	35,651,277
Total receipts.....	$23,888,233	$516,789,408
Excess of Ord. disburse. over ord. receipts....	7,661,969	57,823,320
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts....	1,024,235	34,241,934
Expenditures.....	31,850,199	574,112,720

Prices Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 14.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 80 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs 96 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 25 centimes.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The closing tone was strong on the Consolidated Exchange. Earlier in the day there had been feverishness, with prices unsettled, the threatening character of both the Mexican situation and the submarine issue with Germany making for nervousness.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Alaska Gold ..	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
120	Allis-Chalmers.	27⅝	27⅝	27¼	27⅝
30	Am. Beet Sug..	67¾	68¼	67¾	68
640	Am. Can	58⅝	59⅜	58⅛	59¼
220	Am. Car & F..	64⅝	66⅜	64⅛	66⅛
30	Am. H. & L. pf.	51⅞	51⅞	51⅛	51⅛
50	Am. Ice Secur.	28½	28½	28½	28½
10	Am. Linseed ..	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
50	Am. Linseed pf.	47⅞	48	47⅞	48⅜
1,980	Am. Locome ..	71⅜	73⅜	71¼	73⅜
2,870	Am. Smelting..	97	97⅝	96½	97¼
220	Am. Zinc	91⅜	92⅜	91⅛	92⅛
1,680	Anaconda Cop.	84½	85¼	84⅛	85¼
30	A., T. & S. Fe.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
1,140	Baldwin Loco..	106⅝	108	106¼	108
130	Batopilas	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
10	B'klyn R. T..	85⅞	85⅞	85⅝	85⅝
280	Butte & Super.	91⅜	93	91⅜	93
20	Cal. Petrol ..	22⅜	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛
30	Cal. Petrol. pf.	49⅛	49⅛	48⅝	48⅝
10	Can. Pacific ..	165⅝	165⅝	165⅛	165⅝
50	Cent. Leather.	52	52	52	52
80	Ches. & Ohio.	60⅜	60⅜	60⅛	60⅜
50	C., M. & St. P.	92⅝	93	92⅜	93
10	C., R. I. & P..	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
10	Chino Copper..	53⅛	53⅝	53⅛	53½
320	Col. Fuel & I..	41⅜	42⅞	41⅜	42⅝
345	Corn Products.	18⅛	18⅝	18	18⅜
20,940	Crucible Steel.	87	90⅜	86¼	90
320	Dist. Secur	45	46	44⅜	45⅝
1,120	Erie	35	35	34⅛	35
	1st pf				
	2d pf				
1,025	Erie Rights	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,025	Island Creek..	51⅛	51⅝	50⅜	50⅝
190	Isle Royale..	27	27½	27	27
425	Kewee naw	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5½
10	Lake	16¼	16¼	16	16¼
25	LaSalle	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Mason Valley.	3	3	3	3
180	Mass. Con. ..	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
50	Miami	38⅜	38	38⅜	38
610	Michigan	3¾	4	3¾	4
280	Mohawk	97	98	96½	98
200	New Arcadian.	8	8	8	8
10	New Idria.....	15	15	15	15
10	Nipissing	7¼	7¼	7	7
740	North Butte ..	27½	27⅝	27	27⅜
200	Ojibway	2	2⅛	2	2
300	Old Colony....	3	3	3	3
275	Old Dom.....	93⅞	93⅞	93⅜	93½
75	Osceola	93	93	92	93
340	Pond Creek ..	14¼	14½	14¼	14½
200	Quincy	93½	93½	93	93½
20	Santa Fe.....	92	92	92	92
25	Shannon	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
125	Shattuck	32½	32½	32½	32½
125	South Lake..	8	8	8	8
402	So. Utah.....	36c	39c	37c	37c
50	St. Mary's Land.	70	70	70	70
1,250	Sup. & Bos..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
445	Sup. Cop.....	17	18	17	18
130	Tamarack	52	53⅜	51⅝	52⅜
40	Trinity	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
12,051	U. S. Smelting	73	73	70⅝	72⅜
317	U. S. Sm. pf..	51⅝	51⅝	51⅛	51⅛
440	Utah Apex.....	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
340	Utah Cop.....	127⅛	127⅛	124½	126⅜
200	Utah Copper..	80⅝	80⅝	80	80⅝
510	Utah Metals..	10	10	9⅝	9⅝
10	Winona	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
165	Wolverine	57	57¼	57	57
50	Wyandot	2	2	2	2

RAILROADS.

1	Boston & A....	186	186	186	186
29	Boston Elev...	77	77	76½	76½
185	Boston & Me..	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
4	C. J. & S.Y.pf.	105	105	105	105
15	Fitchburg pf..	76½	76½	76½	76½
40	Mass. El. pf..	35	35	34¾	34¾
10	Mex. Nat.....	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
338	New Haven....	60½	62	60	62
99	Old Colony....	151	151	151	151
4	Prov. & Worc.	200	200	200	200
25	West End.....	62	62	62	62
10	West End pf..	91	91	91	91

MISCELLANEOUS.

490	Am. Ag. C. pf.	97	97¾	96¾	97¼
170	Am. Sm. Sec..	81¾	82	81¾	81¾
35	Am. P. S. pf..	15⅛	15⅛	15	15
50	Am. Sugar....	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
35	Am. Sugar pf..	116	116	116	116
367	Am. Tel. & Tel.	132¾	132¾	127½	128¼
166	A., G. & W. I.	33¼	33¾	32⅞	33¼
600	A.,G.& W.I.pf.	49¼	49¼	48½	49
180	Cuban Cane....	9	9	8⅞	8⅞
200	Ry. Boston L..	10	10	10	10
42	Edison	238	238	236½	236½
80	Mass Gas.....	82	82	82	82
11	Mass Gas pf...	86	86	86	86
23	New Eng. Tel.	134½	135	134½	135
100	Nipe Bay	148	148	148	148
158	Pullman	162	162	162	162
10	Reece Button..	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
7	Swift	130	130½	130	130½
510	Torrington	47⅜	48	47⅜	48
576	United Fruit..	144	146⅜	145¾	146⅝
784	U. Shoe Mach.	57	57⅜	57	57⅛
21	U. Shoe M. pf.	29½	29½	29	29
440	U. S. Steel....	82⅝	83⅝	82¾	83⅜
27	U. S. Steel pf.	117	117⅛	117	117
435	Ventura Oil....	16	16¼	16	16
102	West. Union....	88⅝	89	88¼	89

BONDS.

$3,000	Alaska Gold 6s, Series A....	102	102	102	102
1,000	Am. Tob. 4s.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
15,000	A.,G.& W.I.5s.	80	80	80	80
1,000	C. B. & Q.Jt.4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
2,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
1,000	Miss. R. F. 5s.	78½	78½	78½	78½
1,000	Pond Creek 6s.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
5,700	Swift 5s	100	100	99¾	99¾

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
230	Balt. Tube.....	114	114	113	113½
8	Balt. Tube pf.	95	95	95	95
150	Con. Power....	119½	119½	119½	119½
1	Con. Coal.....	99½	99½	99½	99½
1,680	Cosden	20⅞	20⅞	20	20⅛
1,070	Cosden O. & G.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,820	Cos. O. & G.pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
95	Dav. Chemical.	90	90	90	90
42	Md. Casualty..	82	82	81¼	81⅜
20	Merc. Trust...	225	225	225	225
22	Mt. Ver. C. M.	19	19	19	19
78	Sav. W. & C.	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
8	Symington pf.	90	90	90	90
100	Un. Ry. & El.	27½	27½	27½	27½
9	Union Bank..	133	133	133	133
185	Way. O. & R.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼

BONDS.

$1,000	An. & Pot. 5s.	99	99	99	99
3,000	C. of B. 4s.	100	100	100	100
2,000	C. of B. 4s.	100	100	100	100
5,000	Con. Pow. 4½s.	87⅜	88	87⅜	88
20,000	Cosden Ref. 6s.	121	121	120½	121
9,000	Elk. Corp. 6s.	97¾	97¾	97¼	97⅝
1,000	Elk. Fuel 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½
3,000	Ga. Ala. con. 5s.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1,000	Md. Elec. 5s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
5,000	M. Ver. C. D. notes	99½	99¾	99½	99⅝
3,000	M. & St. Paul jt. 5s.....	102	102	102	102
1,500	Un. Ry. & Elec. 5s	86½	86½	86½	86½
5,000	U. R. & E. 4s..	83¾	83¾	83¼	83¾

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
25 railroads	76.42	75.81	76.26	— .04
25 industrials	96.80	94.04	96.54	— .30
50 stocks	86.11	84.92	85.56	— .13

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
April 14	86.11	84.92	85.95	+ .13
April 13	86.87	85.85	85.82	— 1.09
April 12	87.13	86.67	86.91	— .59
April 11	87.87	87.38	87.50	+ .50
April 10	88.00	87.13	87.73	+ .55
April 8	87.46	86.90	87.18	— .25
April 7	88.14	86.96	87.43	— 1.05
April 6	88.78	88.31	88.48	+ .09
April 5	88.71	88.07	88.39	— .25
April 4	88.58	87.80	88.00	— .39
April 3	88.87	87.76	88.75	+ .56
April 1	87.82	87.46	87.69	+ .17

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

April.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1916	91.87	Jan. 3	85.49	Mar. 1	88.95
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	78.39	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.08
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.00

*To date.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday.		Thursday.	
4s	Sept. 1916	101¼	101¼	101½	101⅝
4s	Sept. 1917	103⅛	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
4½s	June, 1965	106⅜	107¼	107¼	107¾
4½s	March, 1963	106⅞	107	107	107¼
4½s	Nov., 1957	106⅜	107	106⅜	107¼
4½s	May, 1957	106⅛	107	106⅛	107¼
4½s	Nov., 1917	101		101	
4½s	May 1917	100⅝		100⅝	
4½s	April, 1956	102¼	102¾	106	103¼
	When issued.				
4½s	March, 1964	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	March, 1962	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	Nov., 1936	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	Mar. 1960, optional, 1930	102⅜	102⅝	102⅛	102⅜
4s	May, 1959	99¼	100	99⅝	100
4s	July, 1958	99¼	100	99⅝	100
4s	May, 1957	99¼	100	99⅝	100
4s	Nov., 1956	99¼	100	99⅝	100
4s	Nov., 1955	99¼	100	99⅝	100
4s	Oct., 1917	100		100¼	
4s	1917-1919	100		100	
3½s	Nov., 1955	89½		89⅜	
3½s	Nov., 1954	89¾	90⅛	89⅜	90⅛
3½s	May, 1954	89¾	90¼	89⅜	90¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
2s	June, 1916	2.80	..	2.80
4½s	June, 1917	3.60	..	3.60
4½s	1918-1923	4.00	3.90	4.00
4½s	1924-1930	4.05	4.00	4.05
3½s	1930-1954	4.05	3.95	4.05
3½s	1940-1956	4.05	3.95	4.05
3½s	1930-1940	4.05	4.00	4.05
3½s	1924-1930	4.05	4.00	4.05
3½s	1918-1924	4.05	..	4.05
3s	1940-1958	4.05	3.95	4.05
3s	1918-1925	4.05	..	4.05
3s	1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
Atlantic Refining	660	670	665	675
Borne-Scrymser	330	350	330	350
Buckeye Pipe Line	97	100	99	101
Chesebrough Mfg.	950	1000	950	1000
Colonial	170	180	170	180
Continental Oil	800	810	805	810
Crescent Pipe Line	41	44	41	44
Cumberland Pipe L.	90	95	90	95
Eureka Pipe Line	213	218	215	220
Galena Signal Oil	152	154	151	153
Galena Signal Oil pf.	138	142	138	142
Illinois Pipe Line	173	178	173	176
Indiana Pipe Line	99	102	102	105
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd	10¾	11	11	11¼
National Transit	18	20	18	20
New York Transit	180	190	185	190
Northern Pipe Line	100	103	101	104
Ohio Oil	220	223	224	225
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	60	68	60	63
Pierce Oil	13⅜	14¼	14	14½
Pierce Oil pf.	83	85	84	86
Prairie Oil & Gas	400	405	405	410
Prairie Pipe Line	210	212	212	215
Solar Refining	290	300	295	305
Southern Pipe Line	201	204	202	205
South. Penn Oil	332	337	340	345
South. West. Penn	105	109	105	109
Stand. Oil of Cal.	240	245	247	250
Stand Oil of Ind.	525	530	535	540
Stand. Oil of Kan.	450	460	455	465
Stand. Oil of Ky.	888	893	893	870
Stand. Oil of Neb.	860	870	860	870
Stand. Oil of N. J.	506	509	510	515
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	206	209	208	210
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	565	575	565	575
Swan & Finch	110	120	115	120
Union Tank	81	83	83	85
Vacuum Oil	235	240	242	244
Washington Oil	35	45	35	45

RAY COPPER HAS BEST YEAR

Net Profit for 1915 $4,589,143, or $2.92 a Share.

The Ray Consolidated Copper Company reports that 1915 was the best year in its history, total receipts amounting to $10,496,962, against $7,597,724 in the preceding twelve months. The net profit was $4,589,143, compared with $2,395,623, and the equivalent of $2.92 a share of stock. In 1914 the net income was equal to $1.64 a share.

The year's output was 91,338,936 pounds of copper, an increase of 3,334,000 pounds over the preceding year, produced at a cost of 9.478 cents a pound. The mine output in the last quarter, the best of the year, was 8,633 tons of ore a day, and the amount of copper turned out in this period was 17,195,533 pounds.

"In the latter part of the first quarter," says D. C. Jackling, Managing Director, in the annual statement, "the demand for copper improved and the output was gradually increased for the second quarter. During the third quarter labor disturbances seriously interfered with operations, and the fourth quarter was therefore the only one in which the mine output was approximately normal. At the close of the year the company's output was sold further ahead than ever before."

ASKS $697,000 FOR BANKERS

B. R. T. Subsidiary Wants P. S. Board to Allow Bond Sale Commission.

The New York Municipal Railway asked the Public Service Commission yesterday for permission to issue $697,000 of capital stock to reimburse the company for outlay in obtaining a loan of $60,000,000 for subway purposes from the Central Trust Company, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Timothy S. Williams, the President, stated before the Commission, that the arrangements for borrowing the $60,000,000 were submitted in 1912 to the Commission and approved.

Oliver C. Semple, assistant counsel to the Commission, said he had been through the records for 1912 and had found no formal approval of $697,000 for commissions.

Briefs are to be submitted on the legality of making bank commissions and lawyers' fees a charge against the capital stock of the company.

Banker Edward Townsend Retires.

After fifty years in the service of the Importers and Traders National Bank, Edward Townsend announced his retirement as President at a meeting of the Directors yesterday, expressing a desire to get out of active work while still young. Mr. Townsend is nearly 70 years of age. He was made Chairman of the board, a new position created for him, and H. H. Powell, cashier, was made President. E. P. Townsend, son of the retiring President, was made cashier, to succeed Mr. Powell. The board signalled Mr. Townsend's fiftieth anniversary by presenting him a watch and bouquets of American Beauty roses.

COTTON IS STEADIED BY MILLS' SHOWING

Bullish Supply and Distribution Report Gives the Market Good Undertone.

NET GAINS AT THE CLOSE

Record Consumption of the Staple Acts to Offset Effect of the Foreign Situation.

Undoubtedly the bullish showing of the Census Report on Supply and Distribution, giving record figures for American mill consumption of cotton during March, was responsible for the steady undertone of the market in the face of the serious aspects of the controversies with Germany and Mexico. Around the opening, prices were a shade lower than Thursday's closing, but the undertone was steady and prices moved up moderately before the end of the second hour. The close showed a net gain of 2 to 6 points, with near months showing the effect of scattered liquidation.

According to the Census Bureau the amount of cotton consumed by American mills during March was 613,625 bales, a new high record, which compares with 540,000 bales in February, and 524,000 bales in March of last year. The total consumption for the eight months up to April 1 was 4,228,990 bales, against 3,578,034 bales for the same period last year. The consumption of linters was placed at 80,905 bales for the month, against 33,234 in March of last year. The total consumption of linters this year was 635,000, against 224,000 last year. Stocks of cotton in possession of American mills were placed at 1,900,000, against 1,741,000 last year. The stock of cotton in public warehouses and compresses was placed at 3,410,000 bales, against 3,374,000 last year.

Among the items of gossip in reference to the new crop was a rumor to the eff

ROCKEFELLER GIFT IS CALLED CHARITY

Counsel for Foundation Tells Surrogate Wife's Bequest Should Not Pay Tax.

$425,518 AMOUNT INVOLVED

Attorney General Said to be Safeguard That Purposes of Charter Are Carried Out.

Whether a corporation chartered "to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world" could be used as a subterfuge to evade the transfer tax law, and under which private business might be transacted, was the point at issue in the argument of counsel held yesterday morning before Surrogate John P. Cohalan, to determine whether bequests of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller to the Rockefeller Foundation, the Bureau of Social Hygiene, and other Rockefeller institutions were to be exempt from the transfer tax.

Mrs. Rockefeller left about $1,500,000. Her residuary estate amounted to about $800,000, of which $425,518.10 has been turned over to the Rockefeller Foundation.

George W. Murray of Murray, Prentice & Howland, and William R. Conklin of Conklin & Reid appeared as representatives of the Rockefeller Foundation and as counsel for the executors of Mrs. Rockefeller's will. Starr J. Murphy of John D. Rockefeller's personal staff was also present. Schuyler C. Carlton represented the State Controller. The action was brought by Lafayette B. Gleason, special attorney for the State, who on Feb. 21 asked for an appeal from the appraisal of Joseph W. Spencer, who decided that the bequests in question were exempt from payment of the tax.

The brief filed by Mr. Carlton argued that the purposes of the Rockefeller Foundation "are extremely vague, and covered every branch of activity which human ingenuity can think of for the purpose of promoting what to the minds of its officers shall seem the well-being of mankind throughout the world."

"Research could be carried out," the brief says, "as to whether the Legislature were properly doing its duty; whether the breeding of silver foxes in Canada were proper; whether the culture of tea should not be improved; whether the manufacture of a substitute for coffee would not improve the health of the world; whether the miners of Colorado could not be helped by an improved miners' light, or by rest rooms; whether a cheaper form of gasoline or a substitute for it could be found. The work of the German Government in the production of cheaper dyes has been found for the advantage of mankind. The investigation for a cheaper form of light by Mr. Edison also has greatly benefited the world, and, as is well known, the advance of education since the improvement of lighting for reading or research work at night has advanced civilization, and the welfare of mankind in every direction.

Has Acted as Trust Company.

Following out the same line, the activities of the City Club or the Citizens Union or any political method in the discretion of the trustees might be engaged in as another corporation did, or its Directors did, as found in a well-known insurance case. In addition, under no power as it has construed them it has engaged in the business of a trust company, and has been substituted under certain trusts of which the Equitable Trust Company of New York was formerly trustee."

This allusion referred to the thirty Colorado Industrial Company 5 per cent. bonds which Mrs. Rockefeller in November, 1913, gave to the Rockefeller Foundation, their income to go to the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church of Cleveland, Ohio, as long as it was wise to so use the income in the judgment of the Foundation. If the Foundation discontinued paying the income to the church, Mrs. Rockefeller was to be notified, and if she did not give directions for redistributing the income from the bonds within three months, the Foundation was to redistribute the income at its own discretion.

Mr. Carlton asked that the gifts to the Foundation be subject to the tax, as the Foundation could not be considered a strictly charitable institution. He explained that the report of the Foundation for 1913 showed that its income was $1,400,000, and that only $240,000 was spent, the remainder being invested. This, he explained, a charitable institution could not do under the law, inasmuch as it must spend all of its income.

Mr. Murray replied that in 1914 the Foundation had given $1,000,000 to the Belgian Relief Fund. He added: "The charter determines whether or not a corporation is charitable; other evidence of its character should be excluded."

Says Foundation Is Charity.

In maintaining that the Rockefeller Foundation and the other seven corporations mentioned in the sixteenth section of Mrs. Rockefeller's will were charitable institutions, he argued that "if the testator intended a gift to charity the courts should not only sustain the validity of the gift, but should endeavor to save the gift from taxation; the presumption is in favor of exemption."

In stating that Mrs. Rockefeller left most of her estate to charity, Mr. Murray asserted "she meant to, at any rate," adding, "she tried to," and to support this contention he showed that of the money left by Mrs. Rockefeller more than half had already been distributed for charitable purposes, as follows:

To the Women's Baptist Home Mission Society	$100,000
To the Women's Baptist Foreign Mission Society	300,000
To the Bureau of Social Hygiene	75,000
To the Rockefeller Foundation, the balance of the residuary estate	425,518

As to the possibility that the funds of the Foundation might be used for other purposes than those intended by the charter, Mr. Murray explained that there was still another safeguard in the Attorney General, whose duty it is to see that the purposes of the charter are carried out. The real question before the court, he said, was whether the Rockefeller Foundation was a charity. That it was a charity, he argued, was proved by numerous definitions given in different cases which he cited.

Surrogate Cohalan reserved decision.

MORE MUNITION MEN STRIKE

National Conduit and Cable Co. Now Has 1,700 Workers Idle.

Special to The New York Times.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., April 14.—The strike which began yesterday at the Hastings plant of the National Conduit and Cable Company, when 700 men in the munitions shops went out for a 20 per cent. increase of wages, spread today to the rod and sheet mills, when 600 more men quit. To all, 700 workers are affected, as 400 employes whose labor depends upon the output of the rod and sheet mills were made idle.

Sheriff Weisandanger addressed a meeting of 500 strikers this afternoon and cautioned them against disorder. Leaders of the strikers said tonight that if the demands were not granted a walkout of the 2,500 workers in the plant would be ordered.

THE GERMAN CASE AGAINST GERMANY.

George Bernard Shaw, who infuriated England by pointing out the good points in Germany's case, talks to German-Americans in next Sunday's NEW YORK AMERICAN, April 16. Order in advance.—Adv.

NO RELIEF IN SIGHT.

Difficulties of the Ribbon and Carbon Paper Makers.

After an all-day discussion held at the Hotel Astor the Ribbon and Carbon Paper Manufacturers' Association, at its regular April meeting yesterday, failed to find any solution for the scarcity of materials, or for alleviation of present soaring prices. A. L. Foster of the Manifold Supplies Company, Brooklyn, President of the association, presided at the meeting, which was largely attended by the leading factors in the trade. All sections of the country were represented, it being estimated that 90 per cent. of the total membership was present.

J. W. Davis of the Neidich Process, Burlington, N. J., reported that castor oil had risen 150 per cent. over normal prices, with no certainty of deliveries. The dyestuff situation was growing more serious daily, while other materials were harder to get each week.

E. A. Brecher, Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, said:

"We have received no German dyes of the kind used in our trade since March, 1915. No American dyes that apply to our industries, with one exception, are to be had. To make matters worse speculators are holding some supplies, but at prices ranging from 3,000 to 5,000 per cent. above normal. In dyes, as in other materials needed, we are trying to help out each other whenever possible, but this doesn't amount to much. Paper going into the manufacture of carbon papers is scarce, with soaring prices due to the shutting off of cotton rag imports from abroad. Of foreign papers, not more than 10 per cent. are now coming in. As a matter of fact, domestic papers are up anywhere from 50 to 200 per cent."

Mr. Brecher went on to say that cotton rags selling before the war at 4½ cents per pound now brought 9 cents, an advance of 100 per cent., and that no item entering into the manufacture of the association's members' products had advanced less than 40 per cent., while some items had risen as much as several thousand per cent. since the last meeting held in January. Paper materials, he said, had gone up anywhere from 30 to 5,000 per cent. The Secretary-Treasurer said that nobody at the meeting saw any relief in sight. The next meeting will be held in October unless conditions require calling a special meeting.

JADE INCENSE BURNER, $975.

239 Pieces of Edward Wasserman Collection Bring $15,052.

The first afternoon's sale of the collection of fine old Chinese porcelains, jades, &c., of the late Edward Wasserman of this city was held at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, the returns for the first 230 numbers being $15,052. E. I. Farmer paid the highest price of the afternoon for No. 70 of the catalogue, a caldron-shaped white jade incense burner with dragon head handles, dome cover and low feet, $975.

Of other more important pieces W. E. Lauer paid $240 for No. 64, a translucent white jade wine pot; Rowland Moore gave $480 for No. 67, an unusual white jade pitcher in ancient bronze form; a beaker vase of grayish white translucent jade, 9¼ inches high, No. 69, went to Edward Getz for $410; No. 71, a grayish white jade vase, 10 inches high, with the branches of a blossoming plum tree in the jade encircling it, went to A. O. Levy for $300, and No. 72, a 9½-inch white jade vase with cover, went to the same buyer for $310.

A pair of Chien-lung Peking enamel vases, hexagonal, 15½ inches high, No. 76, went to G. Town for $420; Francis R. Welsh paid $580 for No. 80, a pair of Japanese carved ivory tusk vases, 11½ inches high; No. 154, a statuette of Buddha, in natural stone, with veins of lapis-lazuli, outer surface colored to represent lapis-lazuli, went to Lorenz, agent, for $280. No. 137, a blue and white snuff bottle, went to G. Henderson for $161, and Rowland Moore paid $165 for No. 175, a cylindrical snuff bottle, K'ang-hsi period, glazed in light leaf green and decorated in black with conventional borders around neck, shoulder, and base.

The sale will be concluded this afternoon, when single color and other porcelains will be sold.

SIEGEL CO. IS CHARTERED.

Lease of Broadway Store Expected to be Signed Today.

A stock company formed by the friends of Henry Siegel was incorporated at Albany yesterday under the name of the Emporium Cloak and Suit Company.

It is to be capitalized at $200,000 of preferred stock and 1,000 shares of common stock with no value. The identity of those associated with Siegel in the enterprise was not disclosed. It is understood that negotiations for a lease of a part of the ground floor of the Johnson Building at Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street have been completed, and that the final papers will be signed today. Siegel will manage the new concern, and his attorneys, Stanchfield and Levy, said that he expected to issue a statement through them today.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 14.—Forty-three corporations were chartered today having $842,400 aggregate capitalization. They included:

Emporium Cloak and Suit Co., Inc., Eddyville, department store, carry on business with $205,000; J. F. Cuntler, L. B. Gunther, S. A. Anderson, 36 Nassau St., Manhattan.

Fellows Medical Manufacturing Co., Inc., proprietary medicines, pharmaceutical, chemical compounds, $200,000; H. D. Fellows, Lawrence, L. S. Hall, 51 Riverside Drive.

Frank Hemingway, Inc., chemicals, dyes, paints, varnishes, drugs, $75,000; S. B. Howard, S. H. Miller, F. Hemingway, Bound Brook, N. J.

Kramer Organ Co., Inc., pianos, organs, art goods, $100,000; J. H. D., and S. Kramer, 727 5th Av.

Davis-Schultz Co., Inc., Buffalo, dental supplies, $75,000; E. G. Schults, Jr., M. W. and E. R. Davis, 700 Main St., Buffalo.

Made in America Film Corpn., motion pictures, photographic, publishing, $50,000; S. D. Drew, H. W. Ferron, G. E. Toulopoulos, 140 Nassau St.

Standard Tank and Seat Co., Inc., apparatus, plumbers' supplies, $5,000; V. Golok, A. W. Stedman, J. B. Wise, Watertown.

J. R. Gardiner Co., Inc., Buffalo, merchandise, patents, inventions, $150,000; I. C. McDowell, C. A. White, J. R. Gardiner, 2 Greenfield St., Buffalo.

Columbia Trading Corpn., notes, bonds, securities, patents, realty, $5,000; N. Kresch, L. Stone, 2,287 2d Av.

E. Mezzadri, Inc., saloons, cafes, $20,000; A. J. B., and E. Mezzadri, 71 1st Place, Brooklyn.

Johnson's Restaurant and Cafe, Brooklyn, hotels, apartment houses, restaurants, $10,000; J. M. Tietjen, N. and H. Pohlmeyer, 202 Sterling St., Brooklyn.

Kingston Chemical Mfg. Co., Inc., Kingston, chemical products, $10,000; J. M. Fowler, C. C. Rose, E. Metzger, Kingston.

Postel Stain Extracting Corpn., stain extracting, chemicals, drugstores, chemists, oil, color men, $10,000; H. Levine, J. Kass, H. W. Lodaver, 56 West 112th St.

J. A. Kirsch & Co., Inc., food products, alcoholic beverages, $10,000; H. Gell, B. Karp, A. Kirsch, 225 West 110th St.

Metropolitan Artificial Flower Works, Inc., artificial flowers, $5,000; C. A. Berard, C. R. Lyon, N. F. Drenge, 1,120 Fox St., Bronx.

Complete Holding Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, agency, brokerage, $5,000; J. C. and R. Greenvald, 120 North 3d St., Brooklyn.

The Conroy Sanitarium, $5,000; M. A., J. E., and W. F. Conroy, 285 Edgecombe Av.

Theo Ficke, Inc., trucking, boarding stable, contracting, construction, $7,500; A. D. Olena, T. F. and T. Ficke, 1220 Broadway.

The Tannersville Supply Co., Inc., funeral fixtures, supplies, $5,000; M. L. Hanlon, K. L. Franklin, J. J. Lordan, 115 Broadway.

The Tannersville Supply Co., Inc., Tannersville, lumber, hardware, cement, coal, $10,000; E. B. Goslee, M. and G. H. Cole, Tannersville.

131 Boerum Street Corpn., realty, $5,000; H. H. Sheindelman, J. Halperin, M. M. Weiss, Spring Valley.

The Magnus Construction Co., Inc., Long Beach, contractors, builders, $5,000; S. Plunkett, R. W. Seaton, W. S. McClure, 377 1st St.

The Susie H. Davidson Corpn., transportation, navigation, ocean commerce, $5,000; S. M. Langstaff, T. Achenbach, J. Myers, Van Vorst, Marshall, and Smith, attorneys, 25 Broad St.

M. and J. Michel, Inc., watches, diamonds, jewelry, $5,000; R. J. and M. Michel, 308 West 98d St.

Fonda-Haupt Co., Inc., advertising, $5,000; J. J. Bonneau, D. H. Fonda, W. A. Haupt, Bronxville.

Utica Sales and Specialty Co., Inc., sales, merchandise, specialties, $5,000; C. F. Glave, A. J. Rehm, W. B. Edwards, 1,508 Howard Av., Utica.

Capital increases: Jacob Cappel, Inc., New York, $1,000 to $5,000; B. Neuhoff, Son and Freedman, Inc., Manhattan, $2,000 to $15,000; Oneonta Light and Power Co., Oneonta, $175,000 to $500,000; Acceptance Corpn., Manhattan, $100,000 to $500,000; The Electricity City Novelty and Manufacturing Co., Inc., Schenectady, $11,000 to $30,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Rosemont Realty Co., Manhattan; William E. Bradley, Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 14.—Charters filed: Yellow Taxi Company, Newark, manufacture and deal in automobiles, $25,000; Miss Florence Thompson, Phillip D. Elliott, Edwin G. Adams, all of Newark.

Strathmere Corporation, Camden, deal in real estate, $125,000; Allan W. Hutton, Philadelphia; Allan W. Foster, Ocean City; H. F. Stanton, Ocean City, New Jersey.

Collegiate Realty Company, Passaic, deal in real estate, $25,000; William L. Lyall, Christian Bohnson, William S. Benson, Passaic, N. J.

Eureka Electric Sign Company, Jersey City, manufacture electric signs, $100,000; Charles J. Gormley, John H. Patterson, Benjammin E. Gordon, all of Jersey City.

B. C. Kuser Company, Trenton, make and deal in ice and coal and wood, $100,000; Benedict C. Kuser, Anna K. Kuser, Howard R. Myers, all of Trenton.

Smith Street Realty Company, Perth Amboy, deal in real estate, $125,000; Joseph E. Strickler, J. C. Rose, S. Spitzner, all of Perth Amboy, and James E. McAlinder, South Amboy.

Economy Department Store, Inc., Newark, conduct a department store, $25,000; Dort Pollock, Charles Slavin, Joseph E. Cohn, all of Newark.

Mackey Wood Aniline Color Company, Inc., Taledon, N. J., make and deal in dyes, $60,000; James C. Mackey, Clara Hamilton, Kittie Dering, all of Paterson.

Ryan & Remick, Inc., Passaic, N. J., manufacture clothing for men and boys, $75,000; Charles Remick, Louis Remick, Elizabeth Remick, all of Passaic, N. J.

Keystone Wagon Company, Camden, manufacture dumping wagons, automobiles, and automobile machinery, $50,000; Theodore W. Meesick, Camden; Philip Catturo, Carlo Grillo, Philadelphia.

Union County Realty and Construction Company, Elizabeth, engage as builders and contractors, $50,000; Maurice Freedman, New York; Jacob Bass, Roselle; Joseph Moisesohn, Roselle; Charles Senitsky, Linden, and Henry J. Weiner, Elizabeth.

Fertile Land Development Company of New Jersey, Jamesburg, real estate, $25,000; Frederick L. Buckelew, Mary E. Buckelew, Jamesburg, and Timothy F. Murphy, Washington, D. C.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 14.—Charters filed: Unity Gold Mines Company, New York; $2,500,000; purchase, lease, own, and acquire mines and mineral lands of gold, copper, lead, zinc, and to develop the same, acquire mill sites, power and water rights, &c. M. A. Snider, G. C. Loubbers, L. M. Hart, all of New York.

Weiss Engine Company, Wilmington, Del.; $750,000; manufacture, buy, sell, and deal in and with all kinds of motors, engines, &c. Herbert R. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) parties.

Cuban Securities Corporation, Inc.; $250,000; to deal in investments of all kinds. Joseph F. Curtin, Samuel B. Howard, S. A. Anderson, all of New York.

DOUBLE OUR SALES TO SOUTH AMERICA

City Bank's Figures Show Daily Exports Now Have a Value of $1,500,000.

$97,396,826 IN 7 MONTHS

Imports for the Same Period, Ending Jan. 31, Reached the Record Total of $207,179,653.

Trade between the United States and South America is breaking all previous records, as it now averages $1,500,000 a day, and far exceeds that in any previous year. According to figures made public yesterday by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank of New York, this trade in the seven months ending with January averaged $1,414,000 a day, and in the single month of January $1,702,000 a day.

The bank's report showed that the increase was in both exports and imports. The total value of merchandise exported to South America in the seven months referred to was $97,396,826, compared with $53,083,940 in the same months of 1910, and $44,282,366 in the corresponding months of 1906, having thus more than doubled in the ten-year period. Imports from South America were $207,179,653 against $83,010,000 in 1906, having also more than doubled in the period in question. In the single month of January, 1916, the exports to South America were more than double those of the corresponding month of 1915, and for the seven months ending with January were also more than double those of the corresponding months of 1915, which was a period of exceptionally low imports by the South American countries.

The report, commenting on the extraordinary gains in trade, said:

This large increase in our exports to South America, which are now larger than in the corresponding period in any earlier year, occurs in practically all classes of manufactures, for manufactures form about 90 per cent. of our exports to that continent. Cotton cloth, for example, shows a total of 43,000,000 yards, against 15,000,000 yards in the corresponding months of 1915, and 23,000,000 yards in the same months of 1914. This increase in the movements of cotton cloths occurs in the exports to practically all of the South American countries and the total, it will be noted, is nearly three times as great as in 1915 and double that of 1914.

Large gains are shown in the report covering shipments from here of coal, agricultural implements, binder twine, wrought iron pipes, iron sheets and plates, tinplate, barbed wire, boots and shoes, illuminating and lubricating oils, printing paper, and lumber. Imports from South America also showed large increases, especially in coffee, cacao, rubber and nitrates, while meats and corn showed a decline.

BRITISH RATES ARE LOWER.

Reductions Already Reflect the Action of the Government.

LONDON, March 30, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Government action in the matter of reducing freight rates is apparent in most directions of the maraket, and fears are entertained by those who are reaping a harvest in sections hitherto untouched by Government measures that their turn will soon come for a scaling downward in quotations.

The most notable reduction is in the River Plate market, where, instead of 176 shillings a ton being paid to bring maize to Europe, only 115 shillings is said to be obtainable. North American markets also are easier.

These lower rates apply only to British steamers, as the authorities have no control over neutral tonnage, but some move is contemplated in order to bring neutrals into line by restricting insurance and bunkering facilities. The requisitioning of German steamers by Portugal has already relieved the scarcity of tonnage somewhat, and several of these boats are on voyage for the Allies with much-needed pit-props.

Certain sections of the shipping world are optimistic regarding the Dardanelles being free for Russian shipments before the end of the year, and discuss the possibility of laden steamers leaving Black Sea ports for the Mediterranean and United Kingdom in August. No cargoes of grain have as yet been sold for shipment from that direction, but it is considered significant that some of the biggest merchants on the Baltic are offering stocks of American, Australian and Argentine cereals rather freely. There are now locked up in the Black Sea vessels with tonnage aggregating 200,000.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Fabrics, Books, and Tools Among the Things Considered.

McKesson & Robbins were upheld by the Board of General Appraisers yesterday in the contention that cotton wash cloths were properly dutiable at 25 per cent. under the specific provision in the tariff for such goods. The Appraiser reported the merchandise to be cotton terry cloth with the result that the Collector returned it for duty at 40 per cent. as "cotton pile fabrics." This action was reversed.

The board denied a claim by the Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, for a reduction on the assessed duty taken on linen fabrics. The Collector classified the goods as manufactures of flax and exacted duty at 35 per cent., whereas the importers asked entry at 30 per cent. as plain woven fabrics. Judge Cooper reached the conclusion the merchandise was not plain woven within the meaning of the law, and affirmed the Collector.

A dispute between Mrs. Nicholas J. Walsh and the Collector at Cleveland was settled in favor of the protestant. The goods consisted of gowns made in chief value of wool. There was, however, considerable trimming on the apparel, this leading the Collector to exact 40 per cent. as appliqued wearing apparel. Judge Hay said the articles were not appliqued as that word was understood in the tariff, and gave entry at 35 per cent. as wool wearing apparel.

It was decided that fifty-two volumes of Thackeray's works imported by the Grolier Society of New York were properly free of duty under the provision for "books which shall have been printed more than twenty years at the date of importation." The Collector was reversed in taking 15 per cent. as "books not specially provided for."

Alfred Suter and Amerman & Patterson imported machines composed in chief value of metal and used in cleaning the reeds of a loom machine by means of bristle brushes. Duty was levied at 20 per cent. as manufactures in chief value of metal not specially provided for. The claim was for duty at 15 per cent. as "machine tools." The machines were driven by other than hand power, and were equipped with two circular bristle brushes which, by virtue of the rate of 1,200 revolutions per minute and moving up and down over the surface of the brass reeds, cleans and polishes them. Judge Fischer, overruling the contention, said "Paragraph 165 defines a machine tool to mean 'any machine operated by other than hand power which employs a tool for working on metal.' A brush may be an implement, but it is hardly a tool in the sense that term is used in the tariff act."

$5,000,000 FOR ROCK ISLAND

Amster Says He Has Received That, and $25,000,000 Is in Sight.

N. L. Amster, Chairman of the Stockholders Protective Committee of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, and Chairman of the Executive Committee under the receivership, issued a statement in Boston last night in which he said that in less than a week from the time his plan had been mailed to stockholders he had already received approximately $5,000,000 in subscriptions, with as much more in sight.

"It is now quite evident," said Mr. Amster, "that if stockholders are given sixty or ninety days they will furnish the company with $25,000,000, which will take it out of receivership and put it on its feet without the club that Wall Street interests claim is necessary to be used on stockholders in the way of foreclosure sales and threats. Of course, the last day when the $500,000 debenture interest must be paid to prevent it from becoming due and payable at once, expires tomorrow, Saturday, and if paid will give stockholders plenty of time to carry through their entire plan."

Wool Prices Hardening.

LONDON, April 14.—There was a keen demand for the 8,700 bales offered at the wool auction sales today. Prices hardened, Victorian greasy merinos touching 2s. and crossbreds 1s. 11½d.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was very feverish yesterday and prices were subject to quick changes both ways. At the outset there was a moderate reaction owing to scattered selling on heaviness abroad and nervousness on the part of longs, but it was thought that Thursday's selling movement had relieved the market of an overburdensome long interest, and leading commission houses on hand were credited with buying side. This demand sent prices up over 2 cents a bushel, but during the afternoon there was a very quick reaction, and while final prices were about 1¼c above the lowest they were ½c not lower to ⅝c higher and considerably below the high of the morning. On the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.33½; No. 2 hard, $1.30½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.39½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.40, free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.24½	1.24½	1.63¾
July	..	..	1.17⅝	1.17⅝	1.40

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.18¼	1.15¼	1.16⅝	1.16⅝	1.61
July	1.16¼	1.13⅝	1.15	1.14⅛	1.33⅝
Sept.	1.18⅜	1.11¼	1.12⅝	1.11⅝	1.17⅝

CORN.

The corn market was moderately active and showed a steady undertone, closing with net gains of ⅛@⅜c. There was some disposition to anticipate bearish developments in connection with the May position at Chicago, but offers during the day were readily taken and the absorbing power was a surprise to the bears. Liverpool was firm and some authorities here are inclined to anticipate a better export demand. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 80½@80¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	74⅞	74⅛	74⅜	75¼	57⅛
July	76⅝	75⅝	76	75⅝	73⅛
September	78⅛	75⅝	75⅞	75⅝	73⅝

OATS.

The oats market was feverish and price changes were confined within a narrow range, closing net unchanged to ⅛c higher. The local cash market was quiet; standard quoted at 51@51½c; No. 3 white, 50@50½c; No. 4 white, 49@49½c; fancy clipped white, 52½@53½c; ordinary clipped white, 49½@50½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	44⅞	44¼	44⅝	44⅞	37⅛
July	43⅝	42⅝	43	43	56⅞
September	39⅛	39⅜	39⅜	39⅝	48⅛

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was moderately active, and prices were firmer owing to an advance in the price of live hogs, and on reports of a better cash demand, especially for lard. Packers were said to be good buyers in the West, and while there was considerable profit taking on the part of longs, offers were well absorbed. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 17,000; estimated for Saturday, 18,000; Kansas City received 3,000 and Omaha 9,800.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	11.72	11.62	11.67	11.60	10.07
July	11.90	11.80	11.85	11.77	10.32
Ribs—					
May	12.45	12.35	12.37	12.32	10.07
July	12.62	12.50	12.55	12.47	10.40
Pork—					
May	23.17	23.07	23.07	23.00	17.42
July	23.15	22.95	23.05	22.97	17.92

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was firm early in the day on covering prompted by the strength in lard, but subsequently prices eased off under liquidation, and at the close were 1@12 points net lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.50@	10.50
April	..	..	10.50@10.80	10.50
May	10.70	10.64	10.62@10.68	10.74
June	..	..	10.64@10.70	10.70
July	10.82	10.71	10.71@10.73	10.76
August	10.82	10.70	10.71@10.73	10.75
September	10.70	10.60	10.60@10.61	10.62
October	9.55	9.46	9.45@ 9.48	9.49
November	8.80	8.79	8.70@ 8.78	8.73

COFFEE.

The coffee market was narrow and price changes were easily influenced by a comparatively small volume of business. Early in the day the undertone was easy and prices declined 2 to 5 points, influenced to some extent by nervousness over the political situation and under scattered selling by trade interests. Toward the close, however, early sellers took the buying side and final quotations were at the best of the day, although 1 to 3 points net lower. The local spot market was inactive and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 9¾c and Santos 4s at 10½c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	..	..	8.12@8.13	8.20
May	8.20	8.15	8.19@8.20	8.20
June	..	..	8.25@8.26	8.26
July	8.32	8.27	8.31@8.32	8.32
August	..	..	8.36@8.37	8.37
September	8.40	8.36	8.40@8.41	8.42
October	..	..	8.44@8.45	8.46
November	..	..	8.48@8.49	8.50
December	8.60	8.48	8.52@8.53	8.54
January	..	..	8.56@8.59	8.60
February	..	..	8.63@8.65	8.65
March	8.68	8.67	8.69@8.71	8.70

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was moderately active and prices were firm, closing net unchanged to 6 points higher. Some of the active positions sold at new high records for the season, and sentiment in the market was distinctly bullish owing to the strength in the spot position and reports that Europe was buying more raw sugar in Cuba. Longs, however, were disposed to take profits on the advance, and this served to hold values within a narrow range, especially as buyers were not disposed to advance the market to above a parity with the spot position. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	..	..	5.08@5.10	5.04
May	5.13	5.11	5.12@5.13	5.08
June	..	..	5.12@5.14	5.08
July	5.14	5.10	5.13@5.14	5.09
August	5.12	5.12	5.13@5.14	5.10
September	5.15	5.12	5.13@5.14	5.10
October	..	..	5.02@5.04	4.99
November	4.87	4.85	4.85@4.86	4.87
December	4.65	4.60	4.62@4.64	4.59
January	..	..	4.38@4.40	4.35
February	..	..	4.27@4.30	4.23
March	..	..	4.25@4.30	4.20

The local market for raw sugar was quieter today, and in the absence of new business spot prices remained nominally unchanged at 6.02c for centrifugal, 5.25c for molasses, and 6c for Cubas, cost and freight. The undertone was strong and offerings were light, with holders generally asking 5¼@5½c for refiner at 5½c, cost and freight, equal to 6.03c for centrifugal.

There was a moderate inquiry from domestic distributers for granulated sugar, and prices were firm and unchanged at 7.15@7.25c for fine granulated. Exporters were again in the market for supplies, and further moderate quantities were sold at 6.10c, free on board, New York.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,119 packages. A great deal of the delayed stock came in late Thursday afternoon and yesterday morning, and, with buyers holding off to a certain extent, prices declined ½@¾c. At the lower rates a moderate amount of business is being done, mostly in a regular way. The feeling, however, is unsettled at the present writing. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 32¼@32½c; higher scoring, 32¾@33c; firsts, 31½@32c; seconds, 30½@31½c; thirds, 29@30c; creamery, held, best, 36c; firsts, 34½@35½c; seconds, 33½@34c; thirds, 31@33c; State dairy, finest, 30½@31½c; good to prime, 30@30½c; common to fair, 31@33c; renovated, extras, 31½@32c; firsts, 29½@30½c; lower grades, 27½@28½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 29@30c; ladles, current make, firsts, 27½@28c; seconds, 26½@27c; lower grades, 25@26c; packing stock, current make, fine, 26½c; No. 2, 25½@26c; lower grades, 24@25c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 27,396 cases. The market continues generally quiet on the average offerings, although there is still a fair demand for unusually good size clean eggs for the approaching holiday trade; prices for such are firm and steady, but the market is easy on average offerings. Nearby white eggs are rather quiet, and most receivers report some tendency toward accumulation. Buyers are getting more critical, and a larger part of the supply has to be shaded anywhere from ½@2c, according to size and color. Duck eggs, of fancy quality, are in good demand and firm; mixed lots and undergrades move out slowly. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 23½@24c; regular packed, extra firsts, 22½@22½c; storage packed, firsts, 23¼@23c; regular packed, firsts, 20½@22c; seconds, 19½@20½c; dirties, No. 1, 19½@20c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@19c; checks, fair to good, dry, 18@19c; State, Penn., and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 26@28c; ordinary to good, 24@24½c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 23½@24½c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 23@24c; State, Penn., and nearby, hennery browns, 25½@24c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 22@23c; Duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 37@38c; other fancy, 35@36c; Md. and Balt., selected, 35@36c; Western and prime Southern, 33@34c; common to fair, Southern, 30@32c; goose eggs, per dozen, 30@00c.

NEW YORK CENTRAL INCOME $167,912,233

First Annual Report After Consolidation Shows $27,711,473 for Dividends.

SURPLUS JUMPS $18,353,226

Freight Revenue Increases $14,195,000, but Passenger Traffic Has $303,000 Loss.

The first annual report of the New York Central Railroad Company since the consolidation of the New York Central & Hudson River, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and nine smaller roads was issued yesterday for the year ended Dec. 31 last. The consolidated company earned a surplus available for dividends of $27,711,473, or 11 per cent, on the $249,711,473 of stock, as against 3.7 per cent. in 1914. The increase in the surplus over the previous year was $18,353,226.

Railway revenues were $167,912,233, as against $152,351,589, and the gross income, including revenues from other sources showed an increase of $21,144,000. The freight revenue for the year increased $14,195,000, but passenger traffic did not recover from the depression, and showed a loss of $303,000. However, trains moving mail, express, and milk earned $1,035,000 more than in 1914. Operating expenses, despite the greatly increased business, decreased $3,954,000.

Better operating results were shown in several departments. The average haul increased 12 miles, trainloads averaged 101 tons more, and carloads 1 ton larger. Passenger train miles were reduced 2,792,461. The ratio of operating expenses to gross revenue was only 65.1 per cent. last year, as compared with 74.4 per cent. in 1914.

President A. H. Smith says that the extra crew laws of the various States require an annual expenditure for the employment of extra men in train crews of about $700,000. The officers consider this expenditure unnecessary, using funds which might otherwise be used to good advantage in improving transportation facilities and service.

Negotiations have been conducted for the lease and construction of five new buildings over the Grand Central Terminal area. Work on the incoming station and upper level is deferred, owing to business conditions. The new subway station is expected to be completed by the end of the year 1916 and assurances have been received from the New York City authorities that the contracts will be awarded for building the bridge over Forty-second Street, so that it will be completed at the time the subway is put into operation.

DRY GOODS PRICES FIRM.

Road Sales Continue to Exceed Those of a Year Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 14.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Wholesale distribution of dry goods for the week is much in excess of the corresponding period of past years. Road sales continue to exceed those of a year ago for both immediate and Fall deliveries.

"More customers have been in the market during the week. Collections are ahead of the same period last year. Prices are firm."

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—6-14 in gingham, percales, and Jneans, at $2.75; also sizes 2-6 in white, tan, and blue linene at $2.25; must show samples Saturday morning. W. and H. Walker, 220 5th Av.

COATS.—Large jobber looking at ladies', juniors, and children's Fall coats. Write for appointment. J 70 Times.

COATS, suits, dresses, waists; jobs wanted, any quantity. M. L. Simons, 808 5th Av.

LOOKING at all lines of notions Saturday morning. M. W. Savage, 43 Leonard St.

LYMANSVILLE.—Can use Lymansville 208, sh

BILL TO TRAIN BOYS PASSES THE SENATE

Spurred by Governor's Message, Upper House Indorses Preparedness in the Schools.

THOMPSON AND MILLS CLASH

Niagara Senator, Making the Only Speech in Opposition, Evokes Attack from New Yorker.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 14.—Preparedness became the theme of a heated discussion in the Senate today after a stirring message from Governor Whitman on the subject had been read. The Governor in his message urged that provision be made, through legislative enactment, for a reasonable degree of military training for all youths above the age of 15 years.

Shortly after the Governor's message had been received the Senate passed the so-called Military Training bill, introduced by Senator George A. Slater of Westchester. This measure provides for physical training of boys over 8 years of age in elementary schools, and for military training of boys between the ages of 15 and 19 years in colleges and secondary schools. The bill also creates a military commission composed of one member appointed by the Governor, one member appointed by the Board of Regents, and the Major General of the National Guard ex officio to exercise supervision over the physical and military training courses in schools and colleges. An appropriation of $100,000 is made in the bill.

The bill was on the third reading calendar but had not been reached when the Governor's message arrived. Senator Slater asked that the bill be taken up out of its regular order. The two-thirds vote necessary to carry this motion was readily obtained. The bill was then put on final passage. It was passed by a vote of 41 to 1. There were nine absentees.

In the debate which preceded the passage of the bill the only voice raised against its enactment was that of Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara County. Senator Thompson said that this country was in no danger of war and that war talk was criminal, inasmuch as it brought on war. He was called to order sharply by Senators Ogden L. Mills of New York and Henry M. Sage of Albany, when he characterized the punitive expedition to capture Villa as a crusade "to turn twenty cents into a dollar in Mexico."

Whitman Urges Training.

Here is Governor Whitman's message:

To the Legislature:

The war in Europe and the grave possibilities it has created for the United States has called attention forcibly to the inadequacy of the military and naval forces of the country. Not only is a suitable increase in the navy and the regular army necessary, but some plan or system should be devised and adopted which will insure an adequate reserve of men with the training necessary to be available to be soldiers at the outbreak of a war or to become so shortly thereafter.

Under our system the main reliance must be upon a citizenship with sufficient training to make their patriotism and courage effective. Although the raising of armies is within the province of the Federal Government it undoubtedly is the duty of each State to provide its citizens with the advantages of physical and elementary military training and to impart to its youths the principles of discipline and the spirit which yields to the commands of duly constituted authorities. This is imperative in order that the State may be able at all times to furnish to the nation its quota of the material necessary to form an army.

Our State from its position at the seaboard and from the extent of its territory and population, its commerce and industry, is vitally affected by the problem of national security, in no more effective and practical manner can it contribute toward such security and insure its contribution of trained citizens than by providing physical exercise for, and imparting the principles of discipline and subordination to authority to every youth as part of his education, and every reasonable degree of military training for all youths above the age of 15 years.

The advantage not only from a military standpoint but in its effect upon the physical and moral well-being of our citizenry generally would be incalculable.

I, therefore, recommend and commend to your earnest consideration the enactment of a measure providing for universal physical exercise and the rudiments of military training.

CHARLES S. WHITMAN.

"There is a bill, introduced by me in third reading calendar which would carry out the Governor's timely recommendation," said Senator Slater when the message had been read. "I ask that this bill be taken up and passed out of it's regular order."

A good many Senators who had bills on the calendar which ordinarily would have been reached before the Slater bill, objected, but when the motion was put it went through by a vote of 24 to 11.

Thompson Deplores War Talk.

When the bill was put on final passage Senator Thompson got the floor.

"There is no war in this country and there is no need for all this talk and such action as this, as far as this country is concerned," Senator Thompson said. "It will be fifty years before there is any chance of war against this country on the part of any one of the countries now engaged in the European conflict.

"I do not want my twelve-year-old boy to go to a military academy and carry side-arms. I talked recently with an English officer who had just come from the French trenches. He had a bullet hole in his neck and he had been promoted for bravery. I asked him what the war was about and he said he did not know. I do not want my boy armed to go to a war that we don't know anything about. Some day it may be necessary to have him armed, but not while there is danger only of getting into a conflict of which we are absolutely ignorant.

"It is a wrong time to talk about war and all these things, for some one will run into this conflict. It is the talk about war which brings war.

"This is the sentiment of the great majority of the people where I live. Just take a ride over into Canada and see the homes there that have been shot of the flower of the country. It is not popular to talk against war, but I think it ought to be said, especially when we are trying to make twenty cents into a dollar in Mexico by a military expedition. That was a question of money and money alone. I think that human life should be the consideration."

Senator Ogden L. Mills had just been excused for the rest of the day on account of serious illness in his family. He is the sponsor of a concurrent resolution calling on Congress to make ample provision for military preparedness. When he heard the tenor of Senator Thompson's talk he decided to remain until the Slater bill had been disposed of. He was recognized when Senator Thompson finished.

"I had not intended to say a word," said Senator Mills, "but every time I hear as unpatriotic and as dangerous a speech as has just been made in the Senate I propose to answer it. Senator Thompson does not belong in this State; he belongs in Lincoln, Neb., with a certain distinguished statesman who has been going through the United States rattling off the same kind of nonsense.

"Go up to Canada and see the devastated fields.' Senator Thompson should go to Belgium and see the devastated fields and the results of unpreparedness.

"The Senator says: 'Let us not get ready because we are in danger. That might invite war. Do not let us get ready because we are in danger. If we get ready and if we resent insult we may have to fight and we may get a bullet through our neck.'

"Well, if that is Americanism, if that is patriotism, if it has come to a point that we are not going to get ready because we may get a bullet through our neck, then God save this country!

"I do not think the gentleman represents the sentiment of his community or any considerable number of people, and I suppose it is idle to answer such a speech, but I do not think at this time, with the Henry Fords and with the Bryans in the country, that Americans who appreciate the danger, who feel that we ought to get ready and be prepared for all contingencies, who feel that the manhood of this country demands that we assert our rights and be prepared, defend them, I do not think at this time we can afford to let go unchallenged such a speech as the Senator has made on the floor today."

Both branches of the Legislature have passed a bill appropriating $500,000 for the mobilization of the State Militia in case the National Government should need it in connection with the punitive expedition into Mexico or any other military undertaking.

Proposes Convention Referendum.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 14.—Simon L. Adler, majority leader of the Assembly, today introduced a bill providing for submission to the electorate next Fall of the question whether there shall be a Constitutional Convention in 1918. The measure is in accord with Constitutional provision, which says that the voters every twenty years shall pass on the question of a Constitutional Convention. One of the reasons why Tammany Hall knifed the proposed Constitution last Fall was the hope that Tammany might be able to control a Constitutional Convention in 1918 and make a Constitution under which the alleged discrimination against New York City in the matter of its representation in the Legislature, might be removed.

SWANN DEFINES GAMBLING.

Unlawful Only When Games of Chance Go On as a Business.

District Attorney Swann had another conference with Police Commissioner Woods yesterday on gambling, and asked for the names of property owners and real estate agents who rent premises for gaming. Hereafter, when the police report gambling in a house, the District Attorney will summon the owner and warn him, and if that is not effective the owner will be arrested.

For the information of magistrates, Mr. Swann yesterday said:

"This office holds that any social game may be played in a man's club or in his own home, provided the club is not organized for the purpose of gambling and the game is a mere incident, and is not the main object of the club.

"The card rooms of reputable social clubs are places of recreation for their members. They are within their rights provided the players play on equal terms and the club manager does not reserve a percentage over and above his winnings as a player, and provided also that the players do not make the game their occupation.

"The law against gambling houses does not apply to a bona fide club, but the courts can go beyond the mere form and get at the real nature of the association, whatever it may be."

Eight of the men arrested in Lieutenant Costello's raid, last week were arraigned before Magistrate Ten Eyck in the Tombs Court yesterday, and held in $1,000 bail each.

MINERS WOULD WORK ALONE

Say More Than One in a Chamber Reduces Earning Capacity.

The demand of the miners relating to contract work was discussed by the joint conference of the committees of the United Mine Workers of America and the anthracite mine operators in the Union League Club, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, yesterday. The miners ask that the number of contract miners be limited to one a chamber. When more than one man worked in a room, miners said, earning capacity was greatly reduced.

Before the conference adjourned, to meet on Monday to discuss the cardinal demands of the miners, a telegram from John P. White, President of the Mine Workers, was read. Mr. White expressed satisfaction with the work of the conference, and said:

> Say to the anthracite mine workers they must remain firm in carrying into effect the non-suspension policy of the national organization. Emissaries of discord should be looked upon in their true light, that of a menace to the progress of the anthracite mine worker. The non-fulfilment of the intent and purpose of the non-suspension program would be a serious mistake.

President White will be present at the conference next week when the vital points will be discussed.

WOULD EXPOSE BAFF PLOT.

Person, Not an Accomplice, First Awaited Convictions.

Although no advances have so far been made either by Giuseppe Arichiello or Frank Ferrara who were convicted of murder in the first degree for participating in the killing of Barnet Baff, District Attorney Swann learned yesterday that another person, who has not been mentioned before, has expressed a desire to come forward and tell what he knows about the Baff conspiracy. This person, was not an accomplice in any way. According to the information which reached the District Attorney's office however, he was afraid to come forward and offer any information until he was certain that Arichiello and Ferrara would both be convicted.

Without knowing what information this man has to offer, District Attorney Swann hopes it may effect the identity of the "men higher up." In the meanwhile until he is sentenced Ferrara will have ample opportunity to unburden himself of everything he might know concerning the plot. Justice Shearn will sentence him to the electric chair together with Arichiello, next Wednesday. This date was decided on yesterday.

TWO ACCUSED OF BRIBERY.

License Inspectors Arraigned and Held Without Bail.

William A. Russell, Chief Inspector, and John J. Rourke, an Inspector in the Brooklyn office of the Bureau of Licenses, were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Nash in the Adams Street Court, charged with having accepted bribes as city officials. Both were held without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The complainant against both men was William H. Boyle, an investigator in the office of Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein. He charged the men with having accepted money for reporting in favor of granting fruit-stand licenses on a basis that the stand would be 10 by 4 feet, when, as a matter of fact, they were told that the stands would be fourteen feet long.

Standard Oil Co. Raises Wages.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, announced yesterday that on April 17 an advance in pay of from 5 to 10 per cent. would be made to all refinery employees. This concern advanced wages last July and adopted the eight-hour day last September.

LOCKS SENATE IN AFTER BILL FAILS

Brown Forces the Dreaded "Close Call" Over Bridge Department Measure.

KINGS MEN DESERT HIM

Three Republican Members Flop Unexpectedly, Perhaps as a Move in a Factional Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 14.—Behind doors, barred to prevent egress, the Senate today considered New York City legislation. The "close call" went into effect after a New York City measure of the Brown Committee series, providing for the conversion of the Department of the Bridges into a Department of Plant and Structures, had been defeated because it failed to receive the support of the required majority of all the Senators. The vote on the bill stood 24 to 19.

The shortage in affirmative votes was due to the absence of Republican Senators and the unexpected flop of three Republican Senators from Brooklyn—Gilchrist, Lawson, and Lockwood—who made common cause with the Tammany-McCooey delegation in the Senate in opposition to the bill which has been advocated by Mayor Mitchel on the ground that its enactment would save $1,000,000 annually.

The Democratic members who fought the bill branded it as a patronage grab in the interest of Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke, whose department, if the bill is enacted, will be one of the richest in a patronage way under the New York City Administration. The three Republicans from Brooklyn who voted with the Tammany men to defeat the bill tonight, are thought to have been governed in their votes by orders from Jacob A. Livingston, the Republican boss of Kings, who is engaged in political warfare with the Kracke-Calder faction within the Republican organization in Brooklyn.

Senator Robert F. Wagner, the minority leader who led the fight on the bill, made the charge openly on the Senate floor just before the final vote was taken, that it was a patronage grab.

"There isn't a taxpayer in New York City who really wants to see this bill passed," said Senator Wagner. "The measure would take from all the city departments, with the exception of the Board of Education, the supervision, cleaning, and the repairing of their own structures. It would deprive the Borough Presidents of the patronage incidental to the supervision of borough buildings, which at present is a local function in all the five boroughs."

When the bill had been defeated Senator Brown, the majority leader, moved that the vote by which the measure had been killed, be reconsidered and that this motion be tabled until such time as he should see fit to call it up. Senator Brown expected to watch his opportunity and have the bill reconsidered when there was a fuller attendance of Republicans.

Senator Thomas H. Cullen, a McCooey Democrat from Brooklyn, moved for action on the Brown motion at once. With his motion carried, the measure would have been killed for good. Some of Senator Cullen's Democratic friends remonstrated with him that his action was far too drastic and a grave discourtesy to the Senate Leader.

"That will dispose of it for the session; I want it killed," Senator Cullen replied.

"But, Tom, it is not the right or proper thing to do," urged Senator James A. Foley, who hails from Tammany Leader Murphy's district.

Senator Cullen, however, turned a deaf ear to every protest. When Senator Brown made his motion, a privileged one, that can be made at all times, for the dreaded "close call."

The words had scarcely left Senator Brown's mouth when Senator Cullen, who is the nestor of the Upper House, and knows by experience how the "close call" tests physical endurance, withdrew his motion. Senator Brown, nevertheless, persisted, although half a dozen Senators crowded about his seat and urged him to relent.

"No, sir! No, sir!" the Senator shouted. "I want the people of this State, and particularly of New York City, to absorb the full meaning of what has been going on here today. I want every Senator to come back to Albany and attend to his work in the Senate, in order that the business of this House may be properly transacted before we adjourn. I want the people to understand that of the delegation from New York, only two Senators, Senators Mills and Cromwell, have shown themselves willing to uphold the hands of the city Administration.

"You Democrats talk home rule. You do not mean it. When you talk of home rule you mean that you want to have first call on the jobs. Home rule for home rule only when partisan patronage is to be secured through it. Your cry this morning has been, 'Down with home rule, down with the Mayor.' This bill is urged by Mayor Mitchel because its passage will save $1,000,000 to the taxpayers."

Turning to Lieut. Gov. Schoeneck, who occupied the rostrum, Senator Brown, angry through and through, demanded that his motion be put into effect.

"The Sergeant at Arms will close the doors and enforce the rules. The Clerk will call the roll to ascertain the absentees," cried the Lieutenant Governor, following the formula prescribed by the Senate rules.

There was a scramble among the spectators in the galleries and behind the railing in the Senate chamber itself when the Lieutenant Governor warned visitors that they had better withdraw unless they were willing to remain "for a day or two."

After nearly all the spectators had left the doorkeepers shot home the bolts that bar the Senate doors when they are locked from the inside. Then the Senate Clerk called the roll and the Senators answered, resigned to the prospect of spending hours in waiting for absentees to be brought in from distant parts of the State.

The roll call revealed the following members absent: Argetsinger and Mullan of Monroe, Bennett and Doll of New York, Burlingame and Heffernan of Kings, Emerson of Warren, G. L. Thompson of Nassau and Wilson of Ontario. Doll and Heffernan were the only Democrats who did not answer.

Seven Senators were on their feet clamoring for recognition after the close call had been ordered. Senator James A. Foley got the floor. He accused the Republicans of playing partisan politics in the interest of Bridge Commissioner Kracke in the guise of doing something for the city of New York. Senator Lockwood of Kings, Republican, said he was a member of the Brown Committee but could not stand for the bill which had just been defeated.

Senator Mills said that he agreed with Senator Brown.

"The mask is off at last," he shouted, turning on the Democrats. "These self-proclaimed champions of home rule and of the city refuse to protect the city's interest when they have reason to be afraid it is going to cost their organization a thousand jobs which might be abolished if this bill passed."

"You are losing your temper," shouted Mr. Wagner, the minority leader. "You are letting your temper run away with your conscience. You are a pretty agile hunter for patronage yourself when you are not posing as a spokesman for the reformers who always want to treat New York City as though it was fit for nothing but to be a subject for the rescue mission."

"Well, we will stay here until this bill is disposed of," said Senator Brown with severity.

Sergeant at Arms Charles R. Hotaling at once sent telephone and telegraph messages to the absentees, instructing them to report forthwith under penalty of being brought back in custody and disciplined by the Senate. Messages reached the Capitol late in the afternoon that Senators Mullan, Emerson, Bennett and G. L. Thompson would return this evening. By the time they had arrived, however, Senator Brown, after the Senators in attendance had put in one of the hardest day's work of the session, moved that proceedings under the close call be suspended, and followed this up with a motion to adjourn until tomorrow. Before the Senators dispersed, he cautioned them that failure to be in their seats when the Senate was called to order in the morning would be fraught with unpleasant consequences to themselves.

While the doors of the Senate chambers were locked the Senate passed two other Brown bills, one providing for a referendum on the question of whether salaries of county officials in New York City, except those of the judiciary and the District Attorneys, shall be subject to Board of Estimate control or be regulated by statute; the other providing for a referendum on the question of control for the Board of Estimate over the salaries of all city employes except the teaching and supervising staff in the public schools. This bill would place policemen and firemen, whose salaries and conditions of employment are regulated by statute at present, within the control of the local authorities.

The two bills were opposed by the Democrat minority and by Senators Gilchrist and Lawson among the Republicans from Brooklyn. Senator Gilchrist offered an amendment providing for concurrent action in fixing salaries by the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Estimate. This amendment was defeated.

In the end a majority of the Democratic Senators voted for the two bills. The County Referendum bill passed by a vote of 36 tot 6, the referendum on city salaries by a vote of 41 to 1. Senator Lawson of Kings was the only Senator to vote against the latter measure.

Among other measures passed by the Senate was the Ellenbogen bill placing the Sheriff's office in New York County on a salaried basis beginning Jan. 1, 1918. This bill now goes to the Governor, the first of the New York City bills, in the Brown series.

The Senate passed the Simpson bill opening the Speedway to the use of automobiles.

Before the Senate adjourned, Senator Brown said that if the report of the Reapportionment Committee was ready for the printer tomorrow the Legislature probably would take its final adjournment on next Wednesday.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Francis Sims McGrath of New York City was admitted to practice.

31—San Antonio & Aransas Pass Ry. Co. v. W. Wagner.—Submitted.

244—Russo-Chinese Bank v. The National Bank of Commerce of Seattle, Wash.—Argument continued.

271—Santa Cruz Development Company v. H. D. Call, (as successor of John J. Kennedy,) as Treasurer of the State of New York. —Argument commenced for plaintiff.

Adjourned until Monday, April 17.

Call for April 17: Nos. 271, 183, 228, 108, 309, 310, 312, 314, 793, and 881.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department.

DECISIONS.

Albert Sanders, as recr., applt., v. Frederick F. Proctor, Jr., respt.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinions by Page and Smith, JJ. (Clarke, P.J., and Smith, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Re Public Service Commission, applt., v. Interborough R. T. Co., respt.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Import Chemical Co., appl., v. Worster & Gregory, Ltd., respt.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed without costs. Opinions by Page and Laughlin, JJ. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Abraham Velleman, respt., v. Sidney Blumenthal & Co., applt.—Judgment reversed with costs and complaint dismissed with costs. Opinions by Laughlin and Page, JJ. (Page, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Alexander N. Neuowich, applt., v. Leopold Cohn, respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

William F. Sheridan, applt., v. Thomas J. McLaughlin, respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Orders filed.

Henry P. Hatch et al., applts., v. Western Development Co., respt.—Judgment reversed with costs and demurrers overruled with costs, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrers and to answer on payment of costs. Opinion by Ordway, J. Order filed.

William A. Halbe, respt., v. Samuel Adams et al., applts. Same v. Same.—Orders affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinions by McLaughlin and Dowling, JJ. (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Orders filed.

Northern Bank of N. Y. et al., applts., v. Washington Savings Bank, respt.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., as Supt. of Banks, &c., applt., v. Charles M. Schwab et al., respts.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Same v. same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Julius A. Newman.—Respondent censured. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Abraham Hochman, respt., v. Earl W. Pyre, applt., Fox Theatre Co. v. same; Israel Haskin v. same; Max H. Ablon v. same.—Orders reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motions granted on conditions stated in order. No opinion. Orders filed.

Mortimer J. Morris et al., respts., v. Morris Alstedter, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Grace F. Place, dec'd.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Bessie E. Brill, respt., v. Isidor C. Brill, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Knapp & French, Inc.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Fred F. French et al., respts., v. Edward J. Knapp, impld., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Edward F. O'Brien, as Sheriff, &c., respt., v. Samuel H. Ordway et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Clarke, P. J., and Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Re Magdalena Herrmann, dec'd.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Colonial Savings Bank and Trust Co., respt., v. Morton Truck and Tractor Co., impld., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

John W. Rothenberg, applt., v. Bernard Greenthal, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs; said costs and disbursements to be paid by the defendant's attorney personally. No opinion. Order filed.

Edward J. Walsh, applt., v. Mississippi Glass Co. et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Forward Association, respts., v. Lawson Purdy et al., applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Ida Dass, individually, &c., applt., v. Mildred Galland et al., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Winfred A. Giles, respt., v. Edward Langer Printing Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

John Forsyth Co., Inc., applt., v. Tribune Association et al., respts.; M. I. Stewart & Co. v. same.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Orders filed.

Harney Realty Co., respt., v. Loughlin Soule City & Wappinger Falls Ry. Co., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted. No opinion. Order filed.

Giuseppe Caterino, admr., applt., v. Third Avenue R. R. Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Gustave F. Simon et al., applts., v. Morrison Silk Co. et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., as Supt. of Banks, &c., applt., v. Eugene Cuminsky, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Mervyn Wolff, respt., v. Fred Bennet, impld., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Daniel Pomeroy et al., respts., v. Hocking Valley R. R. Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam. (Clarke, P. J., and Davis, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Patrick A. Powers, respt., v. The Crystal Film Co., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. No opinion. Order filed.

Clarence D. Levey, respt., v. Edmund R. Dodge, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Staten Island Bridge Co., respt., v. Anderson Price, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Julia Pollock et al., applts., v. Samuel Sachs et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Same v. same.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, and stay vacated. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Charles B. Stockwell, dec'd.—Motion granted, unless appellant complies with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Re Philip Sussman.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Joseph Ian Waters, v. John J. Donovan.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re Opening Bronx Boulevard.—Motion granted with $10 costs. Order filed.

Victor Tedaldi v. Frank R. Hitchcock.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

American & British Mfg. Co. v. International Power Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Cornelius P. Twomey v. Westcott Express Co.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Robert A. Beatty v. Gustav L. Rosenberg. —Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

People, &c., v. Ralph Guarano.—Motion granted. Order filed.

People, respt., v. Agidia Damico.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Angus K. Nicholson v. Charles S. Sprague. —Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

William S. Calnan v. Emory K. Cerrin.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Eva Trop v. Samuel Blumberg.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Same v. Herman H. Kahn.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Ben Bagby v. Elliot-Fisher Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Theresa Seagrist et al. v. Daniel G. Reid et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Francis D. Bowne v. Elisabeth B. Colt et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Leo L. D'Utassy v. William M. Barrett.—Motion granted, questions certified. Order filed.

National Nassau Bank v. James C. Cleary. —Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Clarence H. Kelsey v. John McTigue et al. —Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Bessie E. Brill v. Isidor C. Brill.—Motion denied. Order filed.

Re Robert S. Chapin v. Marcus M. Marks et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Michael Maloney v. Cunard S. S. Co.—Motion granted in so far as it asks that appellant be directed to file 19 additional copies of the record. Settle order on notice.

Fritz Heinrichter v. Everly Davis.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re Edward A. Isaacs.—Respondent disbarred. Settle order on notice.

APPELLATE DIVISION—FIRST DEPARTMENT.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Platzek, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Will for probate—William H. Deal.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Re Borden —John J Rooney.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Re Phillips— Charles J McDermott.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Biddle— Biddle—Edward E McCall.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Mot Trust Co—Isabella Glass—Sol Baerlein.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—MULLAN, J. Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—SCHULZ, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—GIBBS, J.—Ex parte business.

KINGS COUNTY.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.

DECISIONS.

Amer. Metal Ceiling Co., Inc., respt., v. New Hyde Park Fire District, J. H. Heidtmann, G. E. Christ, et al., defts., Nassau Lumber Co., applt.—Motion for reargument granted and case set down for May 4, 1916. A. G. Erlanger, applt., v. Harriett E. Erlanger, respdt.—Motion for stay granted only in so far as the order provides for counsel fees.

Anna Fenn, pltf., v. Marie Kirstin, deft.— Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Re application W. J. Kies for admission to the Bar.—Application granted.

Re election of Trustees of Shiloh Baptist Church, (petition of Henry Scott.)—Motion granted on condition that appellants perfect the appeal, place the case on the May calendar, and be ready when reached. Otherwise motion denied, with $10 costs.

G. H. Luckey, respt., v. Erle R. R. Co., appt.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

People, &c., respts., v. Lye Lee, applt.— Motion granted.

H. W. Scheib, relator, v. Arthur Woods, as Commissioner, &c., respdt.—Motion to quash writ denied, with $10 costs.

Fred F. Ahrens, pltf., v. The Phillips Schmitt Building Co. et al., dfts., Farshalsby Brothers, Inc., applt., J. G. Goldfuss, respt.—Final order affirmed, with costs.

C. V. Barker, applt., v. Frances E. Barker et al., dfts., Maud Archer et al., appts., Pauline May et al., respts.—Interlocutory judgment modified in accordance with opinion by Thomas, J., and so modified affirmed without costs.

W. Boyle, respt., v. Town of Eastchester, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Edward Cantenno, by his guardian ad litem, M. Cantenno, applt., v. J. A. Stevenson Co., respdt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Bridget T. and Roger Cunningham, respdts., v. William G. Mulligan and Agnes K. M. Mulligan, applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and warrant of arrest vacated.

J. F. Daggett, applt., v. Interborough R. T. Co., respdt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

C. A. and M. B. Dedrick, appits., v. Port Jarvis Light and Power Co., respdt.; H. A. Quackenbush and L. B. Quackenbush, appits., v. same, respdt.; S. G. McDonald, applt., v. same, respdt.—Orders of the County Court of Orange County affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, but with only one bill of costs to the defendant for the three appeals.

A. T. Goodenough, respdt., v. City and County Contract Co. and N. Y. Westchester and Boston Railway Co., appits.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Carmine Greco, applt., v. L. I. R. R. Co., respdt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Julia E. Hall, applt., v. House of St. Giles for Cripples, respdt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Holub-Dusha Co., respdt., v. L. F. Drda, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Re petition of the Brooklyn Trust Co. to render and settle its intermediate account as trustee under the will of Anna K. Weaver, decd.; L. E. Willis, applt.—Decree of the Surrogate's Court of Kings County affirmed, with costs.

Re application of the C. N. Y. relative to acquiring titles, &c., for opening and extending 12th St. &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re proving the last will of Martha E. Durban, decd.; L. Richter, applt.—The decree of the Surrogate's Court of Richmond County is affirmed, and new trial granted. Costs to abide the final award of courts.

J. J. Gutnan Contracting Co., respdt., v. Topeka Paving Co., Inc., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion to vacate warrant of attachment granted, with $10 costs.

J. Leo Kane, applt., v. C. W. Hunt Co., Inc., respdt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Sheila Kremen, respdt., v. London Assurance Corp., applt.—Judgment and orders reversed, and new trial granted on condition. Otherwise judgment and orders affirmed, with costs.

G. Mitchell, respdt., v. G. Salant, applt.— Judgment and order reversed, and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

E. P. Mount, as admr., v. same, applt.-respdt., v. F. B. Harris, individually and as admx., &c., respdt.—applt.; Frances De Gray Mount et al., respdts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to the respdts.

People, &c., respdts., v. Antonia Bellavicini, applt.—Judgment of conviction of the Court of Special Sessions affirmed.

People, &c., respdts., v. John Callahan, applt.—Judgment of conviction of the County Court of Kings affirmed by default.

People, &c., respdts., v. Filippo Priola, applt.—Judgment of conviction of the County Court of Kings affirmed by default.

H. W. Scheib, relator, v. Arthur Woods, as Com. &c., respdt.—Determination confirmed and writ dismissed, with $50 costs and disbursements.

G. W. Rhinehart et al., respdts., v. C. O'Connor, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

J. T. Ross, respdt., v. Rogers & Hagerty, Inc., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Cela Schlesinger, respdt., v. Yonkers R. R. Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

H. H. Schoenherr, as exr. &c., of H. P. Bender, decd., applt., v. Hartfield, respdt. —Final judgment affirmed, with costs.

H. A. Siebrecht, respdt., v. City and County Contract Co. and N. Y., Westchester & Boston R. R., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Augustus Parker-Smith, respdt., v. Prince Mfg. Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Patrick Sullivan, respdt., v. Terry & Tench Co., Inc., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Wachtel-Schuh Horse Co., applt., v. Hamilton Trust Co., respdt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Albert Wadley, respdt., v. City and County Contract Co. and N. Y., Westchester & Boston Railway Co., appits.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Carmine Greco, applt., v. L. I. R. R. Co., respdt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Catherine Wesley, respdt., v. Standard Oil Co. of N. Y., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

C. Westerfield, applt., v. Jennie W. Francke et al., respdts. (Appeal 2)—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 57:11 ft n of 106th St, 18.1x100; Margaret Furlong to Lawyers Mortgage Company, 59 Liberty St., April 13, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Company, 160 Broadway.....$18,000

GOUVERNEUR ST, e s, 53.5 ft n of Cherry St, 25x99.6; John J. Russell to American Co-operative Savings & Loan Association, 147 East 125th St, April 6, instalments, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. S. Cohen, 302 Broadway.....$3,500

POST AV, s w cor of 204th St, 50x105; Preferred Investing Company, Inc., to City Mortgage Company, 15 Wall St, April 13, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 152 Wall St.....$32,000

POST AV, s s, 200 ft w of 204th St, 100x105; same to same, April 13, demand, 6 p. c., five mortgages, each $36,000; attorney, same.....$180,000

WATER ST, s w corner of Rutgers Slip, 61x80; Hyman Adelstein and another to Joseph Corn, 260 Riverside Drive, due as per bond, 6 p. c., April 14; attorney, Joseph A. Seidman, 31 Park Row.....$10,000

WEST BROADWAY, w s, 100 ft n of Bleecker St, 25x75; 130th St, n s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11; 121st St, n s, 141 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Edw. Smith to Marie Jacobson, Washington, D. C., April 14, due Nov. 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Wells & S., 34 Nassau St.....$1,000

3D AV, s e corner of 10th St, —x—; Charles J. Smith, 2126 Morgan Ave., Bronx, to 85 East 10th St, April 3, prior mtg $8,781, due May 1, 1917, p. c. as per bond; attorney, Berliner & Wolfson, 66 Broadway.....$760

82D AV, n e corner of 30th St, 25x87.6; James J. Markey to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due as per bond, April 14; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$24,000

16TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 25x92; Dayton Estates Corporation to Albert L. Thompson, 217 West 71st St, April 14, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,000

20TH ST, n s, 302 ft w of 5th Av, 56x92; 15 West 20th Co., Inc., to Virginia I. Stern, Madison Av and 40th St, April 14, 3 years; attorney, M. J. Hirsch, 160 Broadway.....$180,000

27TH ST, s s, 75.5 ft w

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New York Athletic Club Investor Buys Five Uptown Apartment Houses—Audubon Avenue Sale—Dyckman Flats in Trade—$125,000 Bronx Deal—Brooklyn and Suburban Buying.

An apartment house deal involving five upper west side houses valued at about $1,000,000 was closed yesterday by Ralph L. Spotts, the well-known trapshooter of the New York Athletic Club, who purchased in the name of the R. L. S. Realty Company the following six-story structures from the United States Rubber Company: The Springfield Apartment, 174 to 180 Claremont Avenue, northeast corner of 125th Street, 100 by 100; the Yorktown Court, northeast corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 182d Street, 99.3 by 165; the Sunderland and Norma, 520 to 526 West 136th Street, each on plot 100 by 99.11, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, and the building at 507 to 511 West 111th Street, 62.6 by 100.11, between the same thoroughfares.

The houses were among the properties owned by the New York Real Estate Security Company and on which the rubber company had made loans, and in the readjustment of the affairs of the realty company were taken over by the present sellers. The purchase was made through Louis Starr.

Another Audubon Avenue Sale.

Another Audubon Avenue deal was reported yesterday by Norman Denzer, who sold for the Emma L. Jacob Estate nine lots on 192d Street, between St. Nicholas and Audubon Avenues. The property is divided into two plots. One of these measures 150 by 100 and comprises the block front on the north side of the street, with the exception of the two corners. The other plot is directly opposite and measures 75 by 100, being located on the south side of 192d Street, 175 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue. The buyer is a speculator.

On Thursday a plot 65 by 175 on the northeast corner of Audubon Avenue and 186th Street was purchased by the Manhattan Heights Improvement Company.

A West Side Resale.

The Montrose Realty Company has resold for cash 207 and 209 West Eighty-Seventh Street, which it took in exchange for the property 1,607 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, reported sold last week.

Dyckman Flats Traded.

The George A. Field Estate has purchase from Frederick Brown, operator, the two five-story apartment houses, 234 to 238 West 213th Street, on a plot 42.6 by 100. In part payment the buyer gave a sixteen-room dwelling on a two and three-quarter acre tract at Riverdale on the Hudson. J. A. Wood negotiated the trade.

$125,000 Bronx Deal.

Charles J. O'Reilly of the Thomas O'Reilly Sons Storage Warehouse Company has purchased from the Alpejana Construction Company the seven-story fireproof storage warehouse on the southwest corner of 173d Street and the Southern Boulevard.

The structure, which covers a plot 77 by 100 feet, was held at $125,000. John F. Harrington represented the buyer in the transaction.

Bronx Sales.

O'Reilly & Dahn sold for Nathan Lowenstein to Finance Operating Company, Inc., 1,444 Boston Road, a four-story double flat on a plot 25 by 100 feet.

Hyman Berkowitz sold to an investor for the Simpson Construction Company the 50 by 100 five-story apartment house at 1,506 Southern Boulevard.

Brooklyn.

The Alco Building Company, associated with Realty Trust, sold the one-family semi-detached dwelling 2,103 Sixty-sixth Street, Mapleton Park, Brooklyn, near the Twenty-second Avenue station of the Sea Beach Subway, on a plot 21 by 100, to A. Peter for $6,000.

I. Salzberg sold for Mrs. M. Russell to S. Harris a corner plot 40 by 100 feet on the southeast corner of Forty-ninth Street and Sixteenth Avenue. The buyer gave in exchange a cottage on a plot 40 by 100 feet on the north side of Fiftieth Street, known as 1,627 Fiftieth Street. The same broker also sold for M. Kornblum to I. Phillips a two-family eighteen-room stucco cottage on a plot 40 by 100 feet, known as 1,548 Forty-seventh Street.

Meister Builders, Inc., have purchased from the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Trust Company a dwelling located at 1,270 Fifty-sixth Street, Borough Park, on a plot 20 by 100.

The William P. Rae Company sold at Sea Gate a cottage on Surf Avenue, near Beach Forty-second Street, for Mrs. Rose Williams to J. H. Duys for $17,000; house on Nautilus Avenue, near Sea Gate Avenue for Mrs. C. B. Smith at $13,000 to a client, who will occupy, and the large boarding house on the Sea Gate ocean front and known as Sunset Lodge for J. H. Biggs to a client for $55,000.

Long Island City.

The old building of the Long Island City Savings Bank near the foot of Jackson Avenue, which has been idle since the bank moved to the Bridge Plaza, has been sold by the bank to Joseph Huber of Eighth Street, Long Island City. The property was held at about $25,000.

Long Island.

E. S. Willard & Co. and Kenneth Ives & Co. sold for Herbert W. Goddard the property consisting of forty-one acres on Sands Point, L. I., adjoining the Howard Gould and Lippincott estates.

Bramwell Davis has sold in Bayside for P. J. Tranter two lots on the easterly side of Third Street, 100 feet north of Montauk Avenue, to George A. Sheffield, and J. Wilson Dayton sold the Leo Bugg cottage on Jackson Street to A. T. Harris.

Staten Island.

Moffatt & Schwab sold for the estate of Louis Dejonge, Jr., to various purchasers who contemplate building homes, seven lots of land on the property belonging to the estate fronting on Grant and Van Duzer Streets, Tompkinsville.

Commercial Leases.

A. H. Mathews has rented the warehouse building at 60 Varick Street, corner Laight Street, for Graygold Realty Company to B. D. Kaplan Company.

Ames & Co. have leased for the J. Romaine Brown Company the store at 481 Sixth Avenue to Moe Gold; for John H. Henshaw the store at 489 Third Avenue to Matthew Gagliardi, and the three-story dwelling at 74 West Twelfth Street to Mrs. E. M. Mouraille.

Jersey City Plant Leased with Option to Purchase.

Joseph P. Day has leased to the Sanitation Corporation, a subsidiary company of T. A. Gillespie Company, the Standard Gas and Power Corporation plant on Monmouth Street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, Jersey City. The plant consists of a concrete fireproof building with several outbuildings having about 40,000 square feet of floor space on a plot 160 by 200. The property was leased for three years with an option to purchase.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the members of the Real Estate Board of New York will be held on Monday afternoon in the board rooms, 217 Broadway, for the purpose of impressing upon the Legislature and the Governor the views of the taxpayers of New York City on many important bills before the Legislature affecting the tax and realty conditions of the city.

The Real Estate Owners' Association will meet Monday night at the Hotel Majestic.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

150th St West, n s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 150x99.11, vacant; Surety Realty Co. against 111th Street and Seventh Avenue Construction Co. et al.; Stoddard & Mark, attorneys; Joseph Rowan, referee; due on judgment, $37,397.60; to the plaintiff for $66,100.

114th St, 321 East, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; Commonwealth Insurance Co. of New York against Vincent Garofalo et al.; Bowers & Sands, attorneys; E. D. Dowling, referee; due on judgment, $18,528.28; taxes, &c., $1,208.01; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

2d Av, 1,919, w s, 25.11 ft n of 99th St, 25x79, five-story tenement and stores; adjourned to April 21.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

119th St, 140-142 West, s s, 245 ft e of 7th Av, 50x100.11, three-story dwelling; U. S. Trust Co. of New York against Nellie L. Roedels et al.; Stewart & Shearer, attorneys; E. H. Kelly, referee; due on judgment, $17,421.42; taxes, &c., $197.32; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By James L. Wells Co.

169th St West, n s, 80.10 ft e of Fort Washington Av, 45x86.7, vacant; West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co. against S. S. McClure Co.; Mackellar & Gerbrecht, attorneys; M. Linn Bruce, referee; due on judgment, $2,598.97; taxes, &c., $149; to William H. Archibald for a client for $3,900.

By Samuel Marx.

114th St, 323 East, n s, 257 ft e of 2d Av, 23x100.11, two-story tenement and stores; Commonwealth Insurance Co. of New York against Leah Strauss et al.; Bowers & Sands, attorneys; Alfred J. Tally, referee; due on judgment, $18,545.23; taxes, &c., $1,186.39; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

89th St, 70 West, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8, four-story dwelling; Marcus J. Marks against Louis H. Abenheimer et al.; Wolf & Kohn, attorneys; Arthur M. Levy, referee; due on judgment, $25,378; taxes, &c., $350; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

Lewis St, 215 to 217, garage buildings; David Sachnen against Jacob Klanger et al.; Samson Friedlander, attorney; due, $1,371.28; to the National Bridge Works, a party in interest, for $1,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 113th St, 50.11x100, five-story apartment house; H. D. Greenwald and another against 501 West 113th St. Inc., et al.; C. C. Roberts, attorney; due, $9,173.32; taxes, &c., $806.95; prior mortgage, $69,000; to the plaintiff for $78,415.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE,

By Joseph P. Day.

180th St, 746 and 748, s s, 100.1 ft w of Prospect Av, 49x136.2x irregular, one-story stores and vacant J. P. Brady and another against G. Galiani et al.; E. N. Whitfield, attorne; due, $650.64; readvertised for April 19.

By Charles A. Bertian.

East Chester Av, s s, near Waring Av, 210.6x485x irregular; G. A. Deuscher and another against T. B. Watson et al.; W. B. McHugh, attorney; due, $4,477.23; taxes, &c., $290.70; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

Van Cortlandt St, n s, 315 ft e of East Chester Av, 306x204.9x irregular; withdrawn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Park Av, s w corner of 66th St, for a twelve-story apartment, 100.5x90; 630 Park Avenue Co., Inc., 681 5th Av, owner; J. E. R. Carpenter, 681 5th Av, architect; cost, $400,000

Broadway, w s, 103.4 ft n of 184th St, for two five-story tenements, 50x87.2; No. 1 Realty Co., 353 5th Av, owner; M. Zipkes, 405 Lexington Av, architect; cost, $90,000

Washington Av, e s, 25 ft s of 185th St, for a one-story brick store and dwelling, 25x 50.5; Ensign Improvement Co., Joseph A. Dansey, 391 East 149th St, President, owner; Kreymborg Architectural Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architect; cost, $8,000

151st St, n s, 100 ft w of Courtlandt Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x96.4; Benenson Realty Co., Benjamin Benenson, 401 East 152d St, President; owner; William E. Erb, 401 East 152d St, architect; cost, $50,000

Briggs Av, n w corner of 201st St, for three five-story brick tenements, 40x88 and 28.11x 88; John Fox, on premises, owner; Charles Schaeffer, Jr., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $140,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Tremont Av, 796, to a one-story brick moving picture theatre, 25x100; Herman Berkowitz, 798 Tremont Av, owner; B. H. & C. N. Whinston, 3d Av. and 148th St, architects; cost, $5,000

62d St, 36 and 38 East, to two four-story dwellings; the Links Club, owner; J. W. & E. Cross, 10 East 47th St, architects; cost, $100,000

16th St, 14 and 16 East, to a six-story hotel and restaurant; Margaret Louisa Home of the Y. W. C. A., owner; C. H. Higgins, architect; cost, $10,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 18, n w corner of Mangin St, 23x80, foreclosure April 11; Joseph F. Mulqueen, Jr., et al. to Frederick D. Weekes, Oyster Bay, L. I., trustee for Dora D. Forbes, April 14; attorneys, Weekes Bros., 45 William St.....$22,500

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 57.11 ft n of 106th St, 18x100; Lawyers Realty Co. to Margaret Furlong, 16 East 126th St, b. and S., April 13; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Margaret Furlong to Max Brill, 416 10th St, Brooklyn, mtg $15,000, April 13; attorney, same.....$100

CHARLTON ST, 130 to 134, s s, 69 ft w of Washington St, 69x60x65.9x60; James E. Place, Bellmore, N. Y., to New York State R. & T. Co., 45 Lexington Av, July 20, 1910; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

EDGECOMBE AV, s w corner of 137th St, runs n 199.10 to s s of 138th St x w 67.7 to e s of St. Nicholas Av x s 202.7 to 137th St e s 34 to beginning, with strip adjoining on n 30 on Edgecombe Av and 36.5 on St. Nicholas Av, except part for op. 38th St, foreclosure March 9; Edward H. Hawke, Jr., referee, to Lincoln Trust Co., 204 5th Av, trustee of will of Mary G. Pinkney, for Julia M. C. Lawrence, April 10; attorneys, Elkus, Gadsby & Phillips, 111 Broadway.....$36,000

FORT WASHINGTON AV, 39, n w corner of 190th St, 102.2x100x99.11x121.7; Dayton Estates Corporation to Albert L. Thompson, 217 West 125th St, mtg $170,000, all liens, April 13; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LUDLOW ST, 16, e s, 19x87.6; Max Waxman to the Ludlow Realty and Trading Co., 51 Chambers St, all liens, March 31; attorney, Samuel Kornbluth, 51 Chambers St.....$10,)

PERRY ST, 145, n s, 77.6 ft e of 4th St, 27.6x110; Francis A. and Mary M. Curry to Jno. E. Donnelly, 412 West 149th St, all liens, April 13; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Jno. E. Donnelly to Francis A. Curry, 229 West 101st St, b. & s., April 13.....$

SULLIVAN ST, 224, w s, 166 ft s of 3d St, 25x100; Sullivan St, 228, w s, 141 ft s of 3d St, 25x100; Sullivan St, 228, w s, 116 ft s of 3d St, 25x100; Moritz Gruenstein and another to Gruen Holding Co., 2-3 part, mtg $70,000, March 16; attorney, M. Gruenstein, 239 Grand St.....$100

WASHINGTON ST, 696, w s, 38.10 ft s of Perry St, 19.7x66x19x70.8; Frank S. McGraw, Buffalo, N. Y., to New York State R. & T. Co., 452 Lexington Av, b. & s., c. a. g., March 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

1ST ST, 34 East, n s, 107 ft e of 2d Av, 24.1x 56.1x24.11x "64 inches," probably 60.4; David Paley and another to Gruen Holding Co., 2-3 part, mtg $14,250, March 15; attorney M. Gruenstein, 239 Grand St....$100

2D AV, 692, e s, 24 ft n of 47th St, 24.8x 136.5x25x132.4; 2d Av, 694, e s, 98.9 ft n of 37th St, 24.8x139.7x25x136.5; David Paley and another to Gruen Holding Co., 2-3 part, mtg $50,000, March 15; attorney, M. Gruenstein, 239 Grand St.....$100

5TH AV, 2,145, n e corner of 131st St, 25x99; Stella Rapp to Isidor Lowenfeld, 432 Lafayette Av, Brooklyn, mtg $21,500, April 12; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St.....$100

177TH ST, 354 to 360 West, s s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 75x92x irregular; Albert L. Thompson to Dayton Estates Corporation, 17 West 42d St, mtg $7,000 on 355 West 160th St, April 14; attorneys, Elsman, L. C. & L., 135 Broadway.....$100

207TH ST, 83 to 145 West, n s, 202 ft w of 5th Av, 56x92, foreclosure, April 10; Benjamin Swartz, referee, to 15 West 200th Street Co., 160 Broadway, April 14; attorneys Isidor Miner, 160 Broadway.....$150,000

23D ST, 438 West, s w s, 24.8x98.9; 26th St, s s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; 9th Av, n e corner of 25d St, 22x65; 25th St, s s, 133 ft e of 10th Av, 20x98.9, all right, title, and interest to foregoing and ½ interest as follows: 18th St, n s, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 92; James P. Clark to Mary E. Donovan, 195 Claremont Av, all liens, April 13; attorney, Adam A. Ewald, 299 Broadway.....$1

26TH ST, 239 East, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x98.8, foreclosure April 11; S. W. Kaufman, referee, to Anna C. F. Schwarz, Blankenburg-am-Horz, Germany, April 13; attorneys, Rounds, H. & D. & D. P., 62 Cedar St.....$21,350

27TH ST, 504-508 West, s s, 75.8 ft w of 10th Av, 24.8x98.8x irregular; Margaret C. and Thomas J. Holden, Weehawken, N. J., to Matthew J. Kearney, 82 Fulton St, Weehawken, N. J., 1-3 part, a. t., all liens, April 14; attorney, Title Guarante Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; John H. Kearney to same, 1-3 part, a. t., all liens, April 14; attorney, same.....$100

29TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Charles Mensching, Cliffside, N. J., to New York State R. & T. Co., 452 Lexington Av, mtg $7,000, all liens, April 13; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

87TH ST, 506 and 508 West, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.9, foreclosure, Feb. 23; Frederick C. Hunter, referee, to Ebba T. Anderson, 29 East 17th St, April 14; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$10,100

55TH ST, 20 East, s s, 80.6 ft w of Madison Av, 22.6x100.5; Joseph C. Mott, Great Neck, L. I., to Irene A. Mott, Great Neck, L. I., one-half part, all liens, April 14.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Jeannette Le Bruns Parsons to Hortense Le Bruns Parsons, her daughter, 126 East 73d St, one-half part, all liens, April 14.....$100

81ST ST, s s, 296.3 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 56.3x102.2; Mary Scofield to Wellesley Realty Corporation, 332 West 11th St, mtg $185,000, April 14; attorneys, Arrowsmith & D., 261 Broadway.....$100

84TH ST, n s, 201.8 ft w of 2d Av, 43.4x 102.2; Meyer Edelman to Max Menein, 91 Bridge St, Paterson, N. J., all title, all liens, March 18; attorney, William Reisfeld, 340 Broadway.....$1

103D ST, 121 East, n s, 155 ft e of Park Av, 15x100.11; Bertha L. Peters to New York Edison Co., 130 East 15th St, mtg $5,400, all liens, April 13; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.$100

103D ST, 58 East, s s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 40x100.11; Alfred & Moritz Well to Mary Kahn, 104 East 97th St, mtg $38,000, March 29; attorney, Jessie Well, 50 Broad St.$100

110TH ST, 228 East, s s, 310 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Providenza S. Martorana to Salvatore Martorana, on the premises, mtg $13,000, Aug. 20, 1913.....$100

118TH ST, 111 East, n s, 90 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Mary E. Bellinger to Frank B. McLean, 455 Welling St, Richmond Hill, Borough of Queens, all liens, Jan. 6.....$1

135TH ST, 306 West, s s, 191.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 45.10x99.11; Irving Arms Real Estate Corporation to North Castle Realty Corporation, 38 Pine St, mtg $45,000, all liens, April 13; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

207TH ST, e s, 119 ft n of Post Av, 100x100; Harry Matz to Harry H. Liebovits, 782 West End Av, mtg $29,000, ½ right, title, and interest, April 5; attorney, George Haas, 119 Nassau St.....$100

Bronx.

ELTON AV, 899, w s, 31.9x124.8; Gustav Wein to John Gruendler, 442 East 162d St, mtg $24,000, April 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

GRAND AV, s e corner Fordham Road, 85.10x105.4; A. Guidone & Son, Inc., to Nora McNamara, 1,239 Franklin Av, mtg $52,000, April 13; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

KELLY ST, 932, w s, 37.6x irregular; Infinity Realty Co. to Francis Reilly, 58 East 131st St, mtg $18,500, April 13; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LOT 259, map Lobdell Park; Philip Sherman to Margaret Rogers, 1,162 Valentine Av, Oct. 25, 1915; attorney, Buckley & B., 1,513 Lurting Av.....$1

LOTS 487 and 488, map of Minneford Park; City Island Homes, Inc., to James G. Lock, 370 Lexington Av, April 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

LOTS 171 and 172, map of Hunt's Point Estates; John Gruendler to Gustav Wein, 907 Trinity Av, April 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LYMAN PLACE, e s, 125 ft s of Freeman St, 20x100; Mary T. Slingerman, executrix, to Morris Fein, 1,320 Lyman Place, mtg $4,800, March 23; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,050

MELROSE AV, n e s, 98.2 ft s of 157th St, 80.4x121.1; Rosie Jame to Cortlandt Co., Inc., 752 Melrose Av, mtg $40,700, April 13; attorneys, Engel Bros., 132 Nassau St..$100

ST. LAWRENCE AV, w s, 281.8 s of West Farms Road, 25x100; Robert Henderson to Philip Sheridan, 1,162 Valentine Av, Oct 15, 1915; attorney, Buckley & B., 1,513 Lurting Av.....$1

WEST FARMS ROAD, n w s, adjoining land formerly of Albert St. John, 38x160; Enos S. Booth, referee, to Maitland Bartlett, 226 East 15th St, April 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

156TH ST, 1,015 East, n s, 40x100; Hyman Shapiro et al. to Mildred Sacks, 195 South 9th St, Brooklyn, mtg $28,500, April 13; attorney, Isidore Weckstein, 61 Park Row.....$100

181ST ST, s s, 100.8 ft e of Vyse Av, 100x irregular; Max Brill to Margaret Furlong, 16 East 126th St, mtg $6,000, April 13; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

MULBERRY ST, 76, all; John C. Boyle to Cosmo Sirignano, 78 Mulberry St, 5 years, from Oct. 1, 1914.....$3,600

ORCHARD ST, s e corner Broome St, corner store and basement; Jacob Rosenfeld to Julius Nelson, 257 Broome St, 5 years, from May 1, 1916; attorneys, Frank & Wolfson, 320 Broadway.....$1,680

7TH ST, 821, rear and basement; Sophie A. Bode to Emanuel J. Emelin, Mamaroneck, N. Y., 5 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, M. T. Barrows, 299 Broadway.$2,000

9TH ST, 66 and 68, West, all; High Grade Holding Corporation to West Side Savings Bank, 68 West 9th St, 5 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, Joseph Rowan, 60 Wall St.

21ST ST, 27 East, store; Rosie Haberman, executrix and trustee, to David Lanfer and another, 990 Tinton Av, 4 years, from March 1, 1916; attorney, George Ringler & Co., 203 East 92d St.....$2,400

115TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 75x 201.10, all; James Steward to Barnel Realty Corporation, 39 Bridge St, 21 years, from April 1, 1916; attorney, J. J. Berman, 346 Broadway.....$7,000

130TH ST, 507 to 511 West, all; 131st St, 504 West, all; Evarts Holding Co. to Charles Kimmelman, 247 Audubon Av, 3 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, Samuel Wacht, 74 Broadway.....$19,500

Bronx.

145TH ST, 542 East, store, &c.; Samuel Horowitz to Mildred Bolky, 480 Brook Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, Moses Koerner, 1,570 Washington Av..$720 to $900

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

8TH AV, 674; Frank Gerbi against Emilie Borner, owner; Joseph Roncati, contractor.....$31.40

28TH ST, 441 and 443 West; George H. Storm & Co. against Chelsea Homes Corporation, owner; Israel Singer, contractor.....$410.66

45TH ST, 12 to 21 West; Bayer Gardner Himes Co. against Midville Realty Co., owner, renewal.....$196

47TH ST, 327 West; Warmstein & Kirschenbaum against estate of Mary E. Stebbins et al., owners; Abraham Leopistat, contractor.....$1,230

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIEN.

Manhattan.

100TH ST, 146 and 148 West; Joseph Tino & Co., Inc., against Katharina Goll et al., Jan. 4, 1916, by bond.....$167.10

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

POST AV, s w corner of 204th St, 250x105; City Mortgage Co. loans Preferred Investing Co., Inc., to erect six five-story apartments.....$155,000

Bronx.

LOT 229, map of 327 lots, known as the Hunter estate, property of Hudson P. Rose Co.; Margaret W. Lewis loans Calogero and Maria Morello Cascio to erect one two-story apartment.....$3,000

LOTS 83 and 84, map of 327 lots, known as the Hunter estate, property of Hudson P. Rose Co.; Margaret W. Lewis loans Carl and Anna K. Brenner, to erect one two-story apartment.....$2,500

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,063; Sara Cohn against Grand Delancey Co., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. Hoff.

1ST AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 108th St, 50.6x100; Citizens' Savings Bank against Betsey Krulewitch, adm., et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. A. Beall.

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6 large rooms, tiled bath, front and rear porches; plot 60x120; large trees, park approach; fine street; 20 minutes to depot; easy commuting, $5.90 monthly; price to sell quickly, $4,500. For particulars call, write, or phone G. R. ANGELL, 76 East 94th St. Phone 6748 Lenox.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

13-room house, 3 baths, elevator; all modern conveniences; stable; nearly an acre of land; choice location. Worth $35,000. To quick buyer for $21,000. Agents protected. Full particulars and photos.
A. T. STRONG, 953 3d Ave., New York.

NEW JERSEY SUMMER HOMES.

Mantoloking, New Jersey.

House, fully furnished, on the beach front; seven bedrooms, large searoom, dining room, pantry, laundry, bath, and kitchen; veranda on three sides of house. L. Pennington, 2,202 Massachusetts Av., Washington, D. C.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Brooklyn.

OPPOSITE PROSPECT PARK

Beautiful 4-story residence, 15 rooms, 2 baths; every improvement. Rent $1,500. Keys with Ernest A. Howard, 61 7th Ave., corner Lincoln Place. Phone Prospect 8917.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Attention of tenants seeking improvement on their present homes is directed to the High-class, Fireproof Building,
261 Central-Park-West
N. W. Cor. 86th Street.
Apply to Supt. on premises.
9-Room Aparts., $1,800 & Up.

650-656 W. 171st ST.
NEAR BROADWAY
JUST COMPLETED
2-3-4-5 ROOMS Rooms are extraordinarily large; spacious closets and every modern improvement. RENTS $300-$600
A NON-ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.
AGENT ON PREMISES.

Bronx.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38
JUST COMPLETED
University Heights Apartments,
1912-1928 LORING PLACE,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st St., to University Ave. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

74 Broadway
**9

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The disturbance that was over the Great Lakes Thursday developed considerable intensity during Thursday night and moved eastward. Friday night its centre was off Cape Cod, where the barometric pressure was 29.20 inches. This disturbance has been attended by general rains over the Northern States east of the Mississippi River, snow in New England, and gales on the Atlantic Coast from the Virginia Capes to Cape Cod.

The highest velocities reported were 64 miles from the northwest at New York, 68 from the northwest at Delaware Breakwater, and 60 from the west at Norfolk. Rains are also reported from the South Plains States and the North Pacific Coast.

Considerably cooler weather has overspread the South Rocky Mountain region, the Ohio Valley, the lake region, and New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and Tennessee, while much warmer weather is reported from the Northwest.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday in practically all districts east of the Mississippi River, although unsettled weather is probable in the Lower Ohio Valley.

Temperature will be lower Saturday in the South Atlantic States, and it will rise Saturday and Sunday in the Ohio Valley and the lake region and Sunday in the Middle Atlantic State and New England.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Norfolk, Va., to Eastport, Me. Storm of marked intensity off Cape Cod, moving eastward.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday: Along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be northwest gales, diminishing; South Atlantic Coast, fresh west winds.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday; Sunday, fair and warmer.

Western New York—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday, rising temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	42	45	4 P. M.	56	58	44
6 A. M.	40	40	6 P. M.	56	53
9 A. M.	49	44	9 P. M.	49	44
12 M.	52	42	11 P. M.	50	41

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 46; for the corresponding date last year it was 48; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 48.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 43, at 8 P. M. it was 47. Maximum temperature, 52 degrees at 5:45 P. M.; minimum, 40 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 93 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 72 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.63 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.42 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
5:50—348 Mott Av.; J. Harrison	Not given
5:53—79 Ann St.; McKesson & Robbins	$2,500
10:00—220 E. 98 St.; Sadie Burkowitz	Slight
10:15—95 Thompson St.; Joseph Battenio	Slight
11:20—315 W. 69 St.; Pietro Pirano	Slight
P. M.	
3:55—854 W. 51 St.; George Bauch	Slight
4:15—694 8 Av.; John Roche	Slight
5:25—188 E. 55 St.; James Whitehead	Slight
6:55—543-547 Columbus Av.; L. J. Phillips	$5,000
7:20—79 Avenue B; Frank Separe	Slight
7:35—81 E. 30 St., McDonough & Schaeser	None
8:00—204 E. 35 St., Ralph English	None
8:07—173 Brook Av.; Isaac Steinberg	None
8:35—143 Grand St., co-operative Display Picture Co	$500
8:50—717 E. 212 St., Robert Shields	Slight
9:45—22 E. 38 St., Harry Solomon	Slight
11:00—465 Columbus Av., John Winkler	Slight
11:10—67 W. 124 St., (auto.) Philip A. Paton	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 8 A. M., Apr. 17: Patrol, C. F. Mandt, 153, mounted to bicycle duty. J. F. O'Hara, 167 to 168, bicycle to mounted duty. Patrol, C. Barbordt, 168 to 167, bicycle duty; from 153 to 105; Geo. J. Ealy, Jr., E. Seward, T. M. Ward, E. O. Winkelman. From 165 to 153: F. A. Wanek, H. E. Parrott, C. F. Nohrenberg, A. F. Rall. From 168 to 153: D. F. Haskette, A. E. Kleine, P. Behrens, W. J. Brown, J. B. Comerford. To bicycle duty, 153: A. C. Ackerly, Jr., G. Henenlotter, H. F. Huners, W. J. McCormsack, H. J. Schanp, P. Kraft, E. E. Schnitzer, P. F. Seeley, L. Hennessey, P. D. Miller, Jr., J. H. Nozigila, J. B. Stevens, A. G. Rhodes, F. P. Noeth, Jr. Mounted patrol, with horses and equipment, from 153 to 168: C. Daum, E. J. Donohue, M. I. Wolf, P. Decker, C. D. Loskamp.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol.—M. Bloom, 7, 1 day, 4 P. M., Apr. 17. F. R. Petry, 21, 1 day, 4 P. M., Apr. 16. P. Harty, 26, 1 day, 4 P. M., Apr. 18. D. S. Dick, 31, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Apr. 17. J. J. Burggraf, 33, 1 day, 12 P. M., Apr. 22. Sgt. Weiss, 35, 1 day, 4 P. M., Apr. 16. A. P. Hunt, 65, 1 day, 4 P. M., Apr. 19. O. J. Dunn, 143, 1 day, 4 P. M., Apr. 23. G. F. Mahoney, 146, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Apr. 17. W. M. Sobel, 152, 1 day, noon, Apr. 17. C. J. Cavanagh, 167, 1 day, 4 P. M., Apr. 28.

Full pay while on sick report: Sergeant. P. Reilly, 27th, 10 A. M., Apr. 4, to 12 P. M., Apr. 4. Patrol. P. M. King, 38, 2:40 P. M., Mar. 10, to noon, March 22.

Restored to duty: Patrol J. R. Bosted, 172.

Fire Department.

The following will report to Fire. 1st gr. W. H. Brauer at the 7th Regiment Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M., Monday, April 17: C. Hotherstall, Eng. 18; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Hothersall, Eng. 31; W. Klein, Eng. 31; R. Bornholz, Eng. 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; W. Clancy, Eng. 76; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 79; J. Dreher, Eng. 88; E. Dammeyer, Eng. 95; F. M. Munn, Eng. 227; F. Ergenzinger, Eng. 237; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 249; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; H. B. Bacher, Eng. 262; G. Klein, Eng. 263; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 277 E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.); T. S. Richards, Eng. 232; A. T. Cole, Eng. 290; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 20; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; C. Olsen, H. & L. 128; C. L. Brown, H. & L. 187; H. Brenner, H. & L. 140; P. Miller, 3d, H. & L. 144; W. F. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149.

Special leaves without pay: Fire. 3d gr. D. E. Barry, Eng. 216, 24 hours, 8 A. M., April 15; Fire. 2d gr. E. Egan, Eng. 262, 24 hours, 8 A. M., April 15; Fire. 1st gr. L. W. Dillman, Eng. 222, 48 hours, 8 A. M., April 15.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following labor lists have been established:

Foreman, all boroughs—John Govers, E. Hallanan, Joseph Speer, P. McGuire, Harry Miller, James Rigney, Thomas Maguire, William Hart, Herman Ohl.

Cylinder feeder, all boroughs—A. MacLaren, O. Holzheimer, Bela Krauss, S. Heller.

Compositor—H. Kirm, John Calligan, E. Baumann, John Walker, Jr., J. Honon, John Esse, Max Feurmeier, Charles Egerr, J. O'Brien, J. Smith, P. Markey, F. Smith, F. Sacco, P. Faircant, F. Yost, James Cosgreve, William May.

United States.

The commission announces for April 19, at the New York Custom House, an examination for junior electrical engineer, Grades I and II, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Interstate Commerce Commission under the act providing for the valuation of the property of common carriers. The following positions established under the above act will be filled from the register resulting from this examination: Junior electrical engineer, Grade I, $1,200 to $1,680 a year; junior electrical engineer, Grade II, $720 to $1,080 a year. In addition to the above salaries necessary expenses will be allowed when absent from headquarters in the discharge of official duties. Appointments to these positions will be principally for field service. Competitors will be examined in theory and practice of railway electrical engineering as applied to electric traction power generation and transmission, lighting and motor drive, and the mathematics used in this branch of engineering, including algebra, geometry, and trigonometry, but not including calculus; education, training, and experience. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their thirty-sixth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Bird Day was observed in the public schools yesterday. Its purpose is to encourage teachers and pupils to make efforts to bring the native birds back closer to their homes.

"Physical Culture Night," under the auspices of "The Pamphilians," will be observed in the Wadleigh High School Auditorium at 8 P. M. on April 20.

The plan of the Board of Superintendents to invite high school students to competa in an essay and oratorical contest on "The Influence of the United States in the Adoption of a Plan for Permanent Peace," has been approved by the Board of Education.

The high school course of study has been amended by adding optional courses in music, and by allowing outside private music instruction for which credit may be given toward graduation, additional to Music I. and II., now required in the first and second years.

The Civil Service Reform Association has come out in opposition to the teachers' pension bill.

Substitute teachers in the high and elementary schools in Richmond Borough will meet at 10:30 o'clock today in the Stapleton Library.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Capt. A. G. Lott, General Staff, is relieved from duty as a member of the General Staff Corps, May 28.

Name of Capt. E. R. Heiberg, 6th Cav., to detached, May 6, and name of Capt. A. G. Lott, General Staff, removed, May 5.

Capt. A. B. Coxe, 2d Cav., to Army General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. M., sick.

Orders of Sept. 16 amended to require 1st Lt. R. C. Burleson, 3d F. A., to make one of the visits prescribed therein from New York City to Binghamton and Syracuse, then return to New York City.

Capt. J. M. Burroughs, Q. M. C., will make such visits to points in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Illinois, Oklahoma, Texas, as may be absolutely necessary, on business of inspection and purchase of public animals, and return to his station after each visit.

Navy.

Lt. H. G. Fuller, the Birmingham to the Maine.

Jr. Grade Lts. G. D. Murray, Gallaudet Aeroplane Co., Norwich, Conn., to Naval Inspector of aeronautical material at Boston, with additional duty at Norwich; A. M. Cohen, receiving ship at New York, to Assistant to Publicity Officer, New York, N. Y., and A. T. Bidwell, the Rhode Island to the Birmingham.

Ensign E. C. Sweeney to the Maine, and T. Shine, the Prometheus to the Arkansas.

Surgeon R. G. Abeken, the Colorado, home, wait orders.

Asst. Surgs. H. McDonald, the Iris to the Colorado; W. A. Vogelsang, M. R. C., Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., to the South Carolina; R. H. Miller, M. R. C., Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., to the Missouri; P. Richmond, M. R. C., Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., to the Wisconsin; J. P. Ower, M. R. C., Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., to Recruiting Station, New Orleans, La., and L. F. Drumm, M. R. C., Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., to the Ohio.

Chief Boatswain H. P. Rahbusch, the Florida to the North Dakota.

Boatswain J. Whalen, receiving ship, New York, to the Florida.

Chief Gunner J. T. Roach, the Florida to Navy Yard, Washington.

Gunners S. Thompson, the Florida, home, wait orders, and J. D. Partt, the Maine, to the Florida.

Mach. S. K. Sorenson, the Saratoga, to the Albany.

Act. Pay Clerk E. L. Gray, receiving ship at Philadelphia, to temporary duty the Alabama.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Accomac and Penacook at Portsmouth, N. H.; Aylwin, Balch, Cassin, Cummings, McDougal, and Wadsworth, at New York Yard; Baltimore, Duncan, and Orion, at Hampton Roads; Charleston at Sab Pedro; Fanning and Jenkins at Norfolk Yard; Jupiter, at Vera Cruz; Machias, at Tampico; New Hampshire, off Cape Charles City, and the Nicholson, at Philadelphia Yard.

Sailed—Denver, La Paz for Guaymas; Glacier, Mazatlan for San Diego; Hector, Lambert Point for Melville, R. I.; Jacob Jones, Key West for Pensacola; Nero, La Paz for San Diego, and the Sebago, Charleston Yard to sea.

The Brutus will leave Hampton Roads about April 21 for West Coast via Panama Canal.

The mail address of the New Hampshire until May 15 will be "in care of the Postmaster, Cape Charles, Va."

The mail address of the Raleigh will be "in care of the Postmaster, New York City," until further notice.

The Tucker and L-1 were placed in commission at Boston Yard April 11.

The Wainwright has been ordered placed in commission at Philadelphia Yard, upon delivery.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

COME TAKE A RIDE IN MY AIRSHIP. Mitchell 6 of '16, 7-pass.; the wonder car, with the patented "rocking chair" sprints; extra Lee tire, Seng horn and 6 master sparks; run 3,400 miles; 6 months' guarantee from mfr.; $1,100 cash takes it; demonstration Sat. afternoon or Sunday. Phone Main 5832. A. W. Mitchell, 27 West 44th St., N. Y.

Stevens-Duryea Touring Car, last year's model; a distinctive high-grade automobile; condition like new, driven only 5,600 miles. Harry C. Beaver, 16 West 61st St.

Brand new car, 1-3 off. One-man tops, new, $225; runabout, $10. Buick '16. Discount. Other late models. 20th Century Co., 1,694 Broadway, near 53d.

$6,000 BENZ ROADSTER, 50 H. P., 4 passengers. GRAND PRIZE GERMAN BAZAAR. Reasonable. C. Spieth, 10 E. 53d St.

A BARGAIN—1916 COLE. "Big Four." Overhauled; newly painted. Phone 2925 Bedford.

RENAULT, 40-60, 4 passenger, foredoor, victoria top, starting and lighting system; elegant bargain. M. Hart, Bretton Hall Hotel, B'way and 86th St.

Packard (1915) touring, 4-48. Mercer (1913) raceabout, perfect condition. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Overland, 1914 touring car; excellent condition; electric starting and lighting equipment; $350. Diuguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

BUICK roadst., 1913 model; like new in both condition and appearance; has every equipment; $350. DIUGUID BROS., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Pierce-Arrow, 1911, 48, 6-cylinder, five-passenger touring car; top; good condition; $1,000. Inquire Ormond Garage, 10 Ormond Place, Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE roadster, 1913 model; first-class condition throughout; $350. DIUGUID BROS., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Stearns-Knight, 1914, 7 passenger; good as new; a bargain. DE COZEN & REISS, 200 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

For Sale—Locomobile touring, late Model Six; fine condition; bargain; has electric starter, lights. White's Garage, 512 West 57th St.

Hupmobile touring car, 1914 model, has every equipment; $500. J. Diuguid, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Flat 1915, 55 h. p., 4 passenger touring, wire wheels, electric starter and lights. Can be seen at Clark & Kendricks, 143 West 51st.

Flanders Electric, Colonial coupe; like new; new Philadelphia battery; demonstration. Electric, 536 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

Hupmobile, 1914 and 1915 touring cars and roadsters; all are thoroughly overhauled, guaranteed same as new, and have full equipment; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Bklyn.

For Sale—Buick touring C 26; good as new; $550 cash; a real bargain. Donnelly, 476 11th Av. Greeley 4340.

A 1912 66 Pierce, beautiful Quimby landaulet, electric equipment, $2,300. Stone, 6231 Plaza.

Automobiles for Rent.

S. G. V., Mercer, Lancia, or Fiat, 4 or 5 passenger; give condition, equipment and price. Kentfields, Middleburg, Va. Z 287 Times Annex.

Seven-passenger touring, reasonable, by month. Owner drives. Phone 3580 Columbus. Ross.

Packard landaulets, nicely appointed, monthly, solicited. E. Block, 218 W. 66th St. 3258 Columbus.

New Packard "Six" Touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Private Packard landaulet or touring cars by month or year. Schuyler 5403.

For Hire.—Elegant automobile, reasonable. S., 2,274 Broadway.

Garford six, seven-passenger touring; wire wheels; hour, week, month. Lenox 8603.

Limousine and touring cars for hire; high-grade cars. Young, Lenox 8767.

For Hire, 1916 or 1915 Packards; hour, month. Phone 2607 Schuyler, Willmarth.

Automobiles Wanted.

Late three passenger; exchange express launch worth $1,000 or cash. C., 227 Times Downtown.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special April - May classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. 302 W. 57th St. Special class for women.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO. Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Apartments, 2 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; sunshine; full hotel service; restaurant; spring rates; $14 weekly and up. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 E. 32d St.

Gramercy Park neighborhood, studio, six rooms, quaint, unusual; no elevator; $75. 122 East 17th St.

Furnished—West Side.

98th, 307 West, (Schuyler Arms Hotel.) between Broadway and Riverside.—Strictly high-class, beautifully furnished 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms, shower baths; all-night service; rent $55 to $115 monthly; $15 to $30 weekly; restaurant in building; immediate possession. Telephone Riverside 3964.

Riverside Drive, 240.—Destrable furnished apartment, two large rooms, bath, foyer, and closets, overlooking river; maid and cafe service if desired; rent reasonable. Phone 7606 River, Jeffords.

106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, Apartment 85. —Attractive, sunny, outside rooms in high-class apartment house; all-night elevator service; excellent table; reasonable.

47th, 132 West, (Felix-Portlemd.)—Select suites, two rooms and bath, extremely reasonable; special monthly rates; Southern cuisine.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

An exceptional studio apartment; studio 19x29; 4 bedrooms; all outside windows; rent very moderate; unusual opportunity for the Summer. Phone 4412 Riverside.

95th, 836 West.—Attractive furnished six-room apartment and bath, near Riverside Drive, subway. Phone Riverside 8192. Apt. 44.

Nine large, well-appointed rooms and three baths, all facing the river, to rent from May 15 to October 1. A. J. Odell, 790 Riverside Drive, cor. 157th St.

Beautifully furnished two-room apartment, bath, kitchenette, in dentist's residence; every convenience; reasonable. 449 West 23d, London Terrace.

Elegantly furnished, Apartment D, third floor, 645 West End Av., 6 rooms, 2 baths; sublet until October; one block subway and Riverside Drive.

136th, 627 West.—Home complete; six rooms, ground floor front; electric lights; telephone; player piano; $60. Walker.

118th, 420 West.—Furnished 6-room housekeeping apartment, near Columbia, parks; elevator; $75.

Attractively furnished large six rooms; large foyer hall, 3 baths; all windows outside; exceptional location. Dick, 230 West 79th.

Apartment, 7 rooms, very desirable; West End Av., corner 101st; rental $85; concession till Oct. 1. Inquire Bennett.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. L. Sobel Co. Tel. 1384 and 1647 Academy.

94th, 178 West.—Six-room apartment, artistically furnished; piano, silver, linen; convenient to all cars; 2d floor. M. Garrett.

97th St., 209 West.—Attractive, well-furnished six rooms, high-class house, all conveniences, May to October. Hutchins.

8,440 Broadway, Corner 140th.—Six large, light rooms, completely furnished; piano; elevator; reasonable. Cowles.

88d, 324 West.—Attractively furnished six-room apartment; elevator; immediate possession. Superintendent.

617 West 113th.—Six outside rooms, completely furnished; piano; reasonable. Inquire Superintendent.

85th, 39 West.—To sublease, exquisitely furnished four-room housekeeping apartment until Oct. 1st.

86th, 206 West.—8 front rooms, (kitchenette;) exclusive furnish, mahogany; grand piano. Freeman.

113th St., 610 West, (near Riverside Drive.)—Five rooms, front apt., elegantly furnished. Fisher.

Furnished sublet apartments, J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 209 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

188th, 600 West.—Four rooms, handsomely furnished; attractive view; Apt. 2 G.

Unfurnished—East Side.

58th St., 421 East.—Studios, elegant north light, private bath, $15 and $20 per month. Take 59th St. car line. Agent on premises Sunday.

Madison Av., 2,032, (Southwest Corner 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; $35; light, outside rooms.

Madison Ave., 539, (near 54th St.) Two and four extra large, light rooms and bath; all conveniences; moderate.

Unfurnished—West Side.

5 LARGE	ROOMS	$55-$60
6 LIGHT		$60-$70
7 CORNER		$80-$85

40 Morningside Av., N. E. Cor. W. 118th St; 3 min. 116th St. Exp. Sta. 6th & 9th Av. "L."

109TH, 204 WEST. NEAR BROADWAY.—Beautiful apartments, 4 and 5 rooms, bath, electricity, phone, hall service; hardwood floors; beautiful entrance; $30 to $37; owner's management.

115th, 600 West.—Seven rooms, two baths, moderate rent; present tenant vacating; will make concessions from May 1 to October. Apt. 17.

7TH AV., NO. 2,424, NEAR 141ST ST. High-class elevator house. Four rooms, $30; six rooms, $45. ASHFORTH CO., 1 EAST 42D ST.

Four rooms, 676 Riverside Drive; all outside rooms, with fine river view and south and east exposure. Call after 2 P. M.; sublease from May 1st. Fairbank.

Six large, elegant rooms, overlooking Hudson; coolest point in city; liberal concessions. A. J. Odell, 790 Riverside Drive.

Apartment, 5 rooms, sublet May 1st-Sept. 30th; liberal reduction. Gorham, 115th and Manhattan Av., Apartment 5-A.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson, Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

Apartment, Riverside Drive, sublet; 6 large rooms; reasonable rent. Apartment 23, 333 Riverside Drive.

To Sublet.—Two large room, kitchenette, elevator apartment. 21 Fort Washington Av.

56th St., 59 West.—Bachelor apartments; also studio, unfurnished.

Studio apartment, 62 Washington Square South; 3 rooms, bath, $65. Apply janitor.

Bronx.

Caldwell Av., 833, Catherine Apartments.—Seven all outside rooms; modern improvements; electric lights, heat, telephones; newly renovated; select neighborhood; 161st St., 3d Av.; "L," Subway station block; rents, $33-$36.

163d, 96 West, (Highbridge section, Ogden-Woodycrest Avs.)—Five rooms, bath; electricity, telephone; parquet floors; handsomely decorated; $30-$36.

Brand Place, 94, corner of University Av., near Washington Bridge.—4-5 rooms; select neighborhood; ideal location.

Brooklyn.

Beautiful Flatbush, 1,001 Ocean Av., corner Newkirk, 3-4-5 large rooms, well heated; high-class service; clean, quiet, comfortable home. Brighton Beach "L."

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Furnished apartment wanted for the Summer months near Barnard College by two domestic science teachers from a Western city; nothing over $60 per month considered; can furnish unquestionable New York references. Box J 69 Times.

Man and wife wish to occupy furnished apartment May-October; good location; sunny, airy, open; rent nominal; much below worth for satisfaction of having home carefully looked after while you are away. Address T 38 Times.

Country Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let.—Furnished.

Westfield, N. J., 215 Rose Place. — 14-room house to rent from June 1 to Oct. 1; all improvements; garage for three cars; shade trees and large garden; all kinds of fruit and grapes; will rent, furnished or unfurnished, for season or term of years.

WILTON, Conn.—Large house, bath; drilled well; unlimited water supply; barn; three acres; ¾ mile from station. G. S. Weston, 206 W. 62d St. Tel. Circle 2884.

Larchmont—Attractive cottage, near beach, seven bedrooms, three baths. De Lorrin. Hanover 5864.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

STEEL MANUFACTURING.

Article being sold in volume; every plant, every machine shop a customer at sight; basis patents secured. $12,000—cash, party should have $2,000 per each of next six months ready to invest.

Particulars disclosed to responsible parties only; bank reference.

The most brilliant opportunity for any man with the ready money interested in steel. Apply Box Z 288 Times Annex.

Man thoroughly familiar with the manufacture of a certain commodity, for which there is a constant, increasing demand, little competition, and large profits, wishes to meet party with capital, with a view of organizing company to manufacture and market said article; this relates to a substantial business, and is not a war-time proposition. Z 305 Times Annex.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY to secure a fine, large factory in BUFFALO with 47,000 square feet floor space, 1¼ acres of land, mill and dry kiln, located on New York Central Railroad; desirable for almost any kind of business. IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE THIS PROPERTY. P. O. Box 183, Buffalo, N. Y.

Machine shop for sale, completely equipped for manufacturing and jobbing work; low rent; good location Manhattan; present owner advanced in years, in poor health; sell under appraised value with reasonable terms. If looking for a substantial business proposition, write Secretary, P 315 Times Downtown.

Active American business man, 20 years' experience manufacturing, selling, advertising, desires to put $5,000 and services in progressive business; state full particulars. T 35 Times.

TO LET.

Large furnished or unfurnished room in suite of reputable firm of lawyers, Broadway, near Wall St., to reputable party; references required. Address P 332 Times Downtown.

BRICK YARD, ONE OF THE BEST IN N. E. HALF VALUE FOR QUICK SALE. RAWLEY & LOCKE, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Established ladies', gentlemen's, infants' wear; large stock; lease; retiring; Newark. Y 352 Times Annex.

Dry Goods Store—Est.; Ampere's best cor. Ampere Rlty Co., East Orange, N. J.

Business Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

Reports, Testing, Inspection, Estimates, &c. General Industrial Engineering Co., 207 Market St., R. 303, Newark, N. J.

Accountants.

I CAN HELP YOU to make an investment instead of an expense of your bookkeeping department. HERMANN E. GOLDSCHMIDT, C. P. A., 1,965 Broadway. Madison 4912.

Business Loans.

Money advanced on accounts, Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 51 Chambers St. Worth 360.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 2,108.—Opportunity, beautiful doctor's office; electric; reasonable. Telephone 1998 Harlem.

18TH, 144 EAST, (Arnold.)—Rooms, $2.75 up; excellent location; southern exposure; near Gramercy.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Large and small; electric light; pleasant surroundings; telephone.

123TH, 80 EAST, (cor. Madison Av.)—Pleasant front rooms; high-class elevator apartment; gentleman; $3.50, $4.50, $5. Tuxedo Court, Apt. 5.

LEXINGTON AV., 642.—Bachelor or business couple wishing superior accommodations can have elegant room, bath, private house; owner.

LEXINGTON AV., 965.—Bachelor spacious quarters; private bath; modern conveniences; physician's residence.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,054, (75th.)—Front room, with alcove; also small rooms; moderate.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Large, small rooms, bath; unfurnished, furnished; music allowed.

West Side.

97TH, 26 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; private bath; telephone.

107H, 44 WEST.—Large, sunny room; southern exposure; hot, cold water; refined house.

16TH, 39 WEST.—Newly renovated house; well heated rooms; $3-$6; references; telephone.

23D, 268 WEST.—Running water; single, $3.50; two, $4.50; gentlemen. Cavanagh's.

53D, 60 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; parlor, suitable doctor; board optional; telephone.

66TH, ST., (65 Central Park West.)—Near subway; elevator, electricity; $5-$10. Bartlett.

58TH ST., 21 WEST.—Comfortable, large, sunny room; private bath, kitchenette, steam heat; southern exposure; excellent location; reasonable.

58TH ST., 117 WEST, (Twillios.)—Two large rooms, bath, May-October.

41ST, 31 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; running water, electricity; subway, "L"; reasonable. Knox.

63D, 109 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable doctor, dentist; near Broadway; other rooms; reasonable.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, running water; near subway; telephone; reasonable; select neighborhood.

69TH ST, 142 WEST.—Attractive suite; running water, charming environment; electricity, telephone; breakfast. Wilde.

69TH ST., 143 WEST.—Attractive suite; running water, charming environment; electricity, telephone; breakfast. Wilde.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Elegant rooms; maid service; refined surroundings; private house; telephone.

70TH, 130 WEST, (Columbus 7684.)—Attractive, sunny rooms; bath; hot water; breakfasts; references.

71ST, 135 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE TILE BATHS, LAVATORY; ATTRACTIVE SINGLE ROOMS.

73D ST, 142 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, high-class furnished apartments of 1, 2, and 3 rooms with bath, non-housekeeping; board optional; references exchanged.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Cosy, homelike rooms, single and double; telephone; absolutely clean; reasonable.

75TH, 8 WEST.—Delightful location; large rooms with private baths; electricity; telephone; $12.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Delightful location; large rooms with private bath; electricity; telephone; $12.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike rooms; electricity; continuous hot water; bank parlor; private bath.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large and small; private bath; or music studios. Schuyler 2528.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable rooms, with and without private baths; newly furnished house; board optional; Summer rates.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room, dressing room; conveniences; references; reasonable.

78TH, WEST.—Private house; newly furnished and decorated rooms, with or without private bath; breakfast optional; references required. J 71 Times.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Handsomely appointed large room, private bath, southern exposure, reasonable.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; electricity; conveniences; subway, "L"; references.

76TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; electricity; conveniences; subway, "L"; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Gentlemen; nicely furnished, medium room, electricity, shower bath, $5; references.

80TH, 305 WEST, (SCHUYLER 3917.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractive front room, facing Broadway; elevator; refined surroundings. Apartment 2-E.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Large, bright room; exclusive apartment; running water. Pearson.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large, sunny room, adjoining bath; all conveniences.

83D, 115 WEST.—Large, small rooms, nicely furnished; private house; gentlemen; references.

82D, 153 WEST.—Select private house; large room; running water; alcove; telephone; references.

84TH, 134 WEST.—Small room, nicely furnished, adjoining bath; electricity; private house.

85TH, 159 WEST. —Attractive front room; private bath; suitable, one, two; phone.

85TH, 200 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front rooms, conveniences. Inquire operator.

87TH, 208 WEST.—Connecting front rooms, adjoining bath; gentlemen, couple; reasonable. Giersch.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Rooms with or without private bath; refined; convenient location; references.

88TH, 178 WEST.—Large and medium room; running water, electricity; meals optional.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor, 3-room suite, kitchenette; private house.

90TH ST., 58 WEST.—Attractive, large, also medium room, with dressing room; running water; private house; exclusive block; references. Barry.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Front parlor, connecting bedroom; running water, electricity; other rooms.

91ST ST, 54 WEST.—Near park and L, large rooms, $5-$7; electricity; telephone.

93D, 208 WEST.—Large or small; outside room, adjoining bath; private washroom; moderate.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; single room; large closet; bath. Apt. 41.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Two elegant rooms, single or en suite; sunny, warm. Apartment 4D.

106TH, (2,762 Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished parlor and bedroom; overlooking Broadway; single or en suite. Starrett, Academy 1588.

115TH, 408 WEST.—Two front, southern exposure; also single; all conveniences. Apartment 81.

118TH, 109 WEST.—Elegant furnished room, bath; private house; private family; call evenings.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive front parlor; private house; refined Jewish family; reasonable.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light, comfortable room, bath adjoining; elevator apartment. Hart.

118TH, 104 WEST.—Room facing Morningside Park; also room off kitchen. Nielsen.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; phone, electricity; steam heat; elevator. McCague.

122D, 500 WEST.—Large and single outside rooms; concessions to permanent. Whyte.

125TH, 3 WEST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Furnished rooms for young men; swimming pool, gymnasium, reading and social rooms, lectures, &c.; inspection invited.

137TH, 602 WEST.—Two nice outside rooms, all conveniences. Dwyer.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Large room, dressing room attached; running water; also smaller room.

136TH, 619 WEST, (Riverside.)—Light rooms, newly furnished, reasonable; gentlemen; subway. Thomas.

143D, 515 WEST.—Large, comfortable outside room; all conveniences; American family. Ange.

149TH, 450 WEST.—Comfortable room, suitable two; conveniences. Apartment 24. Phone Audubon 1868.

149TH, 556 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; electricity; telephone; adjoining bath; $3-$6.

158TH.—Beautifully furnished rooms; shower; elevator; every convenience. Apartment 34, 3,800 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE quarters in very exclusive apartments; absolute quiet and privacy assured visitors in the city; first-class; private wire. 8539 Audubon.

BROADWAY, 4,241, (180th.)—Southeast parlor and bedroom; elevator. St. Nicholas 8009. Apt. 56.

CALEDONIA HOTEL, 26th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.—Parlor, bedroom, and bath, $14 weekly, $50 monthly; first-class service; rooms with bath at reasonable rates; same rate two persons in room.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.

60th, 4 West, (facing Central Park;) select; every convenience.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (Cor. West 127th St.) —Block subway; large, sunny, neatly furnished room; bath; phone; reference; gentleman; $4.50.

COLONIAL HOUSE, for women. 350 WEST 23D ST. Just opened; atmosphere of a Colonial home; steam heat, hot and cold water, telephone in every room; rate, $3 to $5; transients accommodated.

HOTEL NEW STRAND, 32d St.,

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

ANNUAL EVANGELISTIC MEETINGS FOR MEN.
THE YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS, FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street.

Sunday, April 16, 9:40 A. M.—MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., Speaker.

Sunday, April 16, 8 P. M. — REV. J. F. CARSON, D. D., Speaker. (Pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.)

Monday, April 17, 8 P. M.—MR. FLETCHER S. BROCKMAN, Speaker. (Associate of Mr. John R. Mott in the General Secretaryship, International Committee, Y. M. C. A.)

Tuesday, April 18, 8 P. M. — REV. DR. CARSON, Speaker.

MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., will preside Sunday and Tuesday Evenings. MR. STEPHEN BAKER will preside Monday Evening.

HARP AND 'CELLO MUSIC.

A CORDIAL INVITATION IS EXTENDED TO ALL YOUNG MEN TO ATTEND THESE MEETINGS.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Ave. SUNDAY SERVICES, APRIL 16.
11:00 A. M.—" The Triumphal Entry."
3:00 P. M.—" The Broad and Narrow Way."
9:45 A. M.—Sunday School and Men's Bible Class. Midweek Bible Study, Thurs. Evgs.
Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.
During the erection of their new building worshipping in the Swedish Methodist Church, 89th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—" The Triumphant Christ."
8—" What is Conversion? "

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D. } Ministers.
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton. }
Dr. Woelfkin will preach at 11 and 8.
Meeting for men only, 8 P. M.
Rev. J. F. Carson, D. D., Preacher.
Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th St.
Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—" THE STORY OF A REJECTED KING, A PRESENT SAVIOUR, AND A COMING KING." (a Palm Sunday Sermon.)
8 P. M.—" OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST IS SOON COMING AS KING OF THE JEWS TO JERUSALEM TO SET UP THE IDEAL HUMAN GOVERNMENT. IT IS HIGH TIME THAT ILLOGICAL OPTIMISM AND FOOLISH PACIFISTS AWOKE TO THE FACT THAT THE WORD OF GOD DECLARES, AND THE NATURE OF THINGS PROVES, THERE CAN BE NO PERMANENT PEACE TILL HE DOES COME."
Dr. HALDEMAN WILL PREACH EVERY NIGHT, EXCEPT SATURDAY, ON THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:
April 17—" Jesus by the Well Side; or, The Gift of God." April 18—" God So Loved the World, and the Place Where He Pledges It." April 19—" The Brazen Serpent; or, Life for a Look." April 20—" A Forsaken Christ; or, The Cry of a Lost Soul." April 21—" Confession of Christ with the Mouth and in Water."
Strangers cordially invited.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQ.
REV. A. RAY PETTY.
11 A. M.—" MAKING CHRIST KING."
8 P. M.—" CHRIST AND THE CROSS." Third in Series on the Crises of the Christ. Holy Week services Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday nights at 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor,
preaches Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Union Bible Class, 9:45, Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, near 127th Street.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
10 A. M.—Hon. George Freifeld.
11 A. M.—" The Democracy of the Self."
8 P. M.—" PICTURING OUR FAITH."

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 234 W. 11th St.
ROBERT E. Y. PIERCE, D. D., Pastor.
11—" Unending Hosannas." 8—" Life's Golden Links." Sermon to Independent Order Oddfellows of Greater New York. Grand officers of State Present.

WASHINGTON HTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—Palm Sunday Sermon. 8 P. M., Musical Services, Cantata, " From Calvary."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

DIVINE SCIENCE.
First Church of Divine Science, New York, North End Room, Hotel Astor.
Broadway and 45th St. Services, 11 A. M.
Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor.
Subject, " Our Cross."
Masonic Temple, Brooklyn, 3:30 P. M.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sun., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wed., 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Ave.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Ave. & 178th.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d.
Sixth Church, 1931 Washington Ave., Bronx.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

NEW CHURCH.
(Swedenborgian.)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday School 10 A. M. Palm Sunday Service 11. The Pastor will preach. Subject: " The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper."

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
BROADWAY AND 56TH STREET.
The Pastor, Dr. JEFFERSON, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Subject, 8 P. M., " Rock and Sand." Dr. Jefferson preaches every evening next week except Saturday, 8:15. Brief noonday service every day, except Saturday, at 12:35.

MANHATTAN, Broadway, 76th St.
Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D.
Services 11 and 8.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL, 11 a.m., "The Coming Conqueror."
CHRISTIAN, Dr. Finis Idleman, 142 W. 81.
CHURCH, 8 P.M.—"Fascination of Jesus."

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Founded 1876.

11 A. M.—MR. THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE, Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St. Speaker. Subject: "The Abolition of Capital Punishment."

JEWISH.

BETH-EL TEMPLE,
Fifth Ave. and Seventy-sixth St.
Rev. E. FRISCH.
Sunday morning at eleven.
" An Allegory of Religion and the Secular Forces."

FREE SYNAGOGUE.
Carnegie Hall: Sunday at 10:45.
Dr. Wise: "The Crucifixion and Resurrection,—of Israel."
All Are Welcome.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
Fifth Av. and 43d St.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "Justice and Prison Reform. Based on Galsworthy's Drama Entitled 'Justice.'"
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Dr. M. H. Harris on "The Influence of Modern Judaism on Modern Problems."
Monday, 11 A. M. sharp, Dr. Enelow on "The Diffusion of the Bible."
Daily Noon Service, 12:50.
All are welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM,
Lenox Av. at 120th St.—Dr. HARRIS Thes., April 18—" The Greater Exodus."
Fri., April 21 (8:15)—"Ethics of Shakespeare."

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway & 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th Street and Central Park West.
Rev. Charles J. Smith, D. D., Pastor.
Preaches at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

St. James' Lutheran Church, Madison Av., 73d St. Dr. Remensnyder, Service 11.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE, 104th, nr. Col. Christian F. Reisner, 11, " America's God." 7:45, " Birds Speaking." Motion picture of birds.

MADISON AVENUE CHURCH, Sixtieth Street.
11 A. M.—Rev. WORTH M. TIPPY, D. D.
8 P. M.—" Mexico, Land of Tomorrow." Rev. ALLAN MacROSSIE, D. D.
9:30 A. M.—Prof. Thompson's Bible Class.
3 P. M.—Young People's Tea.
7 P. M.—Epworth League Meeting.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7 Av. & 14 St. Mr. Marshall at 11 A. M. At 8 P. M., Cantata, " Olivet to Calvary "; Ser. " Olivet and Victory."

OLD JOHN STREET—Great Holy Week Services at this historic church on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, April 17-21, from 1 to 2 P. M. Preacher at each service, REV. S. PARKES CADMAN, D. D.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

PROSPECT AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, Prospect Av. at Macy Pl., (nor. E. 156th St.)
Rev. Wilbur E. Schoonhoven, D.D., Pastor.
Special Musical Services, 7:45 P. M.
The Crucifixion.....Stainer
Crucifix, (for tenor and baritone).....Faure
Charles Harrison, Tenor.
Frank Croxton, Baritone.
Hans Kronold, 'Cello.
Vested choir. Fifty voices.

ST. ANDREW'S, The Fireside Church, West 76th St., east of Broadway.
FRED WINSLOW ADAMS, D. D., Pastor.
11—Dr. Adams, " Consider the Lilies." At 8—Mr. McComb. Special services every night except Monday, and on Good Friday, 12 to 3.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 50th Street and West End Avenue.
Rev. CHAS. L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 and 8—Preaching by the Pastor. 8 P. M.—Second of the series of sermons on Shakespeare—" Shakespeare and the Bible."

UNION METHODIST CHURCH, 48th St., one-half block west of Broadway.
REV. T. BASIL YOUNG, Pastor.
Warm Gospel sermons at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Good music.

18TH STREET CHURCH, near 8th Av., B. C. WARREN, Minister. 11 and 8.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. Morris W. Leibert, D.D., Pastor. 11 A. M. Cordial welcome to all.

NEW THOUGHT.

ANNA W. MILLS.
Sunday, 11, 110 West 40th St.
Subject: " The Beautiful Narrow Way."
All Invited.

"Death is but the chrysalis through which we enter LIFE."—Sears.
THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH.
No other Church like it anywhere.
Not better—not worse—but DIFFERENT.
Are you mourning the loss of loved ones who have "passed on?" Would you like to know how to help them and assuage your sorrow? Do you belong to the class of people who do not know but who would like to solve the mystery of " death and the life beyond " in a sane, rational manner, free from dogmatic and oreadal superstition? Then come tomorrow to the
CRITERION THEATRE,
Broadway at 44th Street.
Sundays 11:15 A. M. F. W. Sears, M. P., Speaker.
Subject: "Death and the Life Beyond."
Beautiful Environment, inspiring Lecture.
YOU Are Welcome. Good Music. Free Seats.

HARRY GAZE,
218 Madison Av., Sunday.
11:15—" The Alchemy of Faith."
8:15—" Concentration, the Key to Mastery."
All welcome.

HENRY FRANK.
Sunday night, 8, Rumford Hall, 50 E. 41st St., east of Madison Av.,
SOCIALISM
ANTI-CHRIST OR CHRIST IDEAL.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE.
Union Meeting,
Majestic Hotel, Central Park West & 72d St., Thursday evening, April 20, at 8:15.
Vital Speeches by Metaphysical Leaders.
All are welcome.

MRS. CHAPIN will speak at THE BILTMORE in Music Room, Sunday, 11:15. Subject: " GETTING A NEW GRIP."
Sunday evening, 8, at studio, 23 West 44th, Interviews and classes Sats. and Mons.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 W. 58th St.
SUNDAY 11 A. M.; THURSDAY 8 P. M.
Speaker, W. Ellis Williams—Public invited.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC., 150 West 78th Street.
Service Sunday at 4 P. M.
Classes every morning at 11, except Saturday.
All classes free. Subject tomorrow:
" The Search for God." All welcome.

UNITY SOCIETY,
28 West 72d St.
Sunday, 11, Mrs. VAN MARTER. Subject: " THE HEART OF THE SUNRISE."
8 P. M., Monthly Concert. Special Program.

PRESBYTERIAN.

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D.D., preaches, 11 & 8, WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam at 105th. Palm Sunday Sermons, 11, " The Empire of Christ." 8, " The Place in the Sun." Wed. Roll Call, Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.
4:30 P. M.—NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, D. D. Subject: "INEVITABLENESS OF CHRISTIANITY'S TRIUMPH."

DR. PARKHURST
preaches Sunday 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Madison Avenue and 24th Street.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at both services.
Offering for Evangelistic Tent Work in New York.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The midweek service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

ST. GEORGE, 185 St., E. of St. Nicholas Av.
Rev. LYMAN E. HARTLEY, M. A., 8 P. M.
Graded Bible School at 3 P. M.

FORT WASHINGTON,
174th St. at Broadway.
DR. MARTIN, AT 11 AND 8.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
11—The Lord's Supper. Dr. Work preaches.
8—Rev. P. E. Erickson preaches.

HARLEM-NEW YORK. 11 and 8.
128th St. and Seventh Ave.
REV. GEO. W. ARMS.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MORRISANIA CHURCH,
Washington Av. and 168th St.
Rev. M. F. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—" Christ Entering the City."
8 P. M.—Don. O. Shelton will speak.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 West 115th St.
Rev. Arthur H. Limouze, Minister.
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Evening Subject: " CRUCIFIED, DEAD AND BURIED."

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, Cor. 141st St.
Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister.
Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
HOLY WEEK SERVICES.
NOON SERVICE 12:30—12:50.
VESPER SERVICE every afternoon, except Saturday, at 5 o'clock, with organ prelude at 4:30 by Clarence Dickinson.
PREACHERS!
Monday.....Rev. Howard C. Robbins
Miss Rose Bryant, Soloist.
Tuesday.....Rev. John Henry Jowett, D. D.
Mr. Charles Harrison, Soloist.
Wednesday..Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, D. D.
Miss Mary Edith Gowans, Soloist.
Thursday.....Rev. Frank Latimer Janeway
Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.
Miss Inez Barbour, Soloist.
Friday..Rev. William Pierson Merrill, D. D.
Mr. Frank Croxton, Soloist.

THE BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: } William Pierson Merrill.
} Frank Latimer Janeway.
Dr. MERRILL will preach at 11 o'clock and 4
Bible School at 9:40 A. M.
General Bible Discussion Class at 10 o'clock, Prof. Charles Thaddeus Terry, Leader.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. HERBERT B. WORKMAN, D. D., D. Litt., Principal Westminster Training College, London, England.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. William A. Waddell, D. D., President of Mackenzie College, Sao Paulo, Brazil, at 8 P. M. Special Services, Tuesday to Friday, at 8 P. M.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony P. Evans, D. D., }
Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M.,
Dr. EVANS at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion (Italian.)
10 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Prof. Dickinson S. Miller.
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., (except Friday.) 5 P. M., (choral except Saturday.) Address at 5 P. M. daily except Saturday. Special Services, Maundy Thursday, 10 A. M., (choral;) Good Friday, 11 A. M., (preacher, Dean Grosvenor.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St.
Rev. S. DeLancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer and Sermon (Rector)11 A. M.
Crucifixion ..... 4 P. M.

ALL SOULS, (Anthon Memorial,) St. Nicholas Av., between 114th and 116th Sts.
Rev. George Starkweather Pratt, Rector.
Subject: 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
" Summing Up the Preaching Mission."

CALVARY CHURCH,
4th Av. and 21st St.
Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.
8, 10:15, 11. (Rector.)
8 P. M.—" The Crucifixion."
Holy Week. (Daily.)
7:15, 11:45, 12:30, 4, and 8.
Good Friday.
10:30, 12-3. (Rector.)
8 P. M.—" The Darkest Hour."

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass, Procession, and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 4.
NOONDAY PREACHING Mon., Tues., Wed., 12:25 to 12:50. (Dr. Barry and Dr. Delany, alternately.) MAUNDY THURSDAY: Low Masses, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:30; Solemn Mass and Procession, 10:45. GOOD FRIDAY: Pro-Anaphora and Reproaches, 10:45; three-hour service, 12 to 3, (Dr. Barry;) Way of the Cross and Sermon, (Dr. Delany,) 8.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Rector.)
4 P. M.—Music—Rossini's " Stabat Mater."
Address, (Rector.)
8 P. M.—Public Forum, Inc. General Leonard Wood, " Military Obligations of Citizenship."
TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 8:15 P. M.,
Professor Arthur C. McGiffert,
" The Development of the Idea of God."

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, East 89th St., near Madison Av.
REV. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector.
7:30 A. M., Holy Communion. 10 A. M., Morning Prayer. 11 A. M., Holy Communion. Sermon by Rector.
Prelude—" Meditation "..... J. Bordier
Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ.
Communion Service in E..... H. W. Parker
Postlude—" Adagio "..... Fesca
4 P. M., POPULAR VESPERS.
Cantata—" The Seven Last Words "..DuBois
FULL CHOIR AND INSTRUMENTS.
Violin Solo—" Adoration "..... Borowski
Postlude—" Hosanna "..... Deffes
8 P. M., EVENSONG.
Sermon by Rev. Joseph D. C. Wilson.
Congregational Singing.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Lexington Av. and 35th St.
Rev. WM. T. CROCKER, Rector.
Sunday Services, 8 A. M., 11 A. M., and at 8 P. M. " The Seven Last Words," by Dubois.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 6th Ave.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
3:00 P. M.—Children's service.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.
HOLY WEEK.
Holy Communion on Thursday—7:30 A. M., Noon, and 8 P. M.
GOOD FRIDAY.
Passion Service, 12 M. to 3 P. M.
8 P. M.—Stainer's Crucifixion.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
9:30—Confirmation Service.
11:00—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)
4:00—Lenten Cantata, " Message from the Cross."
8:00 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.
Daily Lenten Services 10; 5 (Rector).
Good Friday, 10, 12 to 3, (Rector.) 5 P. M.

THE TRANSFIGURATION,
1 East 29th St., Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector.
7, 8, and 9 o'clock—COMMUNIONS.
10:30—LE JEUNE'S MASS: Sermon by Rev. Fr. HARVEY OFFICER, O. H. C.
4 o'clock—CHORAL EVENSONG, (PROCESSION.) 8 o'clock—SERMON, Fr. OFFICER, O. H. C. SERMONS DAILY, NOON, and NIGHT, Monday to Thursday, inclusive, by Father OFFICER. GOOD FRIDAY: 7 A. M., The Stations of the Cross; 9 A. M., Children's Service; 12 to 3, The Passion. Preacher Father JAMES O. S. HUNTINGTON, Superior O. H. C. 8 o'clock, Evensong. 8 P. M., SERMON.

TRINITY CHAPEL,
West 25th St., near Broadway.
Sunday services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer; 4:45 P. M., Confirmation Instruction. Weekday services: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, 7:30 and 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.; Thursday, 7:30, 9, and 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; Good Friday, 9, 10:30 A. M., 12 to 3 and 3:15 P. M.

REFORMED.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE CHURCH, Convent Av. & W. 149th St., Nr. Amst. Av.
PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D.D., Minister.
11 A. M.—" The Steadfast Face."
8 P. M.—" Curing Liars."

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 123d Street.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Service on Good Friday at 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—" At the Receipt of Customs."
8 P. M.—" A Voice from Pompeii."
Service on Good Friday at 11 A. M.
The choir will render the Cantata " Gethsemane," by C. Lee Williams.

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Evening Subject: " How Can I Be Sure? "
Church School, 9:45 A. M.
Holy Week services on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at noon hour.
Service on Good Friday at 11 A. M.
Dr. MacLeod will preach.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
At 4:30 P. M., Special Music, Rossini's " Stabat Mater." Daily services during Holy Week, except Saturday. Organ Recital at 4:30 P. M.
Address by Dr. Cobb at 8 P. M.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 181st St. and Fort Washington Av.
Rev. FORD C. OTTMAN, D.D., will preach.
11 A. M.—" The Triumphal Entry, or the Discrowned King."
8 P. M.—" Pergamos—The Church on Satan's Throne."

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings, 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 16th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION, Spiritual Science,
20 West 91st St.
ROSE LEVERE, LL. B., Leader.
Sundays, 11 A. M.; 8 P. M.; Thursdays, 8 P. M.
W. J. Colville, Speaker. Psychics Demonstrate Spirit-Communion. Seats free. All welcome.

THEOSOPHY.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St. Sunday, 8:15 P. M.: " The Hidden Side of Things," Mrs. Emilie Welton. Lantern Slides. Musical accompaniment.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 23 W. 45th St. Public lecture Sunday evening, 8:15. Subject: " CYCLES." Benoni B. Gattell.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS' (UNITARIAN.)
Fourth Av. and 20th St.
Rev. Dr. T. R. SLICER, Minister; Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate. Mr. SULLIVAN will preach. Subject: " THE RELIGIOUS ATTITUDE TOWARDS EVIL." Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH of the MESSIAH, Park Av. & 34th St.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: " IS THERE A STANDARD OF MORALS? " 4:30 P. M., Vesper Service—MR. HOLMES on HENRY D. LLOYD'S " WEALTH AGAINST COMMONWEALTH." Special music. 8:15 P. M., Public Conference—Miss ALICE SMITH, DR. CHARLES S. LITTLE, and JUDGE McADOO on " LETCHWORTH VILLAGE: AND THE FEEBLE-MINDED GIRL ON THE STREET."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st Street. Services at Eleven. " CONSCIENCE: WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH IT?"
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

UNIVERSALIST.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.
Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M., " Jesus Triumphant," and at 4:30 P. M., " The Plot That Failed."
Maunder's " Olivet to Calvary," Part II.
Thursday, Communion Service, 8 P. M.
Good Friday Service at 11 A. M.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 505 West 182d St., near Amsterdam Av.—Sunday Evening Service at 8 P. M. FRANK HERBERT BILLINGTON, Minister. Subject: " A Modern Palm Sunday King."

Y. M. C. A.

S. PARKES CADMAN.
" THE MEANING OF SACRIFICE."
West Side Y. M. C. A., 57 St. & Av., 4 P.M.

OTHER SERVICES.

A TENDERLOIN LIGHTHOUSE.
Hear Testimonies of Men Redeemed From Sin at the
McAULEY CREMORNE MISSION.
(Auspices Nat'l Bible Inst.,) 216 W. 35th St. Meetings nightly, 8 o'clock. " Beauty for Ashes " through the power of Christ for all. Everybody welcome. WILLIAM McQUERE, Supt.

BAHAI.
Religion Renewed in Terms of Unity.
Sunday, April 23, at 8 P. M.
Meeting House of the Society for Ethical Culture, 64th St. and Central Park West.
Speakers: W. H. Randall, Mirza Kuli Khan, Horace Holley.
Subject: " The Forces of Peace."
Open Discussion. Music. No Collection.

BIEDERWOLF.
CARNEGIE HALL, APRIL 24, 8 P. M.
Twelfth Tent, Open-Air and Shop Campaign.
EVANGELISTIC COMMITTEE.
For Tickets, send self-addressed stamped envelope to 541 Lexington Av.
NATIONAL MALE QUARTET.

Dr. Warren's Palm Sunday Service (14th Season,) Hotel Great Northern, 4 P. M. Public invited.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44th St. and 8th Av., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. —10:30 A. M., preaching by the pastor. Subject: " Living Bread." 7:45 P. M., Memorial Service for the late Dr. Geo. F. Pardington, with addresses by Rev. Walter M. Turnbull, Dean of the Missionary Institute, and Mrs. Geo. F. Pardington.

McAULEY WATER STREET MISSION, Meetings nightly, 7:45; Sundays, 3. Drunkards more welcome than the Sober. 316 Water St., via all cars to Franklin Sq.

The General Committee on THEATRE PREACHING having unanimously voted that the experimental trial of these meetings under the REV. SAMUEL COLCORD justifies their permanent reinauguration in the Fall, the meetings will tomorrow be merged into afternoon meetings for men.
West Side Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 57th St., West of 8th Av.,
3:30 P. M., April and May.
DR. S. PARKES CADMAN will speak.
HEAR THIS ELOQUENT MAN.

TWENTY-THREE YEARS IN CHINATOWN. Anniversary week of The Rescue Society. Old Chinese Theatre, 5-7 Doyers St. Sun., April 16 to Sat., April 22. Nightly at 9:30 o'clock. Splendid Program.
T. J. NOONAN, Supt.

W. 44TH ST. U. P. CHURCH, 432 W. 44th St.
THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE,
" Common Sense in Prison Management," 8 o'clock. ALL ARE WELCOME.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 226 C. Park W. Swami Bodhananda—" God-intoxicated Athaists," 8 P. M.

Two-O'clock
The Timely Hat.

Here's the correct Hat for Spring, fashioned along unusual lines.
Ten correct shades, a style for everyone.
Be up to the times and wear a "Two O'clock."
Set Your Fashion Watch by my windows.

Mail order charges prepaid.

Truly Warner $2
New York and Everywhere.

Get Yours Today — Mail Orders Prepaid

EVERY smart style that *any* high-priced hatter shows is yours in a *Kaufman* at $1.50
That's why—"*You can't tell a Kaufman from a high-priced hat.*"
$5 Style *$3 Quality* $1.50
Kaufman
Manhattan's Man Hatter.
Stores Everywhere.

SAVES AGED WOMAN, BUT LOSES HIS LIFE

Kenneth Collins, Passing Burning Building, Runs to Rescue Miss Ludwig.

FALLS OFF THE FIRE ESCAPE

Bride Finds Her Husband Dying in the Hospital After Blaze in an Apartment House.

Hurt in rescuing an aged woman, whom he saw hesitating on a fire escape while smoke and flames were pouring from the basement of an apartment house at 453-455-457 Columbus Avenue, early last night, Kenneth B. Collins of 225 West Eightieth Street, head of the firm of Collins & Aikman, upholsterers, of 135 Fifth Avenue, died in Knickerbocker Hospital a few hours later. He was injured when he plunged headlong one story to the street, borne by the weight of the drop ladder which he was trying to adjust, so as to get the woman to the street.

Mr. Collins was passing the building when he saw smoke pouring from the basement, and, looking up, observed Miss Sarah Ludwig, who lives on the third floor, hesitating on the fire escape. He called to her to stay where she was and then rushed through the house to the ladder, where she was. Mrs. Molloy, a relative of Miss Ludwig, also attempted to go down the fire escape, but she waited for firemen. Mr. Collins threw a brown bag, which he carried, to the street and sent his hat down after it. Then he carried Miss Ludwig safely to the second floor.

He found that the ladder which was to let them down to the street was too heavy, and in trying to place it he lost his balance and fell. He was carried unconscious to a drug store on the corner of Eighty-sixth Street, and an ambulance was summoned. Dr. Frascola rushed him to Knickerbocker Hospital, where it was found that he had a compound fracture of the skull and left shoulder. He died at 10:55 o'clock. All his bedside when he died was his bride of a few months. Collins was 30 years old. Miss Ludwig, when she saw Collins fall, became hysterical and entered a window of the second story. She was assisted to the street by a policeman.

Just what caused the fire is unknown. The basement and street floor of the Columbus Avenue side of the six-story building were gutted. The upper floors are the Elliott Apartments, the entrance to which is in Eighty-sixth Street. The fire escape, by which Collins's fatal descent was made, was on the Columbus Avenue side, over the shops, under one of which the fire started.

It was thought that it started in the express office of Louis Van, but before the firemen arrived it had spread to the adjacent stores occupied by Miller Brothers, florists; John Kimball, tobacconist; Sabill Brothers, barber shop, and Schwartz & Co., furriers. The firemen had the blaze under control in twenty minutes. The damage was estimated at $10,000.

When the ladder fell with Collins, Policeman Ames of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was under it and received an abrasion of the left shoulder.

MAY FIGHT ELOPER'S WILL.

Grace McLaughlin's Body to be Brought Here from Havana.

The $50,000 estate of Grace McLaughlin, who eloped with George M. Stevens, a garage keeper, last January and went with him to Havana, where she died Monday, may occasion a legal battle. Miss McLaughlin is said to have divided her estate between Stevens and Mrs. Katherine Ingles, an aunt, in a will drawn on March 30.

Mrs. Ingles, with whom Miss McLaughlin made her home up to the time of her elopement, was last seen yesterday at her house, 4 West 129th Street, to be seriously ill. It was declared that the family had no statement to make about Miss McLaughlin's death, nor could the plans for her funeral be learned, although it had been said that a representative of the family was on his way to Havana to bring back the body.

Although Stevens had not obtained a final divorce decree from his wife and would not have been free to marry Miss McLaughlin until April 17, it was reported yesterday that a religious marriage, although it was not legally binding, was performed by a priest under a special dispensation the day before Miss McLaughlin died. Stevens, according to cable reports from Havana, would not discuss that phase of the matter, and referred his interrogators to his lawyer, C. W. Gormley of 61 Broadway. Mr. Gormley was out of town yesterday and at his office it was asserted that no information was to be given out.

WIDENS COMPENSATION ACT.

Assembly Passes Measure Including New Employments.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 14.—A bill extending the scope of the Workmen's Compensation act was passed by the Assembly today. It adds many classes of workers to those now under the law, including all State and municipal employes engaged in hazardous employment. A motion made in the Senate for immediate concurrence was opposed.

An important feature of the measure is that it places the State insurance fund under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Insurance.